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"JEDGE" M'KAY DOWNED

The Kansas Jurist's Head Not So Large Now as It Was.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Farmers' Alliance Judges Not Quoted at a High Figure.

EVERYBODY SPEAKS HIS PIECE.

Guardian Hooker Makes a Tearful Talk for the Poor Honeywell.

EVEN THE DIGNIFIED BENCH HAS TO SMILE

TOPEKA, Kas., July 23.—[Special.]—Judge McKay of the Fourteenth Judicial District, this State, has met the Supreme Court of Kansas and leaves town tonight under the impression that the latter court is bigger than he and the Alliance combined. The opinion of the Supreme bench was delivered by Chief Justice Horton and was in effect that the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court to take charge of the Honeywell farm in Harper County, and whom Judge McKay ousted, be put back with all the rules of the petition, and that the Harper County Probate Court, the District Court, and everybody else in that section should stand out of the way.

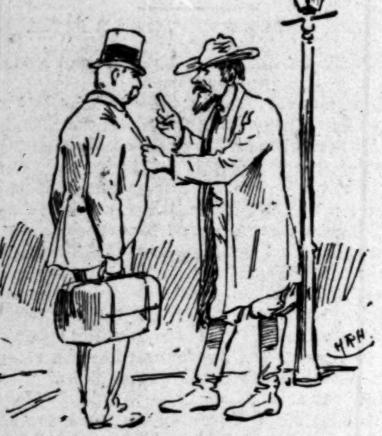
This is not all. The presiding Justice ot the Supreme Court of Kansas gave Judge McKay and County-Attorney Bradley and the guardian, Hooker, to understand that the highest court in the State had not any too much confidence in them. The proceedings for contempt are continued, not dismissed. Chief Justice Horton told them that proceedings would be continued until the first day of the next term of the Supreme Court, Sept. 1, and if at that time it appeared that they had respected the order of the highest court in Kansas the charges might be expunged from the records. Otherwise somebody would suffer and suffer severely. Further, a personal pledge was exacted from McKay, Bradley, and Hooker, for each one was desired to stand up in the presence of a crowded court-room and before the Supreme bench and make his speech of apology.

Before court met the Judiciary committee of the Farmers' Alliance was in session in an out-of-the-way place seeking light.

They went to the law office of Martin & Keeler and laid the case before those gentlemen, who recounted certain things which lawyers will understand, and in addition they refused McKay's request to go before the bench and state that he took the entire responsibility of the part played by others. Then the steering committee withdrew and another lawyer was found at a late hour, A. M. Mackey, former law partner of the recently deceased Sam Wood, who was retained.

McKay Was Not Prominent.

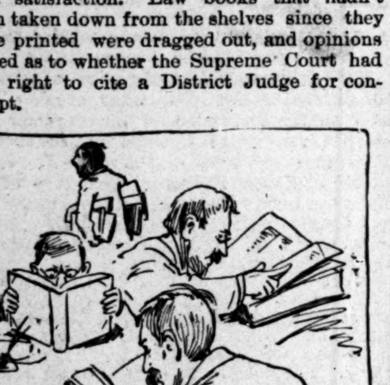
During the day Judge McKay was noticeably absent from the streets, but the Alliance pickets were out as they were last winter when the Ingalls fight was gained. Strangers who came to town were eyed with suspicion until their identity and business were known. A man with a grip-sack was hailed and queried by one of the pickets with the following:



THE NEW ARRIVAL GETTING POINTS.

"Stranger in these parts I reckon? Good deal of excitement about this 'ere case, I 'low. S'preme Court of Kansas want to go too fur on this case. Reckon thar be good deal of excitement in the country over this. You did not know Jedge McKay, I reckon? Purty good man that bucks against the S'preme Court. S'preme Court ain't allus right."

In the meantime the lawyers of the town were looking up the law on the case for their own satisfaction. Law books that hadn't been taken down from the shelves since they were printed were dragged out, and opinions varied as to whether the Supreme Court had any right to cite a District Judge for contempt.



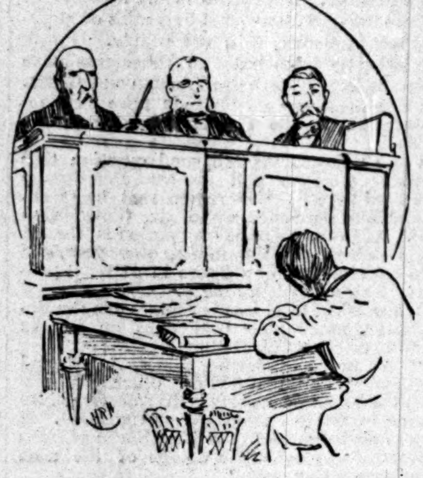
"EVERY LAWYER IN TOWN LOOKING UP DECISIONS."

It was 4 o'clock when the Supreme Court of Kansas took its seat. Justice Horton, the classical man of the trio, the man who was euchred out of the United States Senate by Ingalls, was in the center, Justice Valentine, who is the counterpart of the cut of Father Time in the old yellow-back almanac, on his right, and Justice Johnston, who looks like the Colonel of the Taladedga Light Artillery Company in Shenandoah, on his left.

The attendants filled the seats and standing room was in demand, and as today was insufferably hot no attention was paid to dress, lawyers appearing without vests and some without collars.

Judge McKay was a conspicuous figure in a gray suit. He is a fac-simile in build, face, and shape of head of Schweinfurth of Rockford. Bradley, the County Attorney of Harper County, is an angular individual, six feet in length, not counting the angles of his legs. He wore his Sunday clothes and a paper collar that got the worst of it in the heat of the room. From a steel watch chain there dangled a plated acorn as a charm. Guardian Hooker, who had been appointed to take charge of the Honeywell farm over the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, wore no collar, but had on his Sunday butternut.

Lawyer Mackey opened a law book and read a section, but the Chief Justice informed him that it was not applicable, and stated that what the Supreme Court wanted was an answer from the defendants on the question of contempt. Justice Valentine said that was the point. After repeated attempts on the part of the attorney to get into the merits of the case, in each of which he was headed off by the Court, Chief Justice Horton again stated the situation. He said that Judge McKay had virtually removed the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court. If McKay in his hurry had done wrong and was willing to make a statement to that effect the proceedings would be easily disposed of. The court was not here to listen to the merits of the case or listen to any controversy. Judge McKay must carry out the order of this court.



THE THREE JUDGES.

It required the united court to squelch Lawyer Mackey from opening up the whole case. He had consumed nearly an hour of the time of the court and finally ceased with the remark: "Well, it's no use of going any further where the court is against you," and retreated behind his books and a pile of affidavits.

Justice Horton asked the attorneys of the other side if they had anything to say. Mr. Murray of Murray & Foster, representing the plaintiff, said he thought it was proper for the Supreme Court to go into the animus of this case. He had knowledge of the fact that Judge McKay had today, in this city sent a telegram to Harper County, notifying the men in charge of the Honeywell Farm to do certain things, and this in the face of the fact that the proceedings now before this court would come up. Judge McKay sprang from his chair and Justice Horton quickly remarked:

"One moment; the order of this court must be obeyed." Judge McKay was then permitted to go on.

He Was a Beautiful Cardinal.

The Judge is not much of a talker. He was red to the roots of his whiskers and back to his rear collar button. He disclaimed any intention of being in contempt of any order of the Supreme Court. He was ready to carry out any order and had not intentionally done anything else. In regard to the telegrams referred to he had sent one, but it was an instruction for all parties to await the decision of this court. He wished to say that the receiver whom he had ousted was not a competent man and was not under sufficient bonds to give protection to the poor man's property. This statement caused the three Judges to look after the bonds, and after a consultation Judge Horton informed McKay that one of the bondsmen, to his knowledge, was worth four times the amount of the bond, and so far as the bond was concerned, if Judge McKay or any one else would satisfy the court that the bond was insufficient the court would have it made good. He took occasion to repeat that all parties in the proceedings must state their willingness to carry out the orders of the court. Whereupon County Attorney Bradley shot up like the center pole of a circus tent and spoke his piece. Bradley's voice at first was like a wind-storm, and then it dwindled until it could scarcely be heard.

His action was of the first effort sort and as his long form swayed to and fro his paper collar went down like a canvas in a gale. Bradley traveled over the whole case and dragged in the statement that this case had been made a good deal of by the newspapers for the purpose of injuring the Farmers' Alliance. He said he was not an Alliance man and that the guardian was not one. He apologized to the court for anything that might seem like contempt. He never dreamed of such a thing and was ready now and from this time hence to obey the mandate of this court. Bradley eulogized Judge McKay, and whilst in the flight of a peroration he collapsed and took his chair.

The "Gardeen" Also Talks.

Mr. Hooker, who announced himself as the "gardeen" of Honeywell, took the floor and explained his connection with the case and eulogized McKay. When he came to speak of Honeywell's condition, how he had been thrown out of his own house, hit over the head with a chair, knocked crazy, and how all the peaches in the orchard were taken away from Honeywell, and he was not permitted to carry away a bushel of potatoes, the "gardeen's" voice trembled and water stood in his eyes. He said Honeywell was a gentleman and a good man, but he had tried to regulate the weather and had gone daft. Hooker then pledged himself to obey the mandate of the court. But it did seem to him that the court ought to do something for Honeywell.

This statement caused the dignity to melt from the highest court in Kansas, and the three Judges smiled. The crowd took the cue and the clerk had to rap for order, a thing never known before in the Supreme Court of the State. Then the final curtain was called. Justice Horton said they did not wish to hear any more. Acting on the theory that Judge McKay might not have intended to commit an error, it was the decision of the court that the proceedings of contempt would be continued until September. If at that time it should appear to the court that all the parties had obeyed the order of this court all would be O. K., but if not, said Justice Horton with a good deal of severity, all would understand that the highest court in the State of Kansas could and would punish in no lenient way such offenders, whether they were District Judges, guardians, or any others.

So Explodes the Balloon.

Thus falls another Alliance windbag. They had their councils here today and went to the court-room with money to pay the fines and thus secure political martyrdom for McKay, but the Supreme Court refused to make martyrs out of McKay and his crowd, and they left town tonight without any brass band or torchlight procession. Horton has loomed up in the last few hours as a possible successor to Plumb for the nerve he exhibited in these proceedings today.

Sheriff Harris, who brought up Bradley and Hooker from Harper County, was patrolling the streets tonight in a quandary. His prisoners claimed that they were brought here by the State, and that the State ought ty take them back. Sheriff Harris says he has paid for their meals and whisky ever since they left Harper County, and he thinks that is as much as he ought to do, especially as they have money in their pockets. The Sheriff explains that the reason Honeywell was thrown out of his house by Bates was that Honeywell had insulted Bates' daughter.

COMMERCE TO CALUMET.

UNCLE SAM'S PLANS REGARDING CHICAGO'S SOUTHERN TWIN HARBOR.

It Will Handle Lake Steamers That Cannot Enter the Chicago River for Lack of Sufficient Water—Congressman McGann Talks About a Congressional Trip of Investigation of the Lake Harbors—Relations of the City's Two Ports of Entries to Each Other.

"As it looks to me, the heavy draft vessels will hereafter have to anchor in the old Chicago outer harbor or in the Calumet River and harbor now being prepared, unless the Chicago River can be widened and deepened further," said Congressman Lawrence McGann yesterday. "This is a matter for our vesselmen and merchants to take into serions consideration. As I shall be called cn to deal with the subject in Congress I intend to investigate the subject thoroughly."

At a recent meeting of the Lake Vessel Owners at Cleveland a committee was appointed to secure the coöperation of the Members of Congress of the various States bordering on the great lakes in improving the facilities for navigation at the various lake ports, also of the rivers flowing into such lakes or having navigable connections therewith. This committee has already entered on the duties assigned to it, invitations have been issued already to the members of the last House Committee on Rivers and Harbors who have been reëlected, also to the members from the districts bordering on the lakes in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to participate in a tour of inspection along the lake ports. The Cleveland Vessel Association has agreed to place at the disposal of such members, or of groups of such members, steam or other boats in which the members may elect to make their tour.

The Chicago members elect, or at least three of them, Messrs. McGann, Newberry, and Durborow, are going to avail themselves of the courtesies extended to them through Secretary Vincent Taylor of the committee, and they will be joined by other Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin members in a tour of inspection within the next month.

Congressman McGann, in speaking of the proposed tour, said: "The proposals of the Vessel-Owners' Association at Cleveland are of national importance. As far as Chicago is concerned they are of special local importance and I believe it is my duty to gather all the information available concerning the navigation of the lakes and the commercial facilities of the various ports and rivers opening into them. The other Chicago members, I am informed, feel as I do in the matter. Improvement is needed and demanded in our commercial waterways so as to protect producer and consumer against railroad and other land transportation combinations.

Vessels of Larger Draft Needed.

"As I understand the subject the conference of the vesselmen at Cleveland was a substantial agreement on at least one important feature of the new program there proposed. That was that in the future lake vessels of larger draft must be used on the lakes in order to successfully compete with the railroad companies in the matter of transportation. But if vessels of larger draft are to be used in the future then the lake harbors must be improved, widened, deepened, and better docked.

"This applies especially to Chicago, and right here we are confronted with the local phase of the problem before us. I have been informed by leading vesselmen that the boats now being built are from sixteen to twenty feet draft. Indeed, I recently saw a twenty-foot draft boat being built at the new ship building yard on the Calumet River at South Chicago, and I understand it is to ply between that port and Buffalo.

"Now what is the situation as regards the main Chicago harbor and its twin harbor at South Chicago? A twenty-foot draft boat may enter our harbor; but it cannot pass up our river. The greatest depth of water at the Washington street tunnel, as I understand it, is fifteen feet. Its average depth is fourteen feet. Of course, a twenty-foot draft boat could not pass up the river beyond Washington street, or, in fact, above La Salle street.

"But it does not follow from that that such large boats are not to be used in the commerce of Chicago. Happily Chicago, since annexation, has two harbors. The Chicago Harbor proper, and the South Chicago or Calumet harbor. The latter is capable of accommodating boats of twenty feet draft, I believe; certainly of eighteen feet draft. The river has been widened, dredged, and cleared for a distance of two miles and a half to an average depth of eighteen feet. The width is 200 feet throughout the entire distance indicated, and the work of widening and deepening is still in progress.

Development of Calumet River and Harbor.

"From the little thought and study which I have given to it thus far, I am disposed to think that the tendency is toward the development of the navigation facilities of the Calumet River and harbor, perhaps to the neglect, if not the detriment, of the Chicago River and harbor. The tendency of Congress seems to have been to appropriate more generously for the Calumet than for the Chicago River. The United States Engineers, too, seem to favor the Calumet. I am not saying that this is wrong. Indeed I am disposed to agree with the policy pursued, for I must take into account the great and almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of widening and deepening the Chicago River.

"But in this connection I would call attention to the sanitary problem which the greater use of the Calumet River and harbor will present to our municipal and other sanitary authorities. As I understand it, the intention of the General Government is to improve the Calumet as far as Hammond and a mile beyond the Indiana State line. If it is thus improved it will naturally be lined with factories at the other end, and pollution of the waters of the river will follow as a matter of course. Already the packing-houses and other establishments at Hammond and other points along the river add considerable polluting matter to the waters. How will it be if those establishments are multiplied? Will the proposed drainage channel keep the source of our water supply in Lake Michigan free from pollution for many years? Was it wise to exclude the Calumet region from the sanitary district? I am not prepared to answer these questions, and I merely put them so that intelligent discussion may lead to a proper solution.

"I dwell on the local phase of the commercial water-way problem presented to us by the Cleveland conference, because, of course, it is that in which we are most interested. But the other feature of the problem will, I have no doubt, attract the serious attention of my colleagues, as it has attracted my own. Our present purpose is to make a tour of the upper lakes, not in a pleasure-boat, but in a commercial vessel, as our inquiries relate to the improvement of our commercial waterways. Congressman Springer has promised to join our party and our excursion will probably be undertaken in two or three weeks."

Capt. Marshall's Views.

Capt. Marshall, Chief of the United States Engineering Corps, located here, corroborates much of what Congressman McGann has to say as to the relative importance of the Chicago and Calumet Rivers from a commercial point of view. In a recent report he says: "The development of the [Calumet] region so far is such that without great expense the terminal [commercial] facilites may be made in every way adequate for the heaviest commerce, and the logic of necessity and the tendency of events are towards the development of its water traffic and not towards its decadence, as is the case with the Chicago River."

Capt. Marshall yet holds to this opinion. He said yesterday: "In my judgment the Calumet River and Harbor can be made far superior to the Chicago River and Harbor for purposes of commerce. It will be maintained at a width of 200 feet. We can regulate the construction of bridges over it. One bridge has been constructed already with spans of seventy-seven feet. No smaller span will be permitted. In fact, all bridges to be constructed in the future must have a span of eighty feet. We have dredged the river two miles and a half above the harbor, to One Hundred and Tenth street. We intend to go to One Hundred and Thirteenth street this year. The contract calls for sixteen feet depth of water, but in order to insure this and to provide against filling in the depth obtained will probably average eighteen feet—certainly more than seventeen feet. In parts it is twenty feet. The river has been surveyed as far as Hammond. It is navigable for certain craft to that point."

There have been rumors that a syndicate of capitalists was about to take hold of developing the region for the purpose of further developing the river in a commercial way. Capt. Marshall said he knew nothing about such a syndicate. "Those rumors," he added "are periodical. We take them as they come and pay no attention to them."

Dr. Cohrs of the Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock company had also heard these rumors, but he put no trust in them. The development of the region commercially, he said, was a matter of time. It could be left to work itself out.

ARE AFRAID OF THEIR OLD LETTERS.

There May Be Some New Light on the Sarah-Althea-Levy Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—[Special.]—A bundle of letters in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell of this city is an object of great uneasiness to the people who wrote them. Some of the epistles are addressed to the late Charles H. Livingstone, who was for a time manager of the Palace Hotel and afterward manager of the *Alta California*. Others are addressed by Livingstone to Francis Newlands and others interested in the Sharon estate, claiming a reward for his services in the Sharon case for having been of valuable assistance in bringing about a favorable result for the opponents of Sarah Althea Terry. In them Mr. Livingstone fixes the compensation which he thinks is his due at $20,000. The letters addressed to Mr. Livingstone bear a peculiar portent. They are chiefly appeals to him to intercede with Christopher A. Buckley, the lately deposed Democratic boss, in behalf of the writers, who were seeking political preferment or favors of one kind or another. Mrs. Mitchell was Mr. Livingstone's landlady and was also a particular friend of his and when Livingstone died he returned Mrs. Mitchell's property which he had been holding for her to her by will, and left the tell-tale letters in her hands. The letters are said to have come from no less persons than Justice Stephen J. Field, Francis Newlands, and others equally well known. It is more than merely hinted about town that Mrs. Mitchell has been keeping the letters for speculative purposes. The statement is made that those relating to the Sharon estate were offered to them for $50,000. They refused to take them, and the figure was reduced to $40,000, but they still declined. It is said that they have lately been offered for $15,000, but they still persist in not becoming their purchaser.

MAD FREAK OF A CRAZY WOULD-BE ACTOR

He Plays "Othello" in the Street and Almost Strangles a Boy to Death.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—[Special.]—Charles Cunningham, a young fellow of 20, who stays about the theater when tragedy is being performed and thinks himself destined to become a great Shakspearean delineator, gave a realistic exposition of his powers to a crowd of boys in Patterson Market which may cause the death of a lad he used as a dummy to assist him. He was asked by the boys to perform and he agreed to give the scene from "Othello," in which the jealous Moor strangles his wife, saying that he needed only one person to help him by playing the opposite part, which position 15-year-old George New, who was also filled with stage fever, readily accepted. Rolling up his shirt sleeves, Cunningham grabbed the small boy and pressed his fingers to his throat. The boys around, thinking this part of the play, were much amused, but it was soon turned to fright when the supposed actor threw his victim, who became black in the face, from him, and crying out in a stage voice, "A murder I have committed and must make my escape," ran off, followed by the crowd. He was subsequently arrested, and when approached at the station-house he got up, came to the bars, and, with a very tragic look, repeated the lines that made John L. Sullivan famous in "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands"—"Let me think." He then raised his head, and looking at the reporter said in accent: "Is't true they say I have committed murder?" Cunningham appears to be about 20 years of age, is of large frame, with very long arms and big white hands. He was dressed in only his trousers and shirt, the latter being open at the neck, which gave him a very dramatic appearance. Young New is lying at his house in a very precarious condition.

HAD THEIR WINCHESTERS WITH THEM.

Friends of the Late Sam Wood on Guard at Brennan's Examination.

ARKALON, Kas., July 23.—The preliminary hearing of James Brennan for the killing of Samuel Wood was heard yesterday at Hugoton before three Justices of the Peace—C. M. Davis of Hugoton, Robert McKinzey of Woodsdale, and William Glover of Niagara Township. Dr. C. L. Ebnother, the County Coroner; Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Carpenter were the only witnesses called by the State. The defense introduced no testimony. At the conclusion of the taking of the evidence the presiding Justices bound Brennan over to the grand jury and committed him to the Reno County Jail without bail. His trial will be held at the September term of court. A large delegation of Col. Wood's friends, headed by J. E. Thomas and armed to the teeth, were in town. When the case was about to be called three men armed with rifles were stationed at the door of the schoolhouse where the trial was held and as the crowd passed in each man was examined and disarmed. Three men with rifles were on hand in the court-room during the hearing. These precautions precluded the possibility of trouble and there was no demonstration of any kind made.

The question of securing a jury at the trial next September is the great problem now. There are less than 300 men in Stevens County eligible to jury service and it will be an easy matter for Brennan's friends to interview them all and get an expression which will render him ineligible. The case cannot be removed from the county without the consent of the defendant. In this way an indefinite continuance of the case can be forced. A final release of the prisoner by hebeas corpus will follow.

Altoona Tennis Tournament Results.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 23.—The fourth day of the tennis tournament drew a large crowd. The championship bowles will be played tomorrow between Buch and Fay of Altoona and Lee and Hoopes of Philadelphia. The score today follows: Ladies' singles—Miss R. Holmes beat Miss C. Askew in the finals, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Mr. Wright and Miss A. Holmes beat Mr. Simpson and Miss Milly, 9—7, 6—3; Mr. Buch and Miss C. Askew beat Mr. Brown and Mrs. Butz, 7—5, 6—1. Gentlemen's doubles, second place—Sadler and Biddle beat Hyde and Whelan in the finals, 7—5, 6—2, 1—6, 6—0. Gentlemen's singles—Mr. Lee beat Mr. Buch in the finals, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4. Gentlemen's singles, consolation prize—Hoopes beat Sadler in the finals, 6—8, 9—7, 9—7, 6—0.

HANG ON TO YOUR WHEAT.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ADVICE GIVEN THE MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Muller's Scheme to Break Up Option Speculation in Grain and Incidentally Get an Upward Hoist on the Market—Donnelly Opposed to It—Grain Gamblers Already Profit by the Movement—Distribution of Literature by the Press Bureau.

ST. PAUL, Minn, July 23.—[Special.]—That there is a movement on foot by the Farmers' Alliance to corner the wheat crop of the country can no longer be denied. St. Paul is the center of the movement and 1,000,000 circular letters are being distributed from here by George M. Muller, the editor of the *State*, one of the leading Alliance papers of Minnesota. Mr. Muller said today:

"The movement grows out of a general opposition to speculators and wheat gamblers. They have sold the crop, now we will see whether they can deliver the goods. December wheat has been sold by these speculators at 84 cents, and if they cannot fill the order when the time for delivery comes they will simply lose the margin. Until a few months ago no active coöperative steps had been made to choke off this speculation. A few Alliance men—leaders—considered the matter and resolved to act some months ago, but we had a traitor in our own camp and our plans leaked out before they were fully matured. This urged us to greater secrecy, and while we were waiting for the crop to mature, when the time for action would be at hand, we were working over the details. The extremely short crop in foreign countries, coupled with the increased demand and the absolute certainty that vast quantities of American wheat will be required to fill foreign orders, makes this a peculiarly auspicious time to put our plan, which is a simple one, in operation. It is all involved in those three words, 'Hold your wheat.'

Keeping the Secretaries Busy.

"Over 40,000 secretaries of Alliances and kindred organizations in America have been sent twenty copies each of the circulars from the Alliance Press Bureau of Information containing this advice, together with a complete statement of the situation and the reasons for the movement. To illustrate: The estimated crop of Minnesota and the two Dakotas is 100,000,000 bushels. It will only be necessary to hold this crop back a few weeks to advance the price 25 per cent and only a little longer to advance it 50 per cent. This would have been impossible five years ago, and it would have been impossible five years ago for me to have secured the names of 40,000 men who would reach 4,000,000 individuals and thereby place me in close communication with the entire agricultural class of this country. Besides these circulars the Alliance leaders are working everywhere, and within a few days every local organization in the country will have acted officially on the advice given. Of course no amount of money would have been too great for the opposition to spend to defeat this movement if it had known it was on foot, but since the one betrayal we have kept our own counsel, and now the matter is in a position where its money can't reach it.

"The objection has been made that the farmers need money so badly that they will sell at all events, but the farmer who has 1,000 bushels of wheat with the price going steadily up, and the assurance that it will stay up, will be easily able to get sufficient money for present needs. The entire movement is directed at the speculation for future deliveries, and the system will be broken up.

Has the Gamblers Foul.

"The farmer has the gambler on the hip for once, and he will keep him there this time."

Ignatius Donnelly came up from his home at Nininger this afternoon, and immediately issued a circular to the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota, in which he disclaims any connection with the Muller movement and begs leave to announce to the farmers that he is not in it. By covert allusions to Pillsbury wheat ring deals he casts cold water on the movement and leaves the inference that it is unauthorized, at the same time expressing his sympathy with any move to raise the price of wheat. Mr. Muller was afterwards seen with reference to the Donnelly circular and said:

"Knowing the power of money and the unlimited resources of the speculators we were cautious about whom we consulted, and the President of the Minnesota Alliance was not taken into confidence. Neither were many other leaders, but we did consult older heads and the prominent men of the Alliance, whose opinions agree with ours. I do not know why this circular was issued by Mr. Donnelly unless it was through pique and jealousy. Anything that interferes to prevent the operation of the combination against the speculators will tend to depreciate the value of wheat, and Mr. Donnelly's circular will be felt in the price."

TRIED TO WORK SECRETARY RUSK.

Basing Circulars on the Agricultural Department Reports—Polk Explains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Speculators seem to be making more out of the Farmers' Alliance than the farmers themselves. The movement to bull wheat in the name of the Alliance is under way and Washington is now a distributing point for the literature of higher prices. Efforts have been made to get something like a color of indorsement for the scheme from the Agricultural Department, but Jerry Rusk's subordinates are not traveling outside their beaten path, which is to forecast as nearly as possible the condition and prospects of the crops. Each month a summary of the Statistician's report is prepared for the benefit of the farmers. Lately these reports have agreed with the observations of experts, that it was going to be a good year for the wheat growers of the United States. The department, however, does not advise the farmers of the country to hold their crops on that account. It merely presents the facts and leaves them to follow their own bent. The circular issued by the alleged Alliance leaders takes the figures furnished by the department as the basis for advising the farmers to hold for higher prices, and this is what has led some of the grangers to believe that the Agricultural Department itself was giving them that advice.

One million circulars have been printed, most of which have been sent out. It is expected that the result will be slow shipment of wheat to the markets and that the farmer will himself claim the increased value of his products instead of giving the speculators the benefit of the profits. In other words, the farmers will do a little speculating in their own way.

President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance has just returned from his Southern tour. His last speech was in South Carolina, where it has been said there is a considerable difference of opinion on the Subtreasury, Gov. Tillman being opposed to the bill. Mr. Polk said to a reporter that all talk about a split on account of the Subtreasury idea was absurd. The difference of opinion was on the form of the measure and its details, and not as to the principle. Mr. Polk said he had been quoted incorrectly as saying that the great issues were the tariff, and free coinage, and Subtreasury.

"Now," said he, "the issue is not the tariff, the free coinage of silver, or the Subtreasury bill. The issue is the reform of the entire financial system. Neither the issuance of more money nor the collection of less taxes will alone do the people any good. The entire financial system of the government must be changed before anything else that may be done can correct the existing evils."

BULLETIN
—OF—
TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

"Jedge" McKay Downed by the Supreme Court.
Gigantic Scheme of Farmers to Corner Wheat.
South Side Cable Line Wants to Reach the Fair.
Congressmen to Inspect Various Lake Harbors.
Indiana's Celebrated Serpent at Large.
Big Street-Car Deal at Detroit, Mich.
World's Fair Liberal Arts Chief Appointed.
Society Women After Ward McAllister.
Jews in Danger at Bucharest.
Count Blucher Rejoins His Wife.
Contract Labor Law Abrogated.
Purchase of the Lake Superior Canal.
The Pope's Advances to France.
Gross Corruption and Fraud in Canada.
Favorites Beaten at Hamline.
Opening of the Saratoga Races.
New $40,000 Village Hall for Evanston.
Trial of Smoke-Ordinance Violators.
Life at Camp Ivanhoe and Monona Lake.
Thirty-six New Pill-Mixers Turned Loose.
World's Fair Commissioners Meet Salisbury.
Chicago's Latest Fourteen-Story Building.
Big Texas Claim to Valuable Chicago Land.
Heavy Grist of Appellate Court Decisions.
Gold Flowing in Hot Streams in Nicaragua.
New Illinois Central Depot for Chicago.
Western Passenger Association Troubles.
Northwestern Crops Injured by Storms.
Chicagos Beaten but Still in First Place.
Mexican Tourists Charmed with the Lake City.
The Wabash Caught Cutting Coal Rates.
Hawthorne Bettors Pick Four Favorites.
Four Favorites Beaten at Garfield Park.
Government Fair Building Agreement.
A Policeman's Alleged Brutality.
Electric Railway from Evanston.
A Crowd Chases a Would-Be Murderer.

IN THE NATURE OF A SYMPOSIUM.

The Helena "Journal" Matter Upon Which Contempt Proceedings Are Based.

BUTTE, Mont., July 23.—[Special.]—The postponed hearing of the contempt proceedings against Messrs. Boos, Bowie, and Knight of the Helena *Journal* was resumed this evening. The respondents were all present and in addition were represented by counsel. The first two defendents were disposed of in short order by testifying that they knew nothing of the authorship or of the article that had offended the dignity of the Silver Bow County District Court. Mr. McKnight proved a good witness on the stand. He declared the offensive article ascribed to "An Old Montanan" was a composite article, being ideas expressed in conversation with many people in Helena at the time of the application for a change of venue in the Davis will case. He could not remember exactly who had suggested the various ideas it contained. Mr. Ingersoll's remarks to the court in his argument of the motion suggested one phrase, "deadly bias," and in conversation with another gentleman he had derived the idea that Republicans and Democrats had united in seating Judge McHatton for his well-known partiality, which would be of use in keeping the Davis estate in this county in case of a contest over it. He refused to disclose this informant's name. This was the only individual authority he could remember, and the case was adjourned until tomorrow for McKnight to get permission from this gentleman to give his name.

PAPERS SERVED ON SECRETARY RUSK.

Another Wisconsin Ex-State Treasurer Will Have to Account for Interest on Money.

VIROQUA, Wis., July 23.—An officer was sent here by the Attorney-General to serve papers on Secretary Rusk today for his examination in the suits brought by the Democratic State administration to recover money alleged to have been received by ex-State Treasurers as interest on State deposits. It is claimed that during Gov. Rusk's administration $30,000 was left on deposit in a Viroqua bank, and he is to be examined as to this, the testimony to be used in the suit of the State against ex-State Treasurer McFetridge.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—Ex-Treasurer Gunther, who returned from the City of Mexico Tuesday night, was to-day served with a summons and papers citing him to appear before Court Commissioner Merrill on July 30 and answer to questions propounded by the Attorney-General, so the latter can frame his complaint against Mr. Gunther in another suit to recover interest on public moneys alleged to have been received by him during his term of office. Papers were also served on Senator Philletus Sawyer and other bondsmen ordering them to appear. Mr. Gunther is now Consul-General to the City of Mexico.

TO AID THE EMIGRANT JEWS.

A Scheme to Provide for the Russian Refugees in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—An appeal and plan of action with regard to Russian-Jewish immigration was today issued by the Jewish Alliance of America.

The Alliance thinks that if the thousands of emigiants who are coming to the country could be quickly distributed through the vast interior they would prove a valuable acquisition. Efforts will be made by Jews all over the Union to guide the emigrants to where they can most advantageously settle. Pecuniary help will come from members of the Alliance and the Baron Hirsch trust.

The country is to be divided into districts, each district will be under the control of the branch organization in the principal city, and all are to be subject to the Central Executive committee. In this manner all the emigrants will be helped to make a start in any part of the country in which they may wish to settle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MAY SPLIT.

Rev. John O. Paxton Believes It to Be on the Verge of a Revolution.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—The Rev. John O. Paxton, the famous New York Presbyterian divine, in an interview here today said the Presbyterian Church was undoubtedly on the brink of a revolution. The followers of Dr. Briggs are openly defiant and the General Assembly and the church undetermined. It was his sincere hope that concessions would be made by Princeton, and that Dr. Briggs and his followers may remain in the church. Of course if they insist that the church must accept reason as co-ordinate with the word of God, there will be a split.

Deer-Creek Coal Mines on Fire.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23.—The mines of the Deer-Creek Coal company at Glenrock are on fire. Smoke was discovered pouring from the main shaft early yesterday morning. Every effort was made to reach the flames but the fire only seemed to increase. At noon it was decided to flood the mine and it will close for weeks. The loss will probably be $50,000. Fuel was supplied to the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railway and to towns on that road. It is believed the fire started in the stable.

Master Mechanics' Club.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, formed for the advancement of knowledge concerning the principles, construction, repair, and service of the rolling-stock of railroads, filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State today. The managers for the first year are John MacKenzie, Cleveland, O.; John Hickey, St. Paul, Minn.; William Garstong, Richmond, Va.; Angus St. Clair, New York, and Orlando Stewart, Charlestown, Mass.

LAST EDITION.

TO REACH THE FAIR SITE

The South Side Cable Line Planning an Exposition Terminal.

GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED.

A Special Effort to Guard the Matter from the Illinois Central.

LINE OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

Why the Street Railway Strongly Favors Elevated Tracks.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE SITUATION.

One of the important measures that will be introduced in the Council shortly after the summer vacation will be an ordinance providing that a franchise be given the Chicago City railway company for a loop in the vicinity of the entrance to the World's Fair site. The ordinance will not be introduced, however, until the question of elevating the tracks of the Illinois Central along the World's Fair grounds has been definitely settled. The directors of the Chicago City railway company are taking a deep interest in the question of elevating railroad tracks that is now being agitated, and it is said have had as much to do with securing the appointment of the Council committee that is to visit the East soon as any other outside influence.

The apparent object of the committee in going East is to gain information in order that the Council may be guided in entering into an agreement with the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads in reference to raising their tracks, but the Council is just as anxious to treat with the Illinois Central as with the other roads. The difference is that the Rock Island and Lake Shore are anxious to elevate their tracks, while no one knows what the Illinois Central wants to do. There has been a great deal of talk about elevating the Illinois Central tracks by World's Fair people and others who are directly interested, but no expression has come from the company.

Guarded Its Plans Carefully.

Owing to the silence of the Illinois Central the South Side cable line has been exceedingly careful not to let any one know its plans for a loop. The reason for this becomes apparent when it is known that if the Illinois Central does not raise its tracks the street-car company will have to expend $200,000 or $300,000 to build a subway on Sixty-third street, where the railroad company's right of way intersects the thoroughfare.

It is understood that ex-Judge Grinnell, the general counsel for the Chicago City railway company, has the ordinance all ready to introduce in the Council as soon as the course of the Illinois Central can be obtained. It is proposed to run a cable track on Sixty-third street east from Cottage Grove avenue to Stony Island avenue, thence south on Stony Island avenue to Jackson Park terrace, thence west to Grove street, and thence north to Sixty-third street. The Council will be asked for a franchise for such a loop if the World's Fair people decide to elevate the loop for the steam railroad terminal inside the grounds. If this is not done the street-car company will change its route. but it is now proceeding on the theory that the steam railroad loop will be elevated.

The company is aware that Chief of Construction Burnham has settled the question in his own mind, at least, that the tracks should be elevated, and he has drawn his plans for an elevated loop, whether the Illinois Central does or does not raise its tracks. The street-car company believes, it is said, that Mr. Burnham will eventually carry his point.

Intentions of World's Fair Officials.

The World's Fair people propose to land the people as much to the southward as possible, and have made the headquarters of the Fair near the extreme southern boundary. If the steam railroad loop is not elevated the street-car company will experience serious inconvenience, as it cannot land its people as far north as the plaisance, and people using the cable-cars will have to walk several blocks north after getting off the cars and then walk south after entering the grounds to get to the Administration Building, Manufactures Hall, or Machinery Hall. If the steam railroad loop is elevated this trouble will be entirely obviated. However, if the tracks are on the surface the street railway company will build its loop north of Sixty-third street. In this event it is proposed to go north on Stony Island avenue from Sixty-third street, thence west on Sixty-second street, and thence south on Hope avenue or Grove street.

Now, if the Illinois Central should decide to elevate its tracks it would be a great saving to the street-car company, as it would not have to build an expensive tunnel. But there is another reason why the cable line did not want the railroad company to find out its plans—viz.: Now that the cat is out of the bag and the railroad company has found out that the cable line wants to cross its tracks, it is alleged it will force the street railway company to contribute to the elevation of the tracks to the extent at least of the cost of the subway.

It is also understood that the cable line wanted to keep the matter as quiet as possible, because it is anticipating trouble from the property-owners. The locality is a fine residence district, and the company will no doubt meet with opposition.

Negotiations for the entrance of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Jackson Park are at a standstill. The Exposition management tried to secure a right of way sufficient for four tracks, but the prices asked by property-owners are too high. It is expected that another conference will be held this week and a reasonable offer secured from property-owners. J. Irving Pearce said yesterday it was the business of the railroad or the Exposition management to make an offer.

FOUNDERING OF A PASSENGER BARGE.

The Boat a Wreck but None of the People Were Drowned.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—An excursion of Knights of Pythias from Greenbush was run down by the steamer Drew of the People's line about eight miles below this city. The bow of the steamer cut through the sides of the barge Merchant, which was crowded with women and children, and the barge went to the bottom. Fortunately the water was very shallow, so that when the keel touched bottom the lower deck was still above water. The steamer which had run aground remained with her bow fast in the wreck, and so kept it from careening. The excursionists reached this city at 2 o'clock this morning. No one was drowned.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks will be consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts Oct. 14.

A break which it will require a month to repair has been made in the Erie Canal, near Schenectady.

H. C. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., editor of the *Southern Alliance Farmer*, has been arrested for printing a lottery advertisement.

REVIEWED BY GOV. FIFER

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DAY AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Movements by the Troops Showing Great Results of the Drills—Impromptu Dances and Entertainments of the Knights Templar at Ivanhoe—Entertaining Lectures at the Lake Monona Assembly—Royal Arch Masons' Meetings, and Encampments, Military and Otherwise.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Camp Lincoln's dwellers in tents for the past few days have been listening to tales of heat from limp-linened arrivals from all sections of the State. With the exception of two hours this morning, this camp has been the abiding place of a cool wave that came out of the North last Saturday, and, like the companies here, dropped in for a visit. The old soldiers here say that Springfield has had wet camps and dry camps, but never before a cool camp. But it was hot this morning for a while. Lieut. Allen took Maj. Tobey's polished field pieces on to the parade ground with ice-water in the sponge buckets. The twelve-pounders were wheeled into battery and out again with action front and rear until the cascabel knobs and the piece prolongations were sunstruck. The three infantry regiments went through a brigade drill perspiringly under command of Gen. Fitz-Simons. None but the simple brigade evolutions were attempted.

Duty at Camp Lincoln comprises a daily round of formations and ceremonies, the like of which never fell to the lot of a regular command. The men have stood it well and save in rare instances uncomplainingly. There is a setting up drill before breakfast. This may be an appetizer, but an experience at West Point under the rigid rule of Col. Laselle for a month or two taught army surgeons that it was a weakener. Other drills and ceremonies fill up a larger part of the time before retreat.

It seems to one that knows the fatigue of drill that the recalls are followed rather too closely by the bugle notes that call a new assembly in the company streets.

It may be well enough, however, in a camp of instruction that is to last for but one week and into which must be pressed as much of the practice of Emery Upton's teachings as possible that good to the service may result. There is another thing to say, the brigade commander takes his duty like the private straight. Brigade drill lasted an hour and a half. Just as the order "Dismiss your companies" was sung out by the Colonels, the coolness that had gone visiting came back and has staid up to this hour.

How Fifer Came Into Camp.

Gov. Fifer struck camp yesterday afternoon. Today was his particular time to receive the honors due him as commander-in-chief, but his intended visit yesterday being known several staff officers spurred out to meet him. They missed him instead and the Governor, taking a left plank road, struck the camp unrecognized. He ran foul of some other privates, who were lunching on crackers and cheese. Illinois' Governor was masticating a soda cracker when the caisson corporal of Battery "D" recognized him. The battery was out in a moment and the seventeen guns, the commander-in-chief's salute, were fired as fast as the lanyard could be attached to friction primers. Then the Governor went where he belonged, to State headquarters.

Today Gov. Fifer rode out to the camp attended by his gold-laced staff. He sat on his big gray horse superbly, and was as military as a guidon. The Governor's official entrance to quarters called for a repetition of the review of last Sunday. The brigade was ordered out, with the First holding down the right flank, the Second in the center, and the Third at the left of the infantry. Battery "D" was at the alignment's left. Attending the Governor were these members of his staff: Adjutant-General Reece, Surgeon-General Mathews, and Cols. Rice, Ewart, Hodgkins, Rose, Bryan, Pierce, and Fisher.

Inspecting the Troops.

After an "open order" command from Gen. Fitz-Simons the Governor rode down the line on a general inspection trip. With Capt. Mathey of the Seventh Cavalry, who followed the Governor, rode Miss Fifer and Miss Owen of Springfield. The first regiment was in single rank, while the others formed with front and rear ranks. The wheel by companies to right prior to the passing in review was so done that the benefit of the six days' drill was apparent at once. Col. Judd and his Second Regiment preserved an alignment of company fronts that was nearly perfect through the march past the reviewing stand. The First, after passing Gov. Fifer, wheeled from column to line and covered the distance from near the roadway to the color line with a line like those you read of in tactics, but seldom see on the field. The battery went by in column of sections, the cannoneers in full dress sitting cross-armed on timber chests and caissons. The infantry cleared the field; the artillery bugler blew "into battery action, front, commence firing."

There was a sudden dash, a sharp charge of direction, cannoneers jumped from the flying limbers, uncoupled, swung the brass muzzles to the roadway, and fired at command. It was the Governor's second battery salute and he rode to the smoke-shrouded field pieces to acknowledge it.

There was a dinner-party at State headquarters after regimental dress parade tonight. Brigade and State staff officers broke camp bread with the Governor. Col. T. L. Hartigan and Lieut.-Col. F. T. Colby of the Hibernian Rifles were in camp today. There is now no doubt that the Rifles will be an able part of the State forces within a short time.

The Long Roll Inquiry.

Camp Lincoln has had about everything it needs to make it a real field camp of instruction. There was a court of inquiry this afternoon over which Col. Farlin Q. Ball presided. Maj. Logan, field officer of the day, has been in arrest pending the fixing of the responsibility for the sounding of the long roll night before last. Maj. Logan submitted a statement. Capt. Young, the regimental officer of the day, was examined, and Lieut. Chambers, the senior officer of the guard, made a few remarks, the most pertinent of which was the one in which he named himself as the officer who gave the drummers the long-roll command. Lieut. Chambers had made this statement to Maj. Logan, but that officer had not reported it, preferring to wait for the investigation to set him right. He was restored to duty this evening. It may be that Lieut. Chambers may get a reprimand, though he declares that he thought the occasion of the explosion of a bomb on the parade ground one sufficient to excuse his action in calling out the brigade without consultation with his superiors. Recruit sentinels are still a source of fun. The countersign a few nights ago was "Gen. Pavey." Lieut. Reed was halted by a sentry who demanded the countersign.

"Gen. Pavey," said the Lieutenant.

"Beg your pardon, Gen. Pavey," said the recruit, "if I'd known it was you I would not have challenged."

The Third has been out doing some more shooting today. One butt was given up to the practice of the riflemen who want a place on the State team. The breeze was fitful, and wind gauges were not always properly adjusted. Nevertheless a dozen men cracked the targets for averages of 80 out of a possible 100.

A Day of Feasts.

This was the day for feasts. It always is so Governor's day. The First has lived on a Delmonico scale ever since it marched to its initial breakfast. An Assistant Quartermaster was a necessity. There was a noon banquet at brigade headquarters prepared by Capt. Horace Tucker. Company D of the Second entertained Col. Hartigan, its one time Captain.

Daily instruction is given by Dr. Owen, U. S. A., to the hospital detachments of each regiment. The men have actual stretcher duty each day, for at nearly all formations men fall over. The strain of standing at attention, coupled with weakness, does it for most of them. A few hours in the hospital brings them to a duty condition.

The Second Regiment band gave a concert tonight at the Opera-House. It was given that Gov. Fifer might enjoy the music. He attended with his staff. Mrs. Alice De Meres Bennis of Chicago was the soloist. The brigade staff will leave tomorrow night for Chicago. The First Regiment will leave Saturday morning, and the Second, after shooting all day Saturday, will leave at night for home.

QUIET DAYS AT CAMP IVANHOE.

Too Hot Weather to Drill—Dances and Entertainments Nightly.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Scattering Knights from all over the district keep dropping into Camp Ivanhoe for short visits, but few of them get away. A semblance of drilling is gone through with daily and all the commanderies need it, but the torrid weather and that kind of work do not agree. Consequently the attendance at drills and dress parade is comparatively small. The Hotel Riverview management gave the use of the lawn for drill purposes. It is almost as level as a floor, not a hump or hillock on it, sloping gently to the river, and of sufficient size to accommodate three or four times the number now present.

In the evening, when the moon climbs the horizon and the incandescent lights twinkle among the trees and tents, a change seems to come over the spirit of the Knights, and all is gayety from one end of the encampment to the other. Last night 1,500 to 2,000 citizens visited the camp. In one section a negro mounted on a table with a guitar was emitting songs. In front of him a platform was improvised out of a barn door and a minstrel performance, under the direction of Prof. Sir Knight Potter of Aurora, was in progress. In the street fronting headquarters tents the Forester Band gave a concert. Sir Knights Ole Olson and Hudson of Englewood Commandery entertained a large party with a tenpin tournament.

The Hotel Riverview management gave an impromptu hop in the large dining-room, which the younger of the Sir Knights patronized extensively.

Owing to the intense heat the grand parade which was to have taken place today was abandoned. A number of Englewood ladies arrived yesterday noon and were received by the Englewood Commandery in full dress and with a band.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER.

Result of the Election—Next Meeting to Be at Topeka.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23.—The morning session of the General Grand Chapter opened this morning. The reports of the various committees and other discussions occupied the time from the hour of opening—9 o'clock—until 10, when the election of officers, which had been made a special order of business, was taken up. The election was without incident. As was expected, Joseph B. Horner, who at the Atlanta convocation was elevated from General Grand King to Deputy General Grand High Priest, was elected to the supreme office of General Grand High Priest. While the voting was in progress the Committee on Place of Meeting recommended Topeka, Kas., and July, 1894, as the time, leaving the fixing of the exact day to the Grand Council. The report of the committee was accepted.

The officers elected up to the time of adjournment, which took place at 2:30, are as follows: Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, General Grand High Priest; George L. McCahan, Baltimore, Deputy General Grand High Priest; Reuben C. Lemon, Toledo, O., General Grand King; James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga., General Grand Scribe; Daniel Striker, Hastings, Minn., General Grand Treasurer; Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y., General Grand Recorder; Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass., General Grand Captain of the Host; Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill., General Grand Principal Sojourner; William E. Swain, Milwaukee, General Grand Royal Arch Captain.

In the afternoon a drive was taken around the city and a banquet held in the evening. From 6:30 to 8 p. m. another business session was held and additional officers elected as follows:

Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn., General Grand Master of the Third Veil; Bernard G. Witt, Kentucky, General Grand Master of the Second Veil; George C. Carson, Washington, D. C., General Grand Master of the First Veil. The newly elected officers were then installed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23.—[Special.]—Joseph P. Horner, the newly elected General Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, was born in this city about fifty years ago. His father was Charles W. Horner, law partner of Thomas J. Durant, the famous Whig leader, who removed from here to Washington during the war and has since remained there in the practice of law. Joseph P. Horner read law in his father's office. He entered the Confederate service and was captured as a Captain of cavalry at the surrender of Port Hudson. Since the war he has confined himself to the law, never holding any public office, but devoting great thought and study to Freemasonry, and has received the highest honors of the cross. His law practice has been large and lucrative and he has acquired an ample fortune. He is now on a pleasure trip around the world, having stopped off at Minneapolis to attend this meeting.

ENTERTAINING TALKS AT MONONA.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's Idea of a Woman's Proper Mental Equipment.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—Before the afternoon lecture was finished dark clouds heaved up in the west and soon the tent dwellers at Monona Lake Assembly received a washing from above. Several steamers were on the lake during the storm and great alarm prevailed among the women and children, but fortunately no accident occurred. The Women's Council met again at the tabernacle, and Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, made an address on "The Well-Equipped Woman." She regarded the equipment of woman in a three-fold capacity. First, she should possess perfect health, which she can secure by the proper observation of the laws of health. Next she regarded intellectual development necessary for woman, which would make her more respected both in society and in her home. This can be most easily secured by a systematic course of reading. Lastly, she thought that woman ought to cultivate love of God. This afternoon Gen. George A. Sheridan delivered his famous lecture on "The Modern Pagan," who is Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

This evening the Rev. E. G. Updyke of Madison spoke on "Social Facts and Forces."

DISBELIEVES IN MOORE'S SPIRITS.

The Indiana Spiritualistic Camp Has a Disturbing Element.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—The Indiana Spiritualists have been in session at their camp-grounds here since Sunday. An average of 3,000 people are in attendance. Consternation was manifested this afternoon when H. M. Hammond, a Spiritualist, denounced the séances given by Hugh Moore of Indianapolis as a fraud and demanded of President Westerfield that the association have an investigation. Moore and his wife have a tent on the grounds and give séances at which spirits of the dead are said to materialize at $5 per sitting. The investigation will be had.

Encampment of Sons of Veterans.

DECATUR, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Division officers and Capt. Frank Cassel today laid out the grounds at Oakland Park for the State encampment of the Sons of Veterans to be held there for a week beginning Saturday. Fifty tents were put up today and Saturday 150 more will be put in place. The encampment will be named either Camp Pugh, in honor of Decatur Camp 14 and Col. Pugh of the Forty-first Illinois Regiment, or Camp Dick Oglesby. The Peoria and Aurora artillery companies will be in camp. The competitive drills will be held at the Trotting Park. Those entered in class A are Decatur, Peoria, Springfield, and Bloomington. Those in class B are Chicago, Vermont, Springfield, Mount Pulaski, and Monticello.

The Indiana Encampment.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—The encampment of the Indiana National Guard passed the fourth day without especial interest. At 6 o'clock this evening the brigade dress parade took place, and was the finest military evolution ever witnessed in this city. The grounds and approaches were thronged with citizens in carriages. On account of the intense heat Adjutant-General Ruckle softened the discipline today, and ordered the battalion to be made one-half hour shorter. Tomorrow will be Governor's day, and is the big day of the encampment.

The Bay View Assembly.

BAY VIEW, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—The sixth Bay View Assembly opened today with a larger attendance than ever before. All the departments of the assembly and summer university are full, particularly the Chautauqua and Bible normal classes. Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop of Chicago sang, and Miss Mabelle Biggart of Denver gave readings in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. R. H. Conwell of Philadelphia lectured at night to a packed house. Dr. J. M. Buckley will preach Sunday morning.

It Was Very Hot in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 23.—The Weather Bureau report says: The temperature today has been higher than ever known in this city, the thermometer reaching 102° at 2 p. m. No prostrations reported.

BRUSH GAINS THE SUIT.

HIS PATENTS HELD TO COVER ALL MANNER OF STORAGE BATTERIES.

Five Years of Litigation Necessary to Establish the Rights of the Inventor—The Several Cases—Wall Street Operators Sad and Discouraged by Reason of Quiet Markets and the Western Movement of Currency—General News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—"Mr. Brush was the first in this country to make the broad invention. He is entitled to the fruits of his invention. It is the policy of the law to reward him."

In a decision embodying these words Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York substantially brought to an end, for the present at least, the five years' litigation for the control in this country of the manufacture and sale of storage batteries. The decision is of great interest to electricians and to the officials of railroads, many of whom, intending to use electricity as a motive power, were compelled to halt pending the result of the litigation. Among these roads is the Fourth avenue surface line in this city, which will now proceed to put the storage-battery cars on its line permanently. The patents, of which Charles F. Brush is the owner and the Consolidated Electric Storage company is the licensee, have twelve years more to run, thus giving that company a monopoly of the storage-battery business in this country for that time.

Judge Coxe's decision was given in the case of the Brush Electrical Light company against the Electrical Accumulator company. The Julien Electric company has also been involved. The Julien company, when it imported its system from Belgium to America, was sued for infringement by the Electrical Accumulator and the Brush Electric company, and the last named company also brought an action against the other plaintiff. In the case between the Electrical Accumulator and the Julien companies the latter was restrained from operating for three years. The effect of this was temporarily evaded by a new process of manufacture. Immediately, however, the cause of the Brush against the Julien company came on for a hearing, and a decision was rendered whereby the defendant corporation was enjoined from the use of storage battery in any form.

Following this the consolidated electric storage company, successors of the Julien Electric company, purchased the exclusive license throughout the United States for the Brush storage battery patents, and the cause of the Brush corporation against the Electrical Accumulator company was pused and came to a hearing. The decision of today awards to Mr. Brush the sole and exclusive right for the manufacture and sale of every type of modern storage batteries.

WALL STREET EXTREMELY TIRED.

Money Going West and but Little Doing on the Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Subtreasury today received deposits of about $500,000 for transfer to Western cities, making about $1,500,000 for the week. Banks with Western connections report increased shipments, and the efflux, in connection with Secretary Foster's prediction that money would become stringent as soon as the West drew on us for funds to move the crops, is creating a very uncomfortable feeling. The sentiment was not improved by rumors that gold would be shipped on Saturday, and the utter absence of buyers for either stocks or bonds, nothwithstanding the most favorable hourly bulletins as to weather and crop conditions, is very discouraging to the bulls. There was very little trading outside of Burlington, St. Paul, and Louisville, these three furnishing much more than a third of all the business. In the last hour the market was more active and weaker, so that the closing prices were the lowest of the day. Burlington was notably active, Messrs. Kissam, Whitney & Co., and Boody, McClellan & Co. being conspicuous sellers. The net decline in the stock is 1⅝. Louisville is down 1⅛. Considerable attention was attracted to dealings in the rights to subscribe for the new issue. Union Pacific and St. Paul were notably weak. Of Missouri Pacific not a share was sold all day until just before the close, when 200 shares were dealt in at 66, a decline of ⅛. The street is tired.

RAILROAD SHARES ON DEPOSIT.

Another Story Concerning the Ohio and Mississippi Line.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—Rumors in relation to the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad still continue to be circulated. A few days ago the report was that the English bondholders were about to apply for a receiver. The latest report is that the same persons have about completed negotiations by which the property will be leased to a prominent American railroad corporation. This latest report is said to come from London, and in brief sets forth that the English holders have already deposited more than a majority of both classes of stock with Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. on behalf of the joint London committee having charge of the negotiations. Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. of this city say they have no knowledge of the plans and purposes of the negotiations, and that neither they nor the house of Brown, Shipley & Co. have any pecuniary interest in the Ohio and Mississippi road. The only point that could be confirmed in New York today was that stock was being deposited, and certificates were being issued for the same to English holders by Brown, Shipley & Co. in London.

It is generally believed in the city that the property, if leased or sold, will be taken by the Baltimore and Ohio, or Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The road has passed through many strange vicissitudes. It was at one time controlled by the Garretts, and Robert Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio still retains a large interest in it. Mr. J. F. Barnard, President of the road, is now in London conferring with the English stockholders.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Work on the Bridge Across the Hudson to Be Begun Soon.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—"Work on the big bridge which is to span the Hudson will begin in October." This was the prediction of Charles H. Swan, Secretary and Treasurer of the commission appointed in this State to organize the bridge company, who attended the final meeting of the New Jersey Commissioners at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, today. The New Jersey Commission has accomplished the object for which it was created—viz.: to receive subscriptions for stock to the amount of $1,000,000, or one-fifth of the capital which New Jersey is to contribute. This was done in three days and a fraction. The books were opened Monday and closed at noon today. The company will probably organize on the first Monday in August.

To Test the Law.

To test the constitutionality of that section of the Electrical Execution law which prohibits the publication of the details of the execution of murderers, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, city editor of the *Daily News*, was today indicted for a misdemeanor for having published and caused the printing of a description of the execution of Murderers Smiler, Slocum, Jugigo, and Wood at Sing Sing prison July 7. Mr. Hennessy went before Recorder Smyth and his bail was fixed at $500. This was furnished by William H. O'Donnell of the *News*. District-Attorney Nicoll said that personally he was in favor of shedding all the light possible upon such executions. The taking of human life was the highest ministerial act of the State and he thought the people were entitled to know all about it.

The White Squadron.

The manipulation of war-like appearances and naval drill of the White Squadron were viewed by interested thousands this afternoon and evening. At 6:30 the flagship sent up the signal to arm and equip. A cutter brought the boats of the Minnesota, manned by naval militia, and these with the others divided into columns and went through a series of evolutions to show the discipline of the marines and the manner of controlling them from one commanding point.

Later, as night settled down, an exhibition of power of the "search light" was given. This lasted for an hour or more and demonstrated how futile would be the efforts of an enemy to steal upon the squadron under cover of night.

Republican League Work.

A delegation of well-known Republicans headed by J. S. Clarkson, President of the National Republican League, went over to Long Island City today to meet the Queens County Republican committee and confer with its members in reference to the league work in their section of the State. There were present Mr. Clarkson, Edward McAlpin, T. E. Burns, Edward C. O'Brien, Job E. Hedges, and Henry Gleason. Over seventy-five prominent Republicans had gathered at Miller's Hotel to meet them. Short speeches were made by President Clarkson and Col. McAlpin. National-Organizer T. E. Burns outlined the policy of the league, and in referring to the campaign of 1891-'92 said the success of the Republican party was absolutely essential to keep up the rate of progress which the country had been making since the party had been in control. Other speeches were made.

Bought Smith's Seat.

William E. Paine of Boston was today admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange. He has purchased the seat formerly held by W. C. Smith, who was the stock exchange member of the once famous firm of Grant & Ward.

LAST OF NEW ORLEANS BRIBERY CASES.

Acquittal of Bagnetto, and O'Malley Is Resting Easy and Demanding a Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23.—[Special.]—Probably the last of the bribery cases was tried in the Criminal Court today. It was that of Emile Bagnetto, a first cousin of Tony Bagnetto, one of the supposed leaders in the assassination of Chief Hennessy. Emile scarcely associated with Tony, although they lived near each other. Emile was as much American as the other was Italian. He courted American society, married an American girl, the daughter of a well-to-do grocer, and worked his way up from a market boy to the proprietorship of a restaurant, although only about 30 years old; but blood ties tell, and when his cousin stood in the shadow of the gallows Emile is supposed to have joined in the general defense plans and helped the general attack upon the virtue of the jury. One of his customers was David Bonhage, a shoemaker.

The morning after the latter was summoned as a juror and Bagnetto found it out, Bonhage says, Bagnetto took him up-stairs, told him his cousin was on trial, and if he would get him out he would give Bonhage over $100. When the grand jury first tackled Bonhage he confessed having been approached, but instead of any name gave a description upon which John Cooney was indicted. Some weeks later he told a prominent merchant about Bagnetto; the grand jury heard of it and recalled Bonhage, and Cooney was nolle prosequied, and Bagnetto indicted. The State relied upon Bonhage's unsupported evidence. Bagnetto, besides proving an excellent character and throwing doubt on Bonhage's statements, said that Bonhage approached him with a demand for money which he refused with the remark that he had no money and that his cousin was innocent. Judge Baker in his charge virtually stated that it might be unfortunate that the State could not procure evidence, but as much and sufficient evidence was needed in a case of this kind as in any other case. The jury deliberated an hour and acquitted Bagnetto. It is hardly probable that any of the other bribery cases pending will go to trial, both the Judges having dealt the prosecution decided blows. About the only important conviction was that of McChristol. The other one convicted, Glaude, is a garrulous Gascon butcher, whose whisky-loosened tongue got him into trouble.

Since the ruling out of McChristol's confession O'Malley's head has been resting easy and he has stated that he will demand a trial at the hands of the State.

MISSOURI MAY SUPPLY THE WORLD.

Probable Result of the Lithographic Stone Find Near Hannibal.

Lithographers predict that in a few years Missouri will be supplying the world with lithographic stone, just as Bavaria, Germany, has been supplying the world for years. This prediction is based on the discovery of the valuable quarry near Hannibal.

Year by year the Bavarian quarry—a single quarry on which the entire world drew—has been less productive, and in a short time its store of the valuable stone will be exhausted. Every year the lithographing industry has paid $10,000,000 to the owners of the Bavarian quarry. In 1890 the United States imported over thirteen tons of the stone a day. This stone is worth at least $250 per ton, which would figure up over $1,000,000 for the year's outlay. The demand for this stone has been so great that the quarry in Bavaria can no longer supply the trade with material of the first quality, it having been exhausted.

The great value of this stone has caused it to be sought for all over the world, but up to the present time none has been found that contains all the requisites for producing fine lithographs. Stone resembling the lithographic has been found in Italy, Canada, Kentucky, California, and Colorado, but when first put to the practical test of lithographing has failed.

The quarry discovered in Missouri covers eighty acres of land, and the stone ranges from thirty to 100 feet deep. Stones taken simply from the outcroppings of the quarry have been sent to lithographers in different parts of the Union and tested most thoroughly in all the various kinds of lithographing—crayon, pen-work, rub-tint, transfer work, and drawings of all kinds—and, it is said, have been pronounced equal to the German stone. For engraving, the most difficult work that is done on stone, it is said to be the best in the world. The best stone today is what is technically called the blue-gray, and it is claimed all the stone in the Missouri quarry is of this variety.

Lithography is one of the most progressive and promising arts of the present age, and the essential basis which supports the art is good lithographic stone. It is today a valuable adjunct to the art preservative. To show its progress in Chicago it may be stated that before the big fire there were eighteen lithographic presses; today there are forty-four, and more being added every month.

The company formed to work the Missouri quarry has $1,000,000 capital stock, a controlling interest of which is held by Chicagoans. Machinery costing $11,000 has been put in for quarrying purposes alone.

RED HOT AGAINST SECRETARY RUSK.

Tennessee Cattlemen Say That He Has Destroyed Their Business.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—Tennessee cattle dealers and growers are much incensed over the recent order of Secretary Rusk of the United States Bureau of Agriculture establishing quarantine relations against Tennessee cattle and declaring that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic fever exists in this and other Southern States. The order will have the effect of destroying the cattle industry of the State. The Secretary forbids any railroad from carrying any cattle from the South into the Northern States from Feb. 15 to Dec. 1, except for immediate slaughter. If shipped for the immediate use of butchers the carrying of the cattle is surrounded by such vexatious quarantine regulations as to effectually kill the trade.

Tennessee cattle are not infected with splenetic fever or pleuro-pneumonia; neither has the disease prevailed in any part of the State for the last quarter of a century, and then only in a limited section. It is said that the order was made in the interest of Western cattle-growers, and is the beginning of a commercial warfare against the South. United States Senator Bate has interested himself in the matter, and will endeavor to have the Secretary modify his invidious ruling.

MORRIS & CO. ABANDON THE FIELD.

The Fight Has Waxed Warm Between Him and the Evansville Butchers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 23.—Nelson Morris & Co., the meat dealers of Chicago, after a long and bitter argument with the local Butchers' and Drovers' Association have abandoned this field. It is claimed they were driven out.

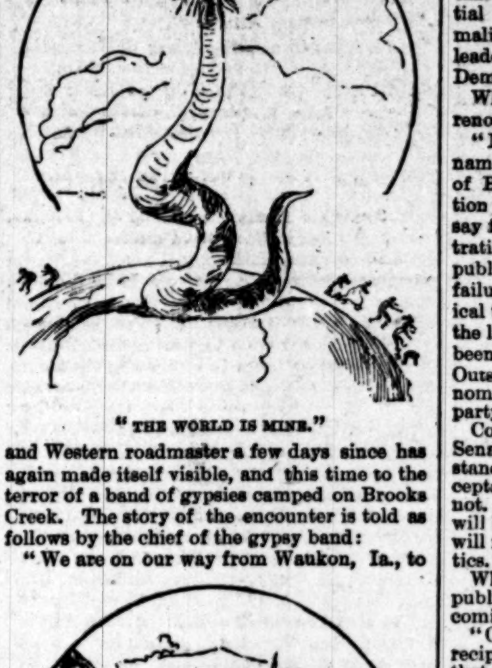
The fight between Morris & Co. and the Evansville butchers dates back several months. The Chicago packer undersold the butchers there and made great strides toward capturing their trade. The dealers there combined to fight the big monopoly and secured the coöperation of the neighboring farmers. The fight waxed hot, and, judging from the dispatch, it is probable the Chicago firm concluded a continuation of the fight unprofitable.

HAD ITS GALWAYS ALONG.

INDIANA'S BLUE RIBBON SERPENT VISITS A CAMP OF GYPSIES.

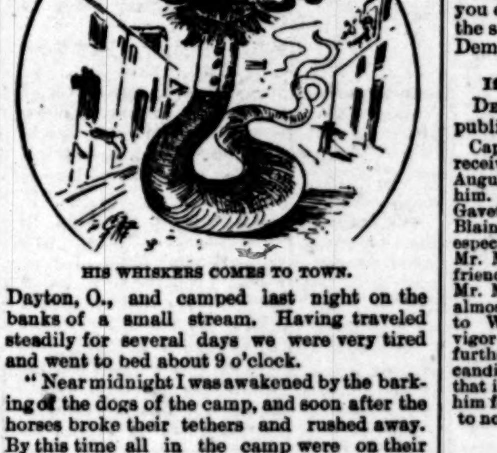
Fifty Feet Long, with a Towering Head and Hair on Its Face—It Selects an Infant for Luncheon, but on Argument with the Mother Relinquishes Its Claim—Burlington, Ia., Outfits an Expedition Against a Snake.

PORTLAND, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—The great serpent that was seen by the Lake Erie and Western roadmaster a few days since has again made itself visible, and this time to the terror of a band of gypsies camped on Brooks Creek. The story of the encounter is told as follows by the chief of the gypsy band:



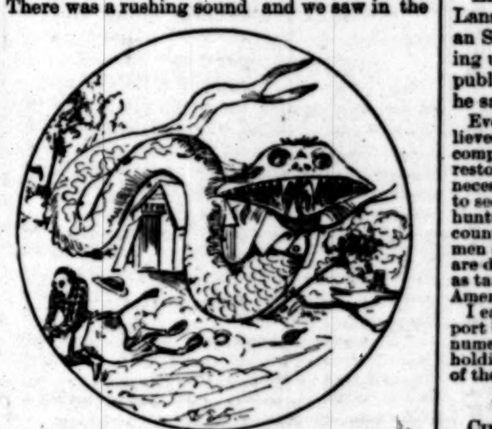
"THE WORLD IS MINE."

"We are on our way from Waukon, Ia., to Dayton, O., and camped last night on the banks of a small stream. Having traveled steadily for several days we were very tired and went to bed about 9 o'clock.



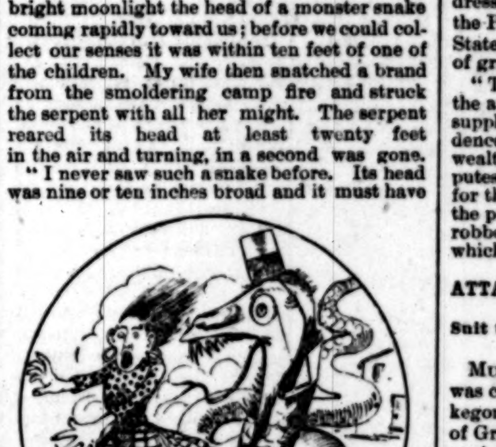
HIS WHISKERS COMES TO TOWN.

"Near midnight I was awakened by the barking of the dogs of the camp, and soon after the horses broke their tethers and rushed away. By this time all in the camp were on their feet, not knowing the cause of the trouble. There was a rushing sound and we saw in the bright moonlight the head of a monster snake coming rapidly toward us; before we could collect our senses it was within ten feet of one of the children. My wife then snatched a brand from the smoldering camp fire and struck the serpent with all her might. The serpent reared its head at least twenty feet in the air and turning, in a second was gone.



FRESH FROM THE WHITECHAPEL CLUB.

"I never saw such a snake before. Its head was nine or ten inches broad and it must have been fifty feet in length. It had hair about its mouth, as nearly as I could judge in the uncertain light.



"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?"

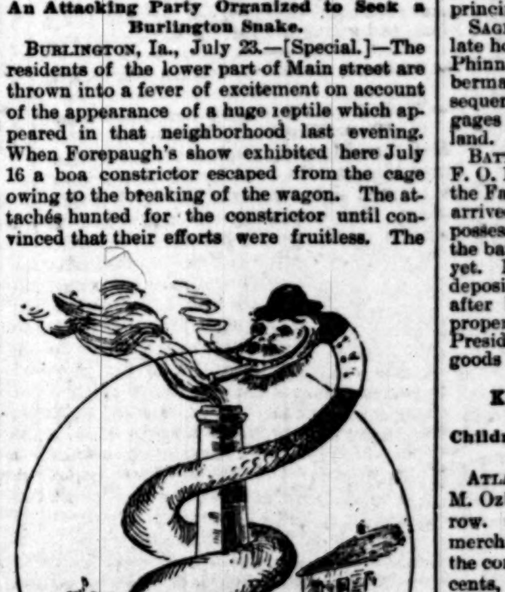
"We stood for an hour after it was gone, afraid to move, and then built several fires around the camp to prevent its return. Our horses were scattered all over the country and could not be caught, so we had to hire a farmer to draw us to the pike."

This reptile has been in the vicinity mentioned for the last six or seven years. Much live stock has disappeared in that period.

CHILDREN ARE SENT TO BED EARLY.

An Attacking Party Organized to Seek a Burlington Snake.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—The residents of the lower part of Main street are thrown into a fever of excitement on account of the appearance of a huge reptile which appeared in that neighborhood last evening. When Forepaugh's show exhibited here July 16 a boa constrictor escaped from the cage owing to the breaking of the wagon. The attachés hunted for the constrictor until convinced that their efforts were fruitless. The snake took refuge in one of the large sewers, and growing tired of a diet of rats started out on the streets in search of something to fill a long-felt want. Upon the appearance of several courageous citizens the reptile returned to its haunt in the sewer.



THE TERROR OF HAWKEYE CREEK.

The people in the neighborhood are in a state of alarm, apprehending the return of the hungry monster, and in consequence are keeping an unusually close count of their little ones. This evening a number of men, headed by Lieut. Pauly, entered upon a systematic search for the python.

THINKS QUAY HAS BEEN MUCH MALIGNED

W. W. Dudley Says His Chief Has Been Slandered by His Enemies.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—Col. W. W. Dudley of Indiana was in this city today on legal business, but he was willing to discuss politics. When asked if he or Senator Quay intended resigning their offices in the National committee he said that he certainly should not resign. Mr. Quay would, he supposed, offer his resignation, but the committee as a whole wish him to remain in office, and will refuse to permit him to retire unless he absolutely insists upon it.

"I believe him," said Col. Dudley, "to be not only honorable and upright, but worthy of the confidence of every member of the Republican party whoever he may be. Mr. Quay, as a leader, has few equals and no superiors. He possesses in a marked degree that quality of drawing men to him so essential to a leader. I think he has been grossly maligned, still not any more so than any other leader who has battled successfully against the Democratic party."

When asked if President Harrison would be renominated Col. Dudley replied:

"Not if Mr. Blaine will consent to have his name used in that connection. In the event of Blaine refusing to be a candidate the question simply becomes a doubtful one. I can say for President Harrison that his administration has been a clean and honest one of public affairs. If he failed in any respect that failure must be attributed to a want of political tact in dealing with the people. During the last sixty years but two Presidents have been reëlected—namely: Lincoln and Grant. Outside those two incumbents have been renominated at the expense of unity in the party."

Col. Dudley thinks it beyond question that Senator Gorman will be the Democratic standard bearer for the reason that he is acceptable to the South, while Mr. Cleveland is not. As to the Alliance his opinion is that it will be disintegrated before another year, and will not cut much of a figure in national politics. Prosperity is killing it.

When asked what issue or issues can the Republicans make their best fight on in the coming election Col. Dudley replied:

"On broad patriotic issues, tariff and reciprocity. I might add one other, which is that the Republican party is the safest one into whose hands to intrust the government. If you don't believe that the Republican party is the safest why watch the doings of the next Democratic Congress."

If Blaine Is Called He Will Respond.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—A local paper publishes the following:

> Capt. William A. Gavett of this city yesterday received an important letter from J. H. Manley of Augusta, Me., in response to a letter written by him. The subjects of inquiry on the part of Mr. Gavett were the health of Secretary James G. Blaine and his possible candidacy. The replies are especially significant when it is remembered that Mr. Manley has for years been a warm personal friend and the political confidant of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Manley asserts that Mr. Blaine's health is almost fully regained, and that he will return to Washington in the fall with all his vigor and strength of both mind and body. He further says that Mr. Blaine cannot become a candidate for the Republican nomination, but that in his opinion if the Republican party wants him for standard-bearer in 1892 all it has to do is to nominate him and that he will accept.

Form Clubs and Work.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 23.—[Special.]—I. W. Lansing, President of the Nebraska Republican State League, has issued a circular calling upon members of the party to form Republican clubs for work. Among other things he says:

> Every honest, well-disposed citizen firmly believes in the principles of Republicanism. To accomplish the complete, speedy, and overwhelming restoration of Republican principles it is only necessary to organize. Let the aim and object be to see that no professional politician or place-hunter shall direct the politics or policy of the county or State; that none but honest, capable men are put on guard in official life—men who are devoted to the principles of Republicanism as taught by that inspired and inspiring leader of American thought—James G. Blaine.
>
> I earnestly ask that from each precinct a report be sent in at once, stating the name and numerical strength of your club with the view of holding at an early day a general State meeting of the league.

Schilling Makes Complaint.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—Robert Schilling has given out a copy of the printed address by the National Executive committee of the People's party to the citizens of the United States. It sets out with a general statement of grievances. He says:

"The declaration of independence from the arrogance of British politicians must be supplemented by a declaration of independence from the frightful power of concentrated wealth. We consider violence in settling disputes as unworthy of a civilized nation, and for this reason we have organized a party of the people to overthrow the tyrants who have robbed and are continuing to rob of that to which they have no moral right."

ATTACKING THE HOWELL TRANSFERS.

Suit to Set Aside Deeds of Property to a Chicago Bank.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—Suit was commenced in the Circuit Court for Muskegon County today by the old National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., by bill in chancery against A. H. Petrie Lumber company, S. R. Howell, and the First National Bank of Chicago. The suit is to have the pretended sale from A. H. Petrie to S. R. Howell of property in this city amounting to $60,000 and by Howell to the First National Bank of Chicago set aside. Collusion, conspiracy, and lack of consideration are charged.

NEW YORK, July 23.—An additional attachment for $17,221 against the Hudson River Boot and Shoe company was granted today by Judge Barrett of the United States Court. The Sheriff took possession of the company's store yesterday, and a meeting of creditors will probably be called for tomorrow.

MONTREAL, Que., July 23.—The wholesale millinery and fancy dry goods firm of John McLean & Co. has made an assignment, with total liabilities of $281,222. The heaviest creditor is the Merchants' Bank, which holds indirect claims on paper under discount to the extent of $115,989, and direct claims of $16,000. The next heaviest creditor is Sir Donald A. Smith, for $25,596. The rest of the principal creditors are European firms.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—At a late hour tonight it was learned that E. R. Phinney, Postmaster in this city and a lumberman, had met with business losses, in consequence of which he today gave chattel mortgages for a large sum to the Packs of Cleveland.

BATTLE CREEK, Neb., July 2[illegible].—[Special.]—F. O. Edgroombe, the receiver appointed for the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of this place, arrived in town this morning and has taken possession of the bank. The extent to which the bank is involved cannot be estimated as yet. Mr. Tilotson of Chicago, who had a deposit of $3,000 in the bank, is here looking after his claim. Sheriff Lecey has attached property belonging to Mr. Maxwell, the President of the bank, for a Chicago dry-goods house.

KILLED A MAN FOR FIVE CENTS.

Children Ask for Tickets to See the Murderer of Their Father Hung.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—Charles M. Ozburn will be hanged in this city tomorrow. Ozburn was a wholesale commission merchant. Bradley, a retail dealer, disputed the correctness of a bill involving about five cents, whereupon Ozburn shot him dead. Ozburn was convicted and sentenced to die on the 26th of June. His friends put forth extraordinary efforts to get a commutation, alleging the prisoner's insanity. The Governor referred this question to the proper authorities and it was decided that Ozburn was sane, so the Governor fixed the 24th of July for the execution. It transpired yesterday that Ozburn's friends had prevailed upon the doctors who happen to be members of the Legislature, fifteen in number, to declare the prisoner insane, and based thereon an appeal to the Governor again for commutation. Today the doctors introduced a resolution in the Legislature calling on the Governor to suspend the sentence. The resolution, after an exciting debate, was tabled. This evening application was made to the Sheriff for three tickets for the little children of the murdered man, who wish to witness the execution of their father's murderer.

Prisoner Sentenced to Hang.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—At Youngstown, O., today the motion for a new trial in the case of William E. Fitzgerald, convicted of the murder of Policeman Freed, was overruled. The prisoner was sentenced to hang Nov. 19.

BIG STREET-CAR DEAL.

A TRANSACTION INVOLVING MANY MILLIONS AT DETROIT.

Eastern Capitalists, Headed by Ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Purchase the Extensive Systems of the Detroit City and Grand River Companies—The Price Paid, Said to Be $5,000,000—The Davenport, Ia., Street-Car Lines Are on the Market.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. and ex-Consul-General Waller of Connecticut, with William W. Cook, author of "Stock and Stockholders," both members of the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner, corporation lawyers of Wall street, New York, were at the Cadillac Hotel the most part of last week. They left last Friday. Yesterday morning Gov. Waller returned, bringing with him a party of gentlemen from New York and Boston. They were quiet about their schemes and only today was the object of their visit known, and then only after they had arranged to purchase, or rather had purchased, the extensive street-railway systems of the Detroit City and Grand River Street railway companies. Ex-Gov. Waller, after saying he represented New York and Boston capitalists, continued:

"I saw some of the principal owners of these roads in May, but the negotiations were not successful. The failure, however, was perhaps not unfortunate. The recent unpleasantness, indignation meeting, and the agitation generally may have contributed to my present success. At any rate, I have acquired for myself and my associates a large majority of the stock in the Detroit City and Grand River Street railways, and I expect in due time to acquire the rest. My associates are people of responsibility and commercial position, and some of them are interested as owners in the most successful street railways in the United States. Some of them have been here, some are here now, and others will appear when their presence is needed. A temporary organization will be made immediately. The Board of Directors of both roads will probably be changed this week and the resignations of some of the officials will be duly considered. There will be no changes in the employés and subordinate officials of the roads. There will be no hurry about any changes, as there is no occasion for it. The system of eighty miles of street railways included in this transaction is as good a horse-car system, experts say, as there is in the country, so that the public will not suffer if no radical mechanical changes are made in it before autumn."

In reply to an inquiry regarding the plans of the new management the Governor said:

"I am not able to give the detailed specific plans in contemplation, but I can safely say this: That the reorganized company will give rapid transit to Detroit and that without delay. Plans for electric rapid transit are now being made and one of the gentlemen with me here today is making a survey of the roads. Considerable of the stock of the new company will be offered to Detroit people with a full representation in the directory. In a city railroad company, experience proves, the more stockholders the merrier and the better too. Where such companies are owned by a handful of men, however well the road may be managed, they are proverbially unpopular."

President Hendrie and his associates corroborated ex-Gov. Waller's statements as to the purchase and as to taking immediate possession, but from neither end of the deal could even an inkling be obtained of the price paid, but well-informed judges say it was not less than $5,000,000. Rapid transit is not far off.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch from Detroit today says that Lawyers Waller, Cook, and Wagner of New York, representing a Boston and New York syndicate, had bought the entire system of Detroit street railways, comprising some eighty miles, for $5,000,000.

A. Harrison Wagner, of the foregoing named firm, was seen this afternoon and said that this information is accurate except that the consideration is something more than $5,000,000. Mr. Wagner added: "My partners, ex.-Gov. Waller and Mr. Cook, are now in Detroit completing the arrangements for the transfer. The deal was practically consummated last week. I am not at liberty to give the names of the gentlemen who are in the buying party. This firm, besides being the agents in the matter, also have a financial interest in it. The change of ownership will take effect at once, and the new owners will change the motive power on all the lines to electricity, which will throw some 2,300 horses on the market. I am not familiar with the war which has been going on in Detroit, but I believe it concerned the extension of the charters of the various lines. I expect Gov. Waller back tomorrow."

DAVENPORT'S LINE FOR SALE.

Property Valued at a Million and a Half on the Market.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—Two years ago Charles B. Holmes headed a Chicago syndicate which invested nearly $1,000,000 in street-car properties in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline. The successors of Holmes have put $500,000 more into extensions and building an electric plant. Managing-Director Louderback today announces that the tri-city plant is for sale, either as a whole or in pieces. He advances as his reason for selling that the outside capitalists which he represents have not been treated with the friendly spirit expected, and the City Council has not always done as Mr. Louderback wanted it to.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Today J. R. Kendall of Terre Haute made arrangements for the purchase of grounds for the new street-car and gas company which is backed by wealthy Terre Haute capitalists. This will insure a lively fight with the old company, which is controlled by Congressman Joseph G. Cannon and his brother, William P. Cannon, President of the Second National Bank. The Cannon road is getting involved in a serious difficulty with Mayor Beard and the City Council on account of the way in which they propose to relay their track on Main and Vermillion streets, which are being paved.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY FROM EVANSTON.

A Line Projected to Connect That Town with the Lincoln Avenue Cable.

The Business-Men's Association of Evanston devoted its last Wednesday evening session to the discussion of the erection of an electric railway to Chicago with connecting lines in every town on the way. Alexander Clark of South Evanston, Secretary of the Sheridan Road Association, read a paper on the electric railway question. In the discussion which followed a strong sentiment in favor of immediate action was developed. Mr. Clark in company with J. L. Cochrane of Edgewater and F. S. Gordon and D. H. Louderback of the Edison General Electric company have formed a company known as the Evanston and Chicago Electric Railway company. The Edison company, through John I. Beggs, its district manager, has agreed to construct a double-track railway with the Sprague overhead wires to connect Evanston with the Lincoln avenue cable provided the Evanston company secures the right of way, and to furnish each of the towns on the way with an adequate system of connections.

The Edison company further agrees to pave the sixteen-foot roadway used by its tracks, to run cars, well heated and lighted, every fifteen minutes between 6:30 a. m. and midnight. Five cents will take a passenger anywhere on the whole nine miles of line. The company agrees to complete the road within a year after the franchise is obtained unless legally restrained, and to furnish sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of its agreement.

Alexander Clark said: "For twenty years we have been laboring for a 10-cent fare to Evanston. This road will give it. Again, in doing away with the tyranny of a time table and in taking its patrons directly from their offices to their homes it will save time. Morning and evening trains will be run, probably every five minutes. The Edison company is one of the strongest in the world and twice as wealthy as the North Division railway company. If it cannot make satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Yerkes it proposes to push right down into the heart of the city. In this event the line will be surface as far south as possible, and the balance of the way elevated."

John I. Blair Has Recovered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—John I. Blair, the New Jersey capitalist who has been ill in this city for a few days, has recovered and attended to business today. He had a slight attack of summer complaint.

CLUBBED AT HIS HOME.

AN OFFICER BREAKS A BOY'S SKULL BECAUSE HE WON'T "MOVE ON."

The Injury Inflicted While the Lad Is Sitting on His Father's Doorstep—A Crowd Chases a Would-Be Murderer—The Burlington Road Censured for an Accident—Another Fourteen-Story Building Projected—Complaints of Commissioner Aldrich's Men.

B. Buchbinder is suffering with a hole in the top of his skull as the result of a blow inflicted by Officer Munson, No. 2033, of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. It is claimed that the blow was unprovoked.

Buchbinder, in company with C. Thorsen, was sitting on the railing of the steps in front of his father's house at Green and Indiana streets at 9 o'clock last night. Officer Munson approached the house, and when ten feet away told Buchbinder and his companion to move on. The boys paid no attention to the policemen because they were sitting quietly on private property; in fact, on the threshold of their own home.

The officer came up and again angrily ordered the young men to move on. Buchbinder claims he began an explanation to the officer, saying he was sitting on his own doorstep.

The officer is then alleged to have said: "None of your talk back. I'll teach you to talk back to me when I tell you to move on."

The injured man says the officer then struck him a terrific blow on the head with a policeman's club, fracturing his skull. The officer was about to strike Buchbinder another blow when his mother rushed out of the door near which the lad had been sitting and grasped the officer by the arm.

Mrs. Buchbinder said last night: "When I commanded him not to strike my son again he uttered an oath and said, 'I'll knock you down if you don't take your hands off me.' By this time a crowd had collected and cries of 'Lynch the cop' so infuriated the officer that he left my son and started for the crowd, drawing a revolver and crying, 'Stand back or I'll shoot.' He blew his whistle and called two more officers. We carried my son into the house and called a doctor. I understand that Lieut. Beaubien of the West Chicago Avenue Station came and took away Officer Munson's star."

Buchbinder is a young man of good reputation. The railing where the clubbing took place stands back from the street, and is the private property of Buchbinder's father. The police are reticent about the matter.

CHASED A WOULD-BE MURDERER.

Manuel Edward Shoots Wallace Stone and the Spectators Try to Capture Him.

Wallace Stone, a young colored man, was shot and probably fatally wounded at 9:30 o'clock last evening by Manuel Edward, another colored youth. The two had spent the day at the government pier, and, it is said, imbibed frequently at "Black Jack's" bumboat. They quarreled, returned to the city, and separated. Shortly after 9 o'clock they met again on State street and the quarrel was renewed. Several blows were exchanged and Stone attempted to get away. He ran into the shoe store at No. 482, closely followed by Edward, who held in his hand a large revolver. When directly behind his victim he fired at him, the bullet penetrating his back to the right of the spine and lodging in the abdomen. Stone fell to the floor unconscious.

A large crowd was attracted to the spot by the sound of the shooting and Edward forced his way through it, brandishing the weapon in his hand. He started to run south on State street at the top of his speed. For an instant the crowd hesitated and then took up the chase after the fleeing man. He arrived at State and Taylor streets with the excited crowd close at his heels, when Officer James O'Donnell, who was on a passing cable car, saw the excitement, and, jumping off promptly placed Edward under arrest and locked him up at the Harrison Street Station. Stone was removed to his room at No. 474 State street and the ball probed for but could not be found. The wounded man's injury is serious.

CENSURED THE BURLINGTON ROAD.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the La Grange Accident Case.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon over the remains of Hilda Johnston, the 16-year-old girl who was killed at La Grange Wednesday by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy engine, and the jury brought in the following verdict:

> We, the jury, censure the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company for gross negligence on the part of Engineer John Longdrake for not blowing his whistle, which in our judgment would have avoided said accident, and we also censure said railroad company for not having a gatemen to operate its gate at the Fifth avenue crossing at the time of said accident, which in our judgment would also have prevented said accident.

The crew of the freight-train was non-committal, and neither Coroner nor jury was able to draw out any positive information in regard to the accident. Engineer Longdrake testified that his train was only running nineteen miles an hour, but later on said that it ran over a mile before he could bring it to a stop.

Several eye-witnesses testified to the circumstances of the accident. It occurred at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. The gateman at the crossing went off duty at 6:30 o'clock. This left the crossing ungarded at the time of day when, it is claimed, the three tracks of the Burlington at this point are crowded with suburban traffic and the street with people wishing to cross the tracks. The La Grange authorities say that at no time in the day are gates more necessary than between the hours of 6 and 8 in the evening.

ANOTHER FOURTEEN-STORY BUILDING

It Will Be Located on La Salle Street—W. D. Kerfoot's Discovery.

Another La Salle street landmark is to be taken down and replaced by a fourteen-story office building. This time the Oriental Block is the property involved in the negotiation of the long-term lease. The terms of a lease have been practically agreed on by which a syndicate headed by Adolph Loeb & Bro. secures control of the property at the alley, between Madison and Washington streets, from Isabel Walker and Mary Coleman of Council Bluffs for a term of ninety-nine years. The land on which the Oriental Building stands has a frontage of seventy-eight feet on La Salle street and extends along the south side of the alley for 120 feet. The rear of the lot is irregular, as it lacks a strip 26x40 feet at the southwest corner. The building is five stories high with basement and a mansard roof story. It was built soon after the fire and was one of the fine buildings of the city at that time. By the terms of the lease Mr. Loeb pays an annual rental of $15,000, besides assuming an incumbrance of $100,000. This incumbrance bears 5 per cent interest, so the annual rental may be placed at $20,000.

The building as it stands will not, of course, pay a reasonable income on the valuation which this lease places on the property. It is the intention of the lessees to replace the present building with a fourteen-story office building as soon as the office leases expire next spring. The gross rental of the building is $24,000 a year, leaving a net rental of $19,000. The owners of the Oriental Block contemplated making a lease of their property for some time, but were unable to carry negotiations to a successful issue on account of one office lease. This lease runs for three years, and as its holders refuse to make any reasonable terms as to its surrender, it forms the key to the situation. This lease is held by Adolph Loeb & Bro. As a site for a fine office building the property is excellently located. The Chamber of Commerce is just across the street to the northeast, while the Tacoma is just southeast. Adler & Sullivan are the architects and will make plans for a building to cost over $500,000, of steel construction and thoroughly fire-proof. Assuming $20,000 to be the annual rental, the property represents a capitalized valuation of $400,000. This would represent a square foot valuation of $48.

The transfer of forty-three acres on West Division street, at the southwest corner of Oak Park avenue, from M. W. Borthwick to H. C. King, at a consideration of $90,300, was filed for record yesterday.

A syndicate headed by John H. Crowell has just purchased 157 acres located between La Grange and Grossdale for $117,750, or at the rate of $750 an acre. The property is in two pieces. The larger, containing 133 acres, is bounded on the west by Bismarck avenue, on the east by Raymond, on the north by Ogden, and on the south by Forty-seventh street. The other tract lies just north of and adjoining the first-named piece and lies between the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad company's tracts and Ogden avenue. The larger piece is crossed by Goodman, Maple, Elm, and Rochester streets.

B. A. Ulrich & Son report the sale of a residence on Forty-ninth street, 247 feet east of Ellis avenue, on 54x240 feet of ground, for Russell Ulrich to S. S. Beman for $25,000, and of 100x150 feet on the southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Kenwood court for Mr. Clark for $40,000.

The Mecca company, with a capital stock of $250,000, has been incorporated to build the apartment house contemplated at Thirty-fourth and State streets.

A number of leases of down-town frontages are being negotiated which are of special interest. In one case the owner of a fee has bought the building and leasehold now on the property for $20,000, and has made a new lease of the property for ninety-nine years at $10,000 a year. A company known as the Bird's Eye View Hotel company is being formed to build a combined Jackson Park hotel and tower. Among the interested parties are James Hood, a Mr. Davidson, and Brandenburg & Gilbert. The plans which have been prepared show a handsome five-story hotel building surmounted by a steel tower arranged with three landings or stages.

In examining an old abstract yesterday William D. Kerfoot discovered a quitclaim deed, executed in 1873 by Joseph H. and Mary Tiffany, relinquishing all their right, however acquired, to the property known as Elisha E. Hundley's subdivision. This is a tract of fifteen acres lying between State street and Indiana avenue and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. This is part of the 100 acres adjacent to Washington Park against which William J. Lloyd was said to have a claim on account of the purchase of a certain alleged interest of Mrs. Mary Tiffany.

THEY CARRIED AWAY SOME GOODS.

So Says Mr. Alexander Concerning Some of Commissioner Aldrich's Men.

Commissioner Aldrich's men removed a sign and some goods from the front of a shoe store at No. 235 State street yesterday, it is claimed, while Proprietor B. Alexander and his clerks looked on in amazement. Ed Alexander, the proprietor's son, speaking of the raid last night said:

"About a month ago, with several other retail merchants, we got out an injunction restraining the Commissioner of Public Works from interfering with our business. The injunction has not been dissolved, but that didn't seem to make any difference. At noon today a gang of men came here and carried off all the display goods and show-cases in front of our store. They climbed up to the third-story and took down my sign which extended just three and one-half feet from the building. I interfered and one of the gang struck me in the neck. There were a dozen other stores in the vicinity which had displays in front of them, but they were not molested. We will consult our lawyer and see what we can do. The leader of the gang was somewhat intoxicated and may have made a mistake."

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE GRAND.

Transformation of the Interior of the Popular Chicago Playhouse.

When the Grand Opera-House opens Aug. 2 with Thatcher's minstrels on the boards the patrons of that popular playhouse will find it so transformed as to be hardly recognizable. All summer a force of workmen has been engaged in redecorating the walls, putting in new opera chairs, and in adding little details here and there to make it both beautiful and comfortable. The main floor has had the straight angular walls at the rear of the parquet circle rounded off, the aisles have been changed, the passageways widened, and the old chairs have made way for new ones.

The prevailing color of the decorations and of the upholstering will be a pleasing shade of terra cotta. This is the shade of the stucco work in the ceiling and walls, relieved by a harmonious gray. The new chairs in the orchestra and orchestra circle are the best procurable and have spring seats, backs, and arms. In rearranging the aisles the passages were made broader and the aisles were run directly to the exits and so arranged that the pillars do not hide a view of the stage from any one of the seats. In the foyer there are to be three broad settees upholstered in leather, with the backs to the rear orchestra circle chairs, and the high backs will hide them from view without obstructing the view of the stage from this portion of the theater. There are to be four more of these settees, similarly upholstered, in the rear of the theater. New chairs will be put in in the front rows of the balcony and the present ones in the rear rows will be brightened and freshened.

Silk and plush portières and hangings will be put up in the boxes and over the exits, and new arm-chairs are to replace the present box chairs. Bigelow Wiltons will be put down in the foyer and down the aisles, and stained-glass transoms are to be put in above the portières in the entrances.

Walter Burridge has just completed a new drop-curtain for the Grand that is pronounced by scenic artists the equal of anything ever made for a Western theater. It is a copy of the celebrated painting, "Poet and Peasant," and everything about it is restful to the eye.

The number of electric lights has been materially increased, including two bunches of incandescent lights in the ceiling, each having thirty lamps.

WELSH PICNIC AT CLYBOURN PARK.

The Day Devoted to Singing and Athletic Games—Those Who Won Prizes.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society held its twenty-second annual picnic at Clybourn Park yesterday. Richard Roberts directed in one grand chorus the hundreds present in the national hymn so dear to every Welsh heart. The singing was spirited, and the singers seemed to be wafted back to the land of their birth.

Athletic exercises of all kinds were indulged in, and prizes awarded to the successful contestants. The results of the contests were as follows: one mile race, prize $5, Humphrey Middleton; ladies' race, prize silver knife and fork, Miss Jennie Owens; fat men's race, prize $1, E. M. Hughes; fat women's race, prize one-half dozen silver spoons, Mrs. Sidney Morris; high jump, John Jones; long jump, Humphrey Middleton; pole leaping, John Elias; boat race, double oar, John and Ed Middleton; boat race, single oar, Ed Middleton; sack race, Ed Middleton; three-legged race, John Rowland; egg race, Robert Jones; young men's race, prize fishing tackle, William Williams; young ladies' race, prize gold brooch, Dora Williams. The games committe, consisting of Mrs. A. M. Randall, J. Angel Richards, Hugh Evans, George Evans, Robert Jones, and John Middleton, had provided prizes of baseballs, bats, jewelry, etc., for the boys and girls of different ages, and exciting contests were witnessed from the opening until the close. Mrs. F. Seigerson won the floral basket offered by A. H. Sheldon, in the race for married women. The venerable priest of the society was presented with a cane, the gift of Isaac Wolff. The exercises were brought to a close by an impromptu oratorical contest for a prize of $1. Subject, "A Chinese Cane." Hugh Evans won the prize.

DECLARED PRACTICAL PHARMACISTS

Thirty-six Young Men Graduated by the Illinois College of Pharmacy.

The graduating exercises of the Illinois College of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University were held at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon. There was a gathering of 500 friends to see the thirty-six graduates receive their diplomas. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, President of the university, opened the exercises with prayer.

Dr. Oscar Oldberg, dean of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy, referred to the advances made during the last twenty-five years in schools devoted to the training of students in this important branch. A quarter of a century ago there were only seven schools giving training in this work, and at that time a course of lectures extending through a term of twenty weeks was considered all that was necessary to fit a pupil for the delicate work of compounding prescriptions. There were no laboratories connected with these schools. There were five colleges in the West at present that had complete courses with laboratory work, in which a most thorough course in all branches of the work was given.

After an address by Dr. Edmund Andrews directed to the young men who were to receive their diplomas, the class was ranged upon the stage, in four sections, and Dr. Rogers presented each of the young men with the degrees conferred upon them.

Prof. Edson S. Bastin, professor of botany in the Northwestern University, made a short address, after which the announcement of the honor men was made. The seniors were Henry J. Bass, Nathan W. Tupper, William C. Hayhurst, and Max Urickhorst. The Gilpin, Langdon & Co. prize for seniors was awarded to J. E. Kraft. The junior honor men were Alonzo H. Tillson Jr., junior prize, William E. Daunhauer, Charles H. Miller, Otto Neithammer, Bert A. Tyler, and John P. Whaley. Charles H. Miller was given the Gilpin, Langdon & Co. prize for juniors.

On behalf of the senior class Frank W. Dudley presented the faculty with a photograph of the members of the class, and the exercises were closed with a benediction. The graduating class was as follows:

Henry J. Bass, Abilene, Tex.; Luzon B. Brown, Norborne, Mo.; Willis F. Butterworth, Andrew, Ia.; James W. Cottingham, Dixie, Ky.; Scott L. Cowley, Lorain, O.; Jay E. Dunn, Bloomington, Ill.; Charles F. Ehlers, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Ben Exley, Martinsferry, O.; Henry W. Grote, Wheaton, Ill.; John C. Hansen, Port Townsend; William C. Hayhurst, Waterloo, Wis.; Henry A. Johnson, Sioux Rapids, Ia.; Julius E. Koepenick, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Burdette D. Laforce, Ottumwa, Ia.; Charles E. Lathrop, Waukon, Ia.; Elmer M. Lloyd, Spring Valley, Minn.; Henry J. Martin, Defiance, O.; Ulysses G. McClure, Warren, Ind.; Francis McQuillen, Melvin, Ill.; Clifton B. Olds, Kendallville, Ind.; J. Wesley Pelton, Bowling Green, O.; Theodore Pritchard, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Julius H. Schroeder, Chicago; William S. Shaw, Centerville, Ia.; Alva E. Snyder, Bryan, O.; Nathan W. Tupper, Chicago; William B. Wilder, Circleville, O.; George C. Roberts, Prairie du Sac, Wis.; William H. Stoffregen, Fredericksburg, Va.; Samuel T. Williams, Dangerfield, Tex.; John H. Montgomery, Michael F. Thometz, John E. Voigt, Chicago; John A. Davison, Springfield, S. D.; Charles S. Guthrie, Erie, Ill.; Theodore A. Koeberle, Waverly, Ia.

RAN INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

An Engineer Badly Injured in an Accident—Other Casualties.

A severe accident took place early yesterday morning at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Rock Island road. A long train of freight cars was standing on a side track south of Forty-seventh street, when Herman Miller, engineer of a freight train, ran his engine out of the yards south of Forty-seventh street at a high rate of speed. Miller, for some reason, did not see the train directly ahead of him and plunged into it. The tender of his engine was forced up against the boiler, crushing him badly about the body and legs, one of his limbs being cut off. He was removed to the County Hospital. Bert Decker, Miller's fireman, escaped by jumping. The damage to the engine and cars will reach $1,500.

The infant daughter of Mrs. Stalte, who was burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove at No. 471 Milwaukee avenue, died at the County Hospital early yesterday morning. The girl's mother and Mrs. Dora Grepardt and her daughter, who were also severely burned, are expected to recover, though Mrs. Grepardt is not yet out of danger.

Robert Blank, a married baker in the employ of Heissler & Junge, was caught between two freight-trains at Twenty-first street and Stewart avenue early yesterday morning and badly crushed about the abdomen. He was taken to his home at No. 200 West Twelfth street, where he died during the morning.

Charles Boheres was seriously injured yesterday morning while at work in a new building on Sheffield avenue near North avenue. He was employed in the construction of the building as a helper and while standing in the lower story was struck by a wheelbarrow which fell from the second story, a height of twenty feet. Boheres was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The injured man lived with his wife and family at No. 19 Cornell street.

Charles S. Miller, No. 652 Burling street, of the real estate firm of Miller & Housman, sustained painful injuries yesterday morning, being thrown off a bicycle by a loose tire while riding on the Lake Shore drive near Fullerton avenue. He was taken to the German Hospital.

MILK-DEALERS MAKE MERRY.

Third Annual Picnic of the Association—Winners of the Prize Contests.

The Milk-Dealers' Protective Association held its third annual picnic yesterday at Eckhart's Grove. About 700 dealers and their friends were present. The games were well carried out, especially the races, which were interesting and exciting.

The first event on the program was the tug of war between milk-dealers of the South and West Sides. The men from the South Side won without exerting themselves and received a box of cigars. Charles Lathram won the electric clock in the free-for-all 100 yard dash. The fat men's race was the event of the day. There were ten entries when the race started, but only three succeeded in coming up to the finish. Fred J. Erfert won and received a gold-mounted cane.

The 100 yard race for dealers only was won by John Phalan. Mrs. Walch won a silk umbrella in the married women's race. Emma Banks was awarded a silk parasol in the young women's race. A three-round sparring match between Thomas Kinney and George Butler was a slugging match from the start. Kinney was awarded first blood and first knock-down. He repeatedly knocked Butler off his feet and in the third round Butler failed to come to time after being sent to the ropes.

STILL NO CLEW TO QUICK.

His Actions While in Chicago—A Belief That He Will Reappear.

No clew has been discovered as to the whereabouts of F. W. Quick, the young Englishman who mysteriously disappeared from the Grand Pacific Hotel. Probably the last man who saw him Saturday morning is Foreign Exchange Clerk Bolton of the First National Bank. Quick called on Mr. Bolton Thursday, said he was in need of money, and wished advice as to the best means of getting funds from England. Acting on Mr. Bolton's advice Quick cabled the Capital and Counties Bank of London for money. The answer was not received as soon as desired, and Quick said Saturday he would not be able to wait for the money, as he was in a hurry to leave the city. He asked to have the money forwarded to him, but left no address at the bank.

The London bank cabled the First National Wednesday to pay the amount desired, and the money awaits Quick's order.

Cashier Morton of the Grand Pacific saw Quick early Saturday morning. Quick said his brother was ill and he was anxious to get back to London. He seemed vexed because the London bank had not responded more promptly to his request for funds, and telegraphed a friend in New York for money. This friend was away from home, and Quick was again disappointed. He left the hotel, saying he was going for a walk. His baggage is still at the hotel.

M. Laseron, a French physician who now resides in London, was in the city yesterday. He knew Quick, and says his people are well to do. He thinks the young man met some chance convivial acquaintance, started out for a lark, and will turn up all right in a few days.

MARRIAGE OF MISS CLARA MORGAN.

She Weds Dr. H. H. Frothingham—Phillips-Miner Nuptials at Evanston.

Miss Clara Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan, No. 5200 South Park avenue, was married last evening to Dr. H. H. Frothingham. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents at 8 o'clock, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The Rev. Charles H. Bixby of St. Paul's, Kenwood, officiated, assisted by the Rev. James Frothingham, father of the bridegroom. A wedding supper was served. Dr. and Mrs. Frothingham will take a wedding trip of a month in the North and receive their friends Oct. 15.

A pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at No. 558 Chestnut street, Englewood, the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Samuel Phillips of Evanston was married to Miss C. Ellistine Miner by the Rev. J. Hastie Odgers. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips left at 11:40 yesterday morning for the dells of the Wisconsin, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will be at home after Sept. 1, at No. 39 Chicago avenue, Evanston, until the completion of their new residence on Sherman avenue. The presents were numerous and elegant.

NEITHER FACTION WILL BACK DOWN.

Rival Organizations of Chicago Democrats Unable to Agree—Today's Meeting.

Another joint meeting of the Executive committees of the Chicago Democracy and the County Democracy will be held this afternoon to talk over the proposed union of the two factions. Adolph Kraus invited a number of leading members of the Chicago Democracy to meet at his office yesterday for the purpose of conferring as to the best course to pursue. The invitations were not responded to as enthusiastically as they might have been. Austin J. Doyle dropped in about 4 o'clock, and later on M. Jefferson Keane showed up. After an hour's wait no other statesmen appearing the trio was about adjourning when John Hamilton Ludden came in. Frank Wenter came along a little later and a consultation was held.

It was determined to adhere to their former proposition at today's meeting. In their ultimatum the Chicago Democracy people will inform the opposition that they will not have Cregier or submit to the plan or scheme of the County Democracy. It is apparent that the two factions are no nearer together than they were early in April.

The Cregierites also had a conference at Walter Bogle's office, and decided they would not be a party to the union unless Gen. Lieb, Dr. Brandt, Adolph Kraus, and Carter H. Harrison were counted out. The result will be that the Harrison people will go it alone this fall or form an alliance with the Republicans, and the Cregierites will hold on to their old organization in order to secure the selection of delegates to the National Democratic convention and to control the nominations.

YERKES WANTS ASHLAND AVENUE.

West Side Property-Owners Discuss His Designs on That Thoroughfare.

The fourth weekly meeting of the property-owners of that portion of the West Side comprised between Western and Ashland avenues and Twelfth and Twenty-second streets was held last evening in the gymnasium of St. Pius' School. The object of this meeting was to determine the wish of property-owners as to where certain cross-town street railways were to be located, and whether Ashland avenue should be submitted to Yerkes' street-car line or boulevarded. J. M. Kravolec was elected President and Timothy Driscoll Secretary.

Julius Weidling and others of committees appointed at previous meetings reported that they had canvassed the districts assigned to them, but through some misunderstanding they merely took note of the verbal opinion of the property-owners. The committees were continued and instructed to make the canvass again and receive the signatures of the property-owners. On Ashland avenue the opinion seemed to be against the street-car line and in favor of making it a boulevard. The discussion was participated in by Father Henneberry, James Weidling, Francis Wheeler, J. Fowler, Timothy Driscoll, James Duguid, and others.

A man named Fowler said that Mr. Yerkes had offered a neighbor of his $100 in West Side railway stock if he voted to give the right of way on Ashland avenue to that company. The committee appointed to wait on the Aldermen reported that the City Council had been informed by Mr. Yerkes that he had already secured the signatures of the majority of property-owners on Ashland avenue. This statement created the greatest indignation.

BRISK BIDDING FOR A LEASE.

Rival Factions of an Englewood Church Contend for Its Possession.

Receiver George H. Sherling experienced a sensation when he was receiving bids for a lease of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood in Judge Horton's court-room yesterday. Both factions were on hand. Attorney Jenks represented the trustees as one faction and Lawyer Swift appeared for the elders, who are recognized by the presbytery.

"Well, gentlemen, what am I offered a week for the lease? It is a good piece of property, and don't be afraid to offer money," shouted the receiver.

"Ten dollars," began Mr. Swift.

"Twelve dollars," followed Mr. Jenks.

"Make it fifteen."

"Twenty."

And so it ran until the parties got into the seventies and the bidding became slower.

"Seventy-five," said Mr. Swift.

"Seventy-six," returned Mr. Jenks in a faint voice.

"Eighty," shouted his opponent, taking courage at the weakness of the enemy. It proved the finishing touch.

"I'm not in it," concluded Mr. Jenks, holding up his hands.

The elders favorable to the presbytery will fill the pulpit and arrange affairs, subject to the orders of the court, through the receiver.

TO END THE SESSION WITH A PICNIC.

The Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship Almost Through Work.

The fourth day's session of the National Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship convened yesterday morning in Central Music Hall. After the opening exercises Grand Master Peyton selected the following committee to consider the plans suggested for an orphans' home: W. J. Phillips, Missouri; N. R. Harper, Kentucky; G. W. Wooden, Illinois; D. B. Robinson, Arkansas; F. W. Gross, Texas.

The first thing under the special order of business was the memorial services in honor of the members of the order who have died during the last year.

The Sisters of the Mysterious Ten were admitted and a joint session was held. Grand Master Peyton delivered a feeling address, after which the body sang "God Be with You Till We Meet Again."

This morning at 8 o'clock the case of Mr. Hill, suspended Grand Master of Kentucky, will be considered, after which a picnic will be held at Kuhn's Park. The line of march will be from Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue to Madison and La Salle streets, where cable-cars will be taken.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Will Help to Choose a Drainage Commissioner.

The Single Tax club proposes to have something to say in regard to the election next November of a Drainage Commissioner in place of Murry Nelson. President Bailey addressed the club last night on the subject, and it is probable that a committee will be appointed to confer with the Democratic party in regard to the selection of a candidate. Mr. Bailey said: "At the next election the Australian ballot system comes into use, and if the Democratic party doesn't see fit to work with us, we have the privilege of putting an independent candidate in the field. We have a man who will make an excellent Commissioner." Charles C. Reed also addressed the club on "Modes and Methods of Single-Tax Clubs."

Got a Jury at Last.

In Judge McConnell's court a jury was found and sworn in yesterday evening in the McGrath and Mortell murder trial. Three days have been consumed in the task and over ninety jurors were challenged. With the consent of the defendants and their counsel the court dismissed the jurors to their homes to reassemble at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The jurors were much gratified when they found that they would not be locked up till the trial commenced. The jury is composed of J. Miles Standish, Harry J. Buck, Alfonso D. Baldwin, R. R. Starkweather, Charles W. Saulisbury, B. L. Hart, James Angus, C. E. Field, J. Taemmle, W. J. Haskins, S. A. Hyers, and C. H. McCullock.

Many Men Laid Off.

It is said that an investigation shows that nearly all of the men recently laid off in the Rock Island railroad shops were either Irish or German. In the car-shops proper it is said that only one Irishman is employed. Thomas Walsh is said to be the only Irishman in the iron department. The men discharged, it is also claimed, had been employed for from eight to twenty years. This is construed by them as an effort in certain quarters to weed out all Catholics in the road's employ, and, it is alleged, this has been going on throughout the entire system for many months. It is also said that it was the cause of the strike of a year ago. The foreman, it is said, denies that religion has had anything to do with the discharges.

Mrs. Bomaster's Ill-Luck in Chicago.

Mrs. Jennie Bomaster came to Chicago from her home in South Bend last week, intending to visit her husband, a carpenter at work in the city. She missed her husband at the depot, lost her valise containing his address, and had her pocketbook, containing all her money and a railroad ticket, stolen. Failing to find her husband she spent two nights in the station. She asked the police to telegraph to her sons at South Bend, but she claims they did not do it. Yesterday she went to the Immediate Aid Society, at No. 2017 Clark street, and will be sent home if she does not hear from her family today.

Did Not Get the Photograph.

The body of Frank Eddleman, the young man killed by William Cannon last Sunday night, was shipped to Atlanta, Ga., at 4:15 yesterday afternoon. Miss Nora Culver, who claimed to be his affianced, did not get the photograph for which she pleaded so persistently. Miss Culver had procured the consent of the Coroner, but when she visited Klaner's undertaking establishment on Monroe street, where the body was, Wednesday, she was informed that the consent of the brother of the dead man would be necessary. But Mr. Eddleman refused absolutely to allow the remains of his brother to be photographed.

Took Her Own Life.

Yesterday morning, just after daybreak, Adolf Rodel, No. 1941 North Halsted street, hearing two shots in his wife's bedroom, hurried there and found her dead from a bullet wound in the right temple, inflicted by her own hand. Three years ago two of Mrs. Rodel's sisters died within a week, and since that time she has been more or less demented. She has been an inmate at Kankakee, and was dismissed about a year ago apparently cured. Recently symptoms of mental derangement were again noticed in her conduct, and Wednesday her husband applied to have her recommitted.

A Good Opening for Some One.

The north end of the Postoffice shows additional signs every day that it is rapidly sinking. Yesterday morning two new cracks appeared in the wall and ceiling of the room occupied by the deputy collectors of customs, immediately below Judge Gresham's chambers. The crack in the ceiling extends entirely across the room. Many of the Postoffice employés and government officials are insuring their lives. Six weeks ago Collector Mamer took out a policy for $10,000. "There may be no danger of the building falling," he said, "but there is nothing like taking time by the forelock."

Former Michigan Residents Unite.

Former residents of Michigan who now live in Chicago met last night at No. 71 East Washington street and organized the Michigan club. Joseph A. Nealey was chosen President, R. F. Alteraugе Secretary, and John W. Irion Treasurer. The club's purpose is to bring together those who formerly lived in Michigan and take united action in matters of interest to them as Michiganders. Any former resident of the Wolverine State is eligible for membership. The club will hold another meeting next Thursday evening at the same place.

Adkins Held to Criminal Court.

Henry Adkins is locked up in a Harrison Street cell, held to the Criminal Court in $5,000 bonds. Adkins is the man who created a sensation on the Board of Trade Wednesday. When he was brought before Justice Lyon yesterday morning charged with assault with intent to kill he was alone and, as he said, friendless. Adkins would not say a word or ask the witnesses any questions and seemed to be the most disinterested of the spectators. Adkins was unable to furnish bail.

Says They Have Eloped.

The father of Grace Robion, 15 years old, told the police yesterday the she had run away with Frank Batise, a young Spaniard. The girls parents live at No. 471 West Madison street, and Batise was a waiter in the restaurant underneath their rooms. Batise courted Grace. Her father objected. He found the pair in Lincoln Park Tuesday afternoon and that night kept his daughter in the house. She got away, and Robion thinks Batise and his daughter are married by this time.

Was a Walking Policy-Shop.

E. Kohler was fined $100 by Justice Lyon yesterday for being, as the Judge put it, a walking policy-shop. Officer Thomas caught the man with a grip full of policy tickets and envelopes filled with amounts varying from $1 to $40. Kohler is said to be an agent for a policy-shop and was in the habit of soliciting trade on the street. "This is the first time I have ever heard of such a thing," said the Justice, "and I want to make an example of this man."

"Puck" Secures Space.

The proprietors of *Puck* will get their space of 40x60 feet on the Exposition grounds to show how an illustrated humorous paper is produced. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings had decided there was no space to spare for such a purpose, but yesterday, upon recommendation of the Ways and Means committee, it changed its mind and awarded the desired space.

Stabbed During a Quarrel.

Yesterday afternoon David Hill and Henry Ross, both of whom reside at No. 24 Meriden street, became engaged in a quarrel. Ross drew a knife and cut Hill in the left side. Hill was taken to the County Hospital where the physicians say his wound is not dangerous. Ross was arrested last night and locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

Ed Corrigan Sued.

Late yesterday afternoon an assumpsit suit was begun in the Circuit Court against Corrigan & Burke, proprietors of the new West Side racing track. Alexander Anderson, a contractor, is the plaintiff, and he demands $15,000 for material furnished for the grand and betting stands.

Mustered in a New Canton.

Canton Fort Dearborn No. 48 was mustered into the army of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., by Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Underwood, assisted by Maj.-Gen. W. S. Frost, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Crocker, Brig.-Gen. J. P. Ellicott, Col. J. M. Campbell, and Lieut.-Col. F. C. Roundy. Grand Canton Excelsior No. 1 was in charge of the floor work and conferred the P. M. degree on thirty-five patriarchs of the new canton. The canton was organized through the efforts of Lieut.-Col. Frank Steers. The officers-elect of the new canton are: J. M. Hoskins, Commandant; William Culley, Lieutenant; B. S. Linn, Ensign; A. E. Dowe, Clerk; H. J. Reeziger, Accountant. Occidental Canton No. 1 witnessed the exercises.

Items.

Electricity, a bright publication devoted to the electrical interests, has just made its appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Dudley left for Boston last night expecting to sail for Europe July 30. Mr. Dudley's health has been much impaired by his constant effort to advance the interests of the Training School for Boys at Glenwood.

Tracks are being laid on Lake street, east of the river, and for the next five days Indiana, Lake, and Chicago avenue street-cars will run east on Randolph street to State and north to Lake, thence west by the regular route.

The members of the Evanston Boat club gave an informal dancing party to their lady friends last evening. The spacious dancing floor was filled during the evening. The wide verandas were hung with Japanese lanterns. Johnny Hand furnished the music.

Now that Mr. McAndrew, the Hyde Park principal, has been disciplined by the Board of Education the members of that body are disposed to treat him generously, and it is probable that he will get a position in the schools at as good salary as he received last year.

Since May 1 Collector Mamer has been reducing his force of gaugers and storekeepers, until now 30 per cent of his employés have been dismissed. "The reason for the reduction," said the Collector last evening, "is that the distilleries have greatly reduced their capacity since May 1."

John Whalen, George McMullen, John Comfort, James Burgin, and James Thomas were arrested last night by the police. They are said to be professional pickpockets and were, it was thought, about to work the crowd that poured out of the Chicago Opera-House after the performance.

Moy Fouk is the name given by a Chinese laundryman who was locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station last night. Fouk has of late acted so strangely that the Celestials of his neighborhood have thought him insane. Yesterday a brother Chinaman had him arrested to await a trial for insanity.

Police Inspectors Marsh, Schaack, Hunt, Lewis, and Hubbard constituted themselves a Board of Civil Service Examiners yesterday and went over the papers of the candidates for patrolmen recently examined, marking them according to their judgment of the worth of the answers. Thirty of the candidates examined will be recommended for appointment instead of the men recently discharged for drunkenness and other offenses.

While on his way to the theater with his wife last night Dr. E. G. Domansky of No. 1056 Milwaukee avenue says that his wife was spoken to in an insulting manner by a man at Washington and Clark streets. The doctor resented the insult and was struck by the man, the doctor's right cheek bone being fractured. The man, who was arrested, gave his name as William Melbourne, denies the alleged insult, and says the doctor was the aggressor.

A "Young Ladies' Carnival" was held last night at the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, and an interesting program was presented. The features of the evening were the tambourine drills by sixteen young women, with accompaniment by the Ladies' Brass Band and the singing by the Arion Ladies' Quartet. Miss Myrtle Duell's recitation of a scene from the "School for Scandal" was well received. The entertainment will be repeated tonight.

Fatal Result of a Prize-Fight.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., July 23.—This city is in a great state of excitement over a prize-fight that turned into a murder. Harry Boyd and John Myford, living at Black Diamond, a mining town just outside the city limits, had a quarrel several days ago about some trivial affair, though it is supposed jealousy over a girl was the real cause of the difference. They pitched a ring and stripped for a bare-knuckle fight. Three terrific rounds were fought, at the end of which Boyd delivered a tremendous blow on Myford's neck. Myford staggered back a few feet and fell to the ground insensible. He was picked up by his friends, but never recovered consciousness.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Action has been completed under the new incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is President-General, and Mrs. W. D. Cabell of Virginia First Vice-President. The new constitution and by-laws under the charter are now in effect. All the work of the society, including the organization of the State charters, has been withdrawn from New York and other points to Washington. Applications are now being received from every State and Territory for membership. The Registrars-General are Mrs. Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Howard Clarke; Mrs. Gen. George H. Shields is the Recording Secretary, and the committee in charge of national organization is Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The Electropoise.

The Electropoise is in one of its forms an instrument small enough to be carried in the pocket, is ready for use at any time and will last a lifetime without losing any of its qualities. The main constituents of the Electropoise are a nickel-plated brass cylinder, an aluminum plate, and an electric conducting cord connecting the two. As its name suggests, the purpose of the instrument is to poise or balance the electrical condition of the body. By fastening the plate to the ankle and placing the cylinder where it will keep cold, the body is made to absorb large quantities of oxygen through the pores of the skin, the lungs, and membranes. The poisonous gases are thrown off through the same channels, and disease is conquered by simple natural methods without the aid of drugs. For further information apply to the National Electropoise company, 96 State street.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

Only $5.25 to Madison and Return Via the Northwestern line. Tickets sold Friday and Saturday good returning until Monday. Fast vestibuled trains. Through parlor cars. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Diphtheria, croup, pneumonia, typhoid, and other fevers, cured in a few hours. Electropoise, 96 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Forecasts till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana, Illinois, Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin, fair Friday and Saturday, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwest.

Signals—Cautionary signals are displayed at Erie, Erie Section, and Buffalo.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precip'tat'n for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.00	80	74	E.	Fair..	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.04	68	76	E.	Fair..	
Boston, Mass.	29.86	66	80	S.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	72	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	.16
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	78	84	S. E.	Fair..	
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	80	84	S. E.	Clear..	.32
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	80		S. E.	Clear..	.01
Chicago	30.07	80	82	S.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	76	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.02	76	84	S. W.	Rain..	.18
Fort Custer, Mont.						
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	76	82	N. W.	Clear..	.02
Denver, Colo.	30.12	72	82	E.	Clear..	.02
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	72	82	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	76	82	W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.08	74	80	S. E.	Clear..	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.08	72	82	N. W.	Clear..	.18
Duluth, Minn.	30.12	64	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	.12
El Paso, Tex.						
Erie, Pa.	30.02	84		S.	Rain..	
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	84	88	S.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.98	74	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.00	70	80	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Helena, Mont.	30.00	70	80	N. E.	Clear..	
Huron, S. D.	30.22	70		N. E.	Clear..	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	80	88	S. E.	Clear..	.32
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.18	80	88	E.	Fair..	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	84	88	N. W.	Clear..	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.06	80	88	N. W.	Clear..	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.14	78	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	†
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	72	78	N. W.	Clear..	
Louisville, Ky.	30.10	80	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Manistee, Mich.	30.00	60	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Marquette, Mich.	30.02	54	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	74	92	S. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	76	82	N. W.	Fair..	
Minnedosa						
*Montreal	30.02	60	74	S.	Cl'udy	.12
Moorhead, Minn.	30.26	50	60	N.	Cl'udy	.08
Nashville, Tenn.	30.14	70	86	W.	Rain..	.04
New Orleans, La.	30.10	70	92	S. E.	Cl'udy	.24
New York City	30.22	72	80	S.	Fair..	
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.20	78	84	N	Clear..	
Oswego, N. Y.						
Pensacola, Fla.	30.10	78	82	N. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00	70	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Port Huron, Mich.	30.00	74	86	S.	Fair..	
Rapid City, S. D.	30.10	70	74	N.	Fair..	
Rochester, N. Y.						
St. Louis, Mo.	30.05	84	88	N. W.	Clear..	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	30.15	62	74	N.W.	Fair..	.14
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.92	90	90	S.	Clear..	
Sandusky, O.						
Sioux City, Ia.	30.10	72	82	N. W.	Clear..	
Springfield, Ill.	30.06		85	N.	Clear..	†
Springfield, Mo.	30.12		87	N.	Clear..	
Toledo, O.	30.06	64	66	W.	Cl'udy	†
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	80	90	E.	Cl'udy	.18
*Portland, Ore.	29.36	68		N.	Fair..	
*San Francisco	29.94	56		S. W.	Cl'udy	

*Morning report. †Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 78 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 79 degrees; 10 a. m., 81 degrees; 11 a. m., 80 degrees; 12 a. m., 80 degrees; 1 p. m., 79 degrees; 3 p. m., 79 degrees; 6 p. m., 78 degrees. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.59.

CHICAGO WEATHER BUREAU, CHICAGO, July 23.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for twenty-four hours ending at 7 p. m. July 24: Cooler, fair weather. For Saturday: Fair, with little change in temperature.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York—Arrived, steamer Werra from Bremen.

Southampton—Arrived, Fuerst Bismarck and Trave from New York.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Minnesota from London.

New York—Arrived, Amsterdam from Amsterdam.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given.

	Age.
Peter Schmidt, Mary Becker	18—15
Jason B. Grabbe, Grace M. Hicks	22—18
Charles E. Locey, Nellie A. Foy	23—18
Otto Evenson, Edrine Crenson	25—25
John Jones, Lucy Crump	21—19
Albert R. Kohlmann, Grand Rapids, Mich., Frances Kuenzi, same	32—22
B. Schwartz, South Bend, Ind., Julia Trohiz	47—30
V. Zajicek, Johanna Techek	25—18
W. Lestiak, Franciska Takorny	24—18
Thomas Cream, Annie Lembke	21—19
Charles Sperk, Lizzie Wandermack	21—19
Thomas Finegan, Mary Gaffay	23—22
Thomas J. Nyhan, Annie Weighoen	20—20
Edward Rentz, Annie Smith	22—20
Timothy J. Keating, Kate Dwyer	21—18
Marcus Olsen, Louise Johnson	47—46
H. Kannamuller, Leni Sievers	21—25
John A. Anderson, Emma B. Anderson	28—23
Henry Mahr, Lizzie Becker	23—21
Richard Fechtner, Henriette Wilsen	21—19
William Carroll, Hannah Hedderman	25—21
H. George Heckman, Villie Casser	33—33
John Plewa, Agness Paprzycka	26—18
John W. Lundin, Hannah Charleston	31—33
P. Piuta, Mary Bernas	23—20
Benjamin Asch, Amelia Brabais	22—19
Silas A. Phinney, Maggie Kelley	50—28
Joseph H. Enrich, Emma Brice	33—32
William Jacobson, Lena S. Petersen	26—22
William L. Cantrill, Katie Krell	28—26
Edward A. Way, Annie F. Vint	24—21
Peter Nicoles, Christine Peterson	32—31
H. Guth, Mary Anderson	26—24
Joseph F. Chansey, Emma J. Campbell	33—35
D. G. Robinson, Maywood, Ill., E. L. Brown, same	25—28
Patrick O'Brien, Nellie Byrone	29—26
August Tietz, Mathilda Klawokowski	22—20
Michael Hackett, Josie Dwyer	28—29
Wm. Schmidt, River Forest, Ill., L. Wendt, same	22—18
Henry Seipp, Sophie Miller	38—28
Ernst W. Friberg, Helena Nelson	21—23
William Deppmeyer, Molly McGilvary	31—23
Thomas Fitzgerald, Nellie P. Connell	27—25
John Meyer, Katharina Miesen	24—24
August Koerner, Anna Friml	26—19
John Grant, Mathilda Lund	22—23
William C. Brook, Hattie Collins	26—19

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BARRY—July 23, John Barry, beloved husband of Margarite Barry, aged 77 years. Funeral from late residence, 5249 Atlantic-st., Sunday, July 26, by carriages to Calvary, at 10 a. m. Canada papers please copy.

BURNHAM—The Rev. Nathan Clark Burnham, at La Porte, Ind., July 22, 1891. Funeral at New Church Temple Friday, 10:30 a. m.

DORGAN—July 23, at her residence, 414 Elm-st., Mrs. Ann Dorgan, wife of William Dorgan. Funeral Saturday, July 25, at 10 o'clock, to Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FOWLES—July 22, Robert Frank Fowles, beloved son of Robert and Sarah Fowles and brother of Mrs. E. J. Mills, Mrs. Henry Hammond, and M. C. Fowles, aged 21 years and 1 month. Funeral at 1:30 Friday, July 24, from residence, 1129 Lexington-av., to Forest Home.

GARNER—Charles Garner, brother of Mrs. W. H. Parcell, 370 La Salle-av. Funeral Friday at 9:30 at the house. Friends of the family invited. Interment at Lanark, Ill.

HILGESON—July 22, George Alfred, beloved son of Horathea Hilgeson, aged 23 years. Funeral Sunday, July 26, from parents' residence, 81 W. Huron-st., at 12 o'clock by carriages to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Rosehill Cemetery.

KENNEDY—Anna Belle Kennedy, daughter of Charles and Annie Kennedy, aged 4 years and 8 months. Funeral from family residence, 312 Warren-av., Saturday, July 25, at 10 a. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Lockport, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LITTLE—At Amboy, Ill., July 21, Josiah Little Jr., aged 30 years 9 months. Funeral on Friday, July 24, from residence at Amboy.

MOORE—July 22, William Moore, aged 63. Funeral notice hereafter.

SZWAJKART—July 23, Blanche Szwajkart, beloved wife of Adam Szwajkart and daughter of Mrs. E. Wilkoshesky, aged 19 years and 4 months. Funeral from her late residence, 609 Noble-st., at 8 a. m. Saturday, July 25.

REARDON—Edward J., infant son of D. J. and Margaret Reardon, nee Sheehy, aged 11 months and 20 days. Funeral July 24 at 10 o'clock a. m. from parents' residence, 3061 Hat-st., by carriages to Mount Olivet.

WOOD—At Hinsdale, Ill., July 23, William Fairfax Jr., infant son of William F. and Augusta [illegible] Wood of Chicago, aged 3 months. Funeral Friday afternoon, July 24.

WARD—At La Grange, July 23, Lucina B. Ward, relict of the late Alfred Ward. Funeral at Lyonsville church Saturday, July 25, at 10 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR Nurses—The commencement exercises of this school took place June 18, when a class of forty-six pupil nurses graduated and received its diplomas. Those desiring admission to this school should apply at once, as the class for the fall term is now being formed. Applications should be sent to MRS. DRAPER, No. 8 Honore-st.

THE BRITISH AMERICANS WILL HOLD their annual picnic Saturday at Elliott's Park. J. Pain of London, England, M. M. Trumbull, and prominent clergymen will deliver short addresses. An interesting program of games has been arranged, one of the principal attractions being the tug of war between the Albion, Humboldt Athletic club, and Highland Association teams. The Second Regiment band will furnish the music.

THE REV. D. F. FOX WILL LECTURE TO the Literary Society of the Sheffield Avenue Evangelical Church, Sheffield and Marianna-avs., this evening.

THE CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH AND congregation will hold their annual picnic excursion at Glencoe Thursday, Aug. 13.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB,
West Madison and Fortieth-sts.
—THE—
Summer Race Meeting
OF THE
Garfield Park Club
A GRAND SUCCESS.
Today (Friday), July 24,
Five Attractive Races.

Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., for track at 1:20, [illegible], 12:50, 1:30, 1:50, 2:15, and 2:35 p. m. Trains at 1:50 and 2:15 reach the track in 15 minutes and run into grounds, stopping in rear of Grand Stand. Express trains from grounds start at five and fifteen minutes after last race.

Madison-st. cable cars run from La Salle-st. to gate at grounds in 35 minutes.

Covered walk from grounds' station to grand stand. Covered walk, 150 feet, from Madison-st. gate to grand stand.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
General Admission.......75 cents
Paddock Badges, 25c extra.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION,
35th and West 40th-sts.
ADMISSION
FREE! - FREE!
—TO THE—
CHICAGO
RACING ASSOCIATION
RUNNING RACES.
Five Races Today, with 48 Entries, including a Stake Race.
Races start at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION
FREE! - FREE!

Illinois Central trains leave depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., [illegible], 1:00, 1:15, and 1:30 p. m. Returning, first train leaves at 4:30; others after the races. C., B. & Q. trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:55 and 1:20 p. m.

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove and 60th-st.
Tonight—4th Week of Chicago's Grandest Triumph,
A Night in Pekin.
Saturday Eve.—"Forest of Fire," the most beautiful design yet produced.
SOMETHING NEW EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Boxes holding five, $5. Seats at Lyon & Healy's. Illinois Central, Cottage Grove-av. and State-st. cable cars direct to entrance.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
4th Week
4th Week
4th Week
And Last
But One.
Tonight, Tomorrow Matinee and Night,
Chas. Frohman's Comedians
In Gillette's Reigning Success,
Mr. Wilkinson's Widows
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,
SPECIAL SOUVENIR NIGHT,
150th Performance of Wilkinson's Widows.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Nights at 8 | Matinees Wed. and Sat.
MORE ENJOYABLE THAN A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.
☆SINBAD
A Real Ship. The Briny Ocean. The Wreck. The Bottom of the Sea. Great Snow Ballet. Icicles. Snowflakes. Winter. The Procession of All Nations.
50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c

HOOLEY'S—"The County Fair."
Its RECORD 4 YEARS IN NEW YORK
TONIGHT—79th TIME IN CHICAGO.
THE
COUNTY FAIR.
SIX HORSES IN THE RACE.
—18th Matinee Tomorrow.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATER.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE SUCCESSFUL, ORIGINAL, UNEQUALED, DIVERTING, AMUSING, NOTABLE.
LOUIS JAMES
And Eugene Tompkins' Boston Theater Co. in
THE SOUDAN
Souvenir Matinee Wednesday, July 29.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST ATTRACTION.
THE PANORAMA OF THE
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open Every Day from 8:30 a. m. till 10:30 p. m.

WEST SIDE PARK,
Corner Congress and Loomis-sts.
Baseball Today. League Championship Game.
Cincinnatis vs. Chicagos.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st. Take Madison-st. Cable Cars to Loomis-st.
GAME CALLED AT 3:45 P. M.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.
ERMINIE'S SUCCESS EQUALED.
"THE SHEIK" "A PALPABLE HIT"—New comic opera by the PAULTON OPERA CO.
By the authors of "Erminie" and "Niobe."

PARKSIDE—On Illinois Central R. R.
GRAND CRICKET MATCH.
GERMANTOWN C. C. (Champions of Philadelphia) vs. CHICAGO C. C. Fri'y and Saturday, July 24 and 25, at 11 a. m. each day. Trains after 9:40 a. m. stop at gate. Admission 50c. Ladies free.

PARK THEATER,
State-st., near Harrison.
McGee and Grousmeyer.
With Kelly and the Fentons in the cast. Lots of Fun.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
The only War Museum in America. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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T. H. EVANS, Manager.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 101, which is equal to 78⅛ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

In last year's annual report the Director of the United States Mint estimated the value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts and in ornaments in this country during the calendar year 1889 at $16,697,000 in gold and $8,767,000 silver (coining value). He estimates that the consumption has increased since then, but does not say how much. The total product of the mines of the United States for the same calendar year is given as 1,587,000 fine ounces of gold, worth $32,800,000, and 50,000,000 fine ounces of silver.

"Light, Heat, and Power" has persistently ridiculed in a quiet way the claims put forth by an alleged gas inventor in this city, whose claims have recently been exposed in The Tribune. In its latest issue it speaks of it as a pretense at "making a good candle-power gas at less expenditure of carbon than it costs the Lord to make natural gas," and pokes fun at "the occasional scuttle full of coal" said to have been used on a recent occasion at Deerfield in the making of gas at the rate of 90,000 feet per hour. Possibly by the time for its next issue the paper will have seen reason to conclude that everybody in Chicago does not believe that fairy story, and its editor will have ceased to lament the untimely demise of Aladdin.

It will be a matter for rejoicing among farmers whose fields have been trampled over, among all persons who have the feelings of ordinary humanity, and among the few foxes left in Rhode Island, that the hounds which hitherto have done such inglorious service in Newport have been attached for debt, and that this kind of hunting has at last come to an end. As about the only foxes left in that vicinity are tame ones, which resolutely refuse to be pursued and killed, the hunting for some time past has been largely of the drag kind; but it surely will not be difficult to find some other kind of sport equally vacuous to take up fashionable time. If worse comes to worst there is baccarat, and that is so English, you know!

The New York stock market yesterday was dull, but generally lower. Local stocks were inactive with no material change in prices. New York exchange was 80 cents discount, and sterling exchange was weak at unchanged quotations.—The Chicago produce markets were active and much unsettled. Oats furnished a pyrotechnical display, the July price advancing 4 cents early and then breaking 9 cents. Wheat was strong early on higher cables, but closed easy near the low point of the day on the liberal estimates for today and the reports of harvesting in the spring wheat country. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, September corn 1⅝ cents lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye 2 cents higher, barley steady, flax firm, September pork 27½ cents lower, lard 15 cents lower, and ribs 12½ cents lower.

The Boston *Herald*, which originally favored the International Copyright law, now is of opinion that as it stands it is an attempt to control a great industry by arbitrary enactment and not by the legitimate arrangements of the economic situation, and suggests as follows: "The working of the new law is giving so much trouble that one of the first demands likely to be made when Congress meets will be that some of the defects of this law, and some of its arbitrary interferences with the book trade, shall be removed." But while Congress is about it, why not repeal the odious measure altogether, instead of trying to tinker it? Why not adopt the just, equitable, common-sense royalty scheme, which would be satisfactory to all parties, instead of trying to regulate business by such arbitrary and unwise legislation, the only effect of which, as already noted, is to advance prices and create a gigantic book trust?

The New York Grant Monument Commission has made another important movement towards the erection of the Grant memorial. It has discharged its Secretary for the sake of saving the $2,500 salary which he drew. Thus the one hundred millionaire committee moves slowly forward in the great work. At this pace the monument may be erected some time in the next century, but too late for any one now living to see. The only person actively interested at present seems to be Mr. S. G. Pratt, formerly of this city, who has concocted an allegory of song with which he expects to raise funds for the enterprise, but, as at last accounts his attention had been diverted to a Columbian allegory for the World's Fair, it is not likely we shall hear any more about the Grant monument until 1894, when a few more dollars may be raised, which will be a signal for all hands to go to sleep again.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, one of the stanch old-time Bourbon organs of the South, which cannot be accused of any Republican proclivities, contains the following truthful and deserved tribute to Secretary Blaine:

> The statement is made from Washington that all the sensational and oft-repeated talk about Mr. Blaine's ill-health is a lot of deliberate lying by his political enemies in his own party to keep him out of the Presidential race. We are disposed to believe it from all we hear.
>
> Among the reputed self-appointed managers of the Republican party there are men mean enough to do almost anything. Certainly they would not hesitate to lie about Mr. Blaine's health. He is fortunate if they do not assault his reputation with infamous slanders. Mr. Blaine is the most brilliant man in the Republican party, and is in a large degree above the narrow, sectional, self-seeking policy that has heretofore actuated its party managers. We do not entertain much fear that the next President will be a Republican, but in the event he should be we would welcome Mr. Blaine in such a capacity far in preference to any other man in his party, convinced that his administration would be national in its breadth and impartiality and American in its patriotism.

The only misstatement contained in the above extract is the assumption that these sensations and falsehoods come from Republican papers. They have originated with Democratic papers and their mugwump associates, but this does not affect the splendid tribute of this old Democratic organ to Mr. Blaine, except as it conveys a fitting rebuke to the meanness of its own partisan contemporaries.

NAMELESS CORRESPONDENTS AND ANONYMOUS DOCTORS WANT TO KILL BLAINE.

The New York *World* refuses to let up in its partisan campaign against Mr. Blaine's health. It believes that there is a political necessity for killing him off. He is too popular, not merely in his own party, but among the Democrats, thousands of whom would vote for him were he a candidate for the Presidency. It is by no means certain that he will be. There is reason to believe that he is satisfied with the eminence he has attained already and that it would please him most to be Secretary of State for another term to carry out the great Pan-American reciprocity plans he has set on foot. When that was completed the measure of his ambition would be filled.

The *World* cannot believe this, and therefore it prints in Tuesday's issue a faked-up dispatch from Washington to the effect that Mr. Blaine is in "the second stage of Bright's disease," and is "passing into the third." Here is enough of the dispatch to show its despicable nature:

> "The time has come to tell the truth about Mr. Blaine. Some of us who love the Republican party better than any individual have known it for some time. It is unjust to President Harrison, unjust to the Republican party, and unjust to the people of the United States to conceal the facts any longer.
>
> "Mr. Blaine's ailment is Bright's disease—in the second stage and passing to the third.
>
> "How long his constitution will withstand the constant drain upon his system nobody can tell. But the disease is firmly established, and it is incurable."
>
> The speaker was a conspicuous Republican, who was *formerly* (and says he is now) a friend of the Secretary of State.
>
> "Now, Mr. Blaine says in the *World* interview that *he has not Bright's disease*. His timidity regarding everything concerning his health is so well recognized that strict silence has been enjoined. If he could see as *I* see how serious is the danger of disrupting the party by this talk of conspiracy I feel certain that he would be willing to have the truth known.
>
> "I can speak with absolute certainty, because there is no doubt about it. The existence of kidney trouble was first suspected during Mr. Blaine's visit to his daughter, the late Mrs. Coppinger, in Indian Territory. [Several years ago.] Indications were then discovered of the commencement of the primary stage of Bright's disease. [?]
>
> "Since that time the progress of the disease has been slow, but certain. It is now in the second and passing to the third stage.
>
> "You ask how I was able to speak so positively on this point. I will tell you. There is only one sure method of determining the presence of Bright's disease, and that is by a chemical and a microscopical examination. Sometimes there is no pain whatever in the region of the loins. Headache, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, and swelling of the ankles are frequently noted. With the exception of the latter symptom the others may scarcely be recognized. The heart and the lungs are sympathetically affected. The heart may become enlarged and the bronchial tubes may display a tendency toward inflammation. This latter symptom has distressed the Secretary of State frequently. The accurate diagnosis, therefore, until the disease is advanced to an extreme stage, is only ascertained by testing the urine. These are almost the exact words of a specialist.
>
> "Quantity—Diminished.
> "Reaction (with litmus paper)—Alkaline.
> "Specific Gravity—1,009.
> "Albumen—About 40 per cent.
> "Microscopic Examination—Granular casts. Large hyaline casts. Small hyaline casts.
> "Urea—Scarcely traceable.
>
> . . . .
>
> "It will only be necessary for any educated physician to read the above in order that he may speak with positiveness as to the nature of the malady of the patient."

This seems very minute and precise. Yet it proves nothing. All that the *World* had to do was to send one of its reporters to a doctor and ask him to describe the symptoms of any Mr. Blank who was rather far gone with Bright's disease, and to furnish analyses Having obtained this hypothetical diagnosis all that remained was to erase "Blank" and substitute "Blaine." An equally accurate description of the symptoms of diabetes, pneumonia, or dyspepsia could have been obtained and printed with the same ease.

This medical matter, which might be written out of a book, amounts to nothing unless it be known whence it came. When the name of the physician is stated it can be determined whether what he may say is entitled to any credit. Who was the doctor in question that made the alleged diagnosis? When was he called on for an opinion? To whom did he make these revelations? Who is this "conspicuous Republican" who was "a former friend of the Secretary of State and still is," and proves it by telling these faked stories to a Democratic paper which he knows to be peculiarly hostile to Mr. Blaine? This friendliness is much like that which Joab displayed toward Amasa.

Until these names are given this mass of medical literature may be safely put down as partisan invention. Especially is that the case when Mr. Blaine says explicity that he has no functional disease; when his family repeats it; and when his doctor joins in the statement. Such a unanimity of denial is not to be looked for when a person is suffering from a fatal disease, and those denying his illness knowing that his days are numbered. Those who swear to a man's good health under such circumstances are aware that in a short time they will be proved to have been falsifiers. Physicians cannot afford to occupy that position. A letter written by Mr. Blaine's son Emmons has just been received by one of his father's friends living in this city. He says therein that Mr. Blaine's "progress towards health "during the last three weeks has been rapid "and constant, that he is able to attend to "business as usual, and that he may be looked "on as restored to his ordinary condition of "health." This letter was not written for the public and for effect, nor for publication; but for the private information of personal friends.

When it comes to a question of evidence, which have the most value, the alleged statements of nameless physicians and anonymous friends and unknown reporters or those of well-known physicians and intimate friends? No one can have any doubt on that point. Any twelve men drawn indiscriminately anywhere in the country, in the South as well as in the North, would decide, with the above information before them, that Mr. Blaine was suffering from no organic disease and that the close of the summer vacation would see him back at his post in Washington.

There will be more of these Bright's disease bulletins in the *World* and other partisan Democratic papers. They will be so frequent that they will refute themselves. But the liar always has at least a day the start. It may be well, therefore, to say once for all that the motive of these publications is a meanly partisan one. If it were absolutely certain that Mr. Blaine would not be a Presidential candidate the *World* would tell the truth about him and would take pleasure in announcing that he was improving and rapidly nearing good health. Having no such assurance it is bound to create the impression that he cannot live a year longer and, therefore, cannot be a Presidential candidate. That is why it selects Bright's disease for him, which is always fatal, while men often recover from other bad ailments. So long as there is a possibility that Mr. Blaine may be nominated next summer Democratic bulletins alleging bad health will be worthless. But the public can depend on Mr. Blaine himself, his family, and his doctor for truthful information. They may rely on it that what they are told from these sources will be the truth, and that if Mr. Blaine's condition ever becomes hopeless—which happens sooner or later to all men—there will be no attempt to hide the fact on the part of himself, his family, or his physician.

WILL CLEVELAND DO IT?

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that ex-President Cleveland has promised to visit Ohio this fall and to make six stump speeches in behalf of Gov. Campbell's reëlection. The three main planks of Campbell's platform passed by the Democratic State convention were for free silver, and free trade, and free whisky. Cleveland and Campbell can work together for the last two named because they are both old Democratic principles; but how can the "Stuffed Prophet," as Democratic Doctor Dana dubs him, go up and down Ohio with Campbell making free silver speeches? To set this case in a form to be clearly understood we place their conflicting views in the "deadly parallel" form—viz.:

WHAT CAMPBELL AND HIS PLATFORM SAY.	WHAT EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAYS.
The convention which nominated Campbell for Governor declared by a majority of one hundred that the Democrats of Ohio "demand the reinstatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to *free and unlimited coinage*." "I am willing to "chance free coinage," says the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in his interview. "I believe there is a "disposition of this "question which will "satisfy seventy-five per "cent of the people, and "the only way to reach "it is by discussion and "experiment. The extremists demand unlimited coinage, and "the doctrinaires cry "out that unlimited "coinage means ruin: "but the alarmists are "not to be trusted, no "matter at which end of "the line they stand."	Grover Cleveland wrote as follows in February last: "It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest peril would be invited by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of this currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, other conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous, the reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage."

The chief one of the Democratic doctrinaires who cry out that unlimited coinage of silver means ruin is ex-President Cleveland, who says emphatically that an unlimited free coinage of silver would "result in disaster in the present situation," and that it would be "a dangerous and reckless experiment to make." How can it be possible that Grover Cleveland can visit Ohio and make any speeches urging the reëlection of Campbell on such a reckless and dangerous platform? If he does he will most shockingly stultify himself. He will appear in a ridiculous light before the voters and country, and will disgust any self-respecting man. What an aspect he would exhibit, and how Doctor Dana would gibe him, and scorn, and scorch the "Claimant" by the hot rays of his *Sun!*

NON-RESIDENT ALIEN LAND-HOLDERS.

The Kansas Legislature passed at its last session a law providing:

> Sec. 1. That a non-resident, alien, firm of aliens, or corporation incorporated under the laws of any foreign country shall not be capable of acquiring title to or taking or holding any lands or real estate in this State by descent, devise, purchase, or otherwise, and said land shall revert and escheat to the State of Kansas, the same as the lands of other aliens under the provisions of this act. The County Attorney shall have the power to enforce the provisions of this act, etc.

Six years ago The Tribune called public attention to the fact that a non-resident alien, William Scully, held many thousand acres of land in Logan and other counties in Central Illinois, and was rack-renting his unfortunate tenants just as he did those who were living on his Irish estates. These disclosures led to the passage of a law in 1887 providing that

> A non-resident alien, firm of aliens, or corporation incorporated under the laws of any foreign country shall not be capable of acquiring title to or taking or holding any lands or real estate in this State by descent, devise, purchase, or otherwise.

Some lawyer members of the Legislature, probably hired for the purpose, slipped in a proviso to save Scully, the very alien land monopolist at whom the law was aimed. It reads:

> Any alien non-resident of the United States who owns land in this State at the time this act takes effect shall have the right and power to dispose of the same during his lifetime to bona fide purchasers for value.

Instead of forcing Scully to dispose of his property within a few years, as was the understanding of most of those who voted for the bill, he can rack-rent it after the most approved Irish landlord system during his life, and his heirs, if under 21, can do it for five years after his death. He has held on to his acres and his land is a blot on the face of Illinois. When the Legislature meets again, if Scully has not died in the meantime, the present law should be amended so as to require this non-resident alien to dispose of his vast holdings in Illinois within a year at the farthest. There will be no injustice in that, for buyers for the lands can be found at any time at their full value. But he will probably be able to prevent the enactment of such a law by the use of boodle on the naturally corrupt members who seek seats in the Legislature for the express purpose of selling their votes.

THE TENNESSEE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The difficulty between the miners and the State authorities in the Coal Creek region of Tennessee now bids fair to be settled without more bloodshed. It is a little curious that in this strike the original cause has been lost sight of entirely, and a new issue has taken its place, which has aroused general interest throughout the State. The original grievance of the miners grew out of a difficulty about weighing the coal. As they could not bring the operators to terms they struck, whereupon State convicts were sent to take their places. This inflamed the miners, and the convicts were driven off. Thereupon the Governor ordered out the militia, the Sheriff of the county meanwhile having abandoned his duty by running away. Convinced, however, by the law authorities that his action was illegal, no call having been made upon him by the Sheriff, the Governor has met a deputation of the miners and submitted a proposition to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of modifying or repealing the convict lease system, the convicts meanwhile to return to the mines from which they were driven off and to remain there until the Legislature takes action in the premises. If the miners accept the proposition there will be no further trouble. If, on the other hand, they do not, then the convicts will be returned there and they will be protected by armed force if necessary.

This would seem to be a fair proposition, and it is one which the miners can afford to accept, as it will unquestionably result in their favor. The Coal Creek strike has had the effect to rouse public attention to the abuses practiced under the convict lease system and to its odious character. It has been a curse to every State in the South which has adopted it. The public authority over convicts has been relegated to corporations and the corporations have exercised their lease-long authority in the most infamous manner. The prison camps of the South have outdone the worst evils of slavery days in the cruelty and brutality with which prisoners have been treated. If therefore the desperation of the miners of the Coal Creek region should lead eventually to the abolition of the convict lease system their strike will have been in the nature of a public blessing.

THE ST. PAUL PRIZE-FIGHT.

It is matter for congratulation in the interest of decency that the respectable law-and-order people of St. Paul have brought such a pressure to bear upon the Governor that at last he has forbidden the Hall-Fitzsimmons prize-fight to take place in that city and that it is now freed from the crowd of toughs and roughs which had congregated there to see it. The outcome shows what public sentiment can do when it is fairly aroused, for no thanks are due to the authorities. The Mayor of the city opposed the Sheriff, the Sheriff leaned against the Governor, and it was only when the Governor found that he had nothing to lean against but a crowd of toughs that he did his duty. Even then it is doubtful whether he would have done it had not the people prepared themselves to stop the fight, even if it had to be done by armed force.

The Athletic club of St. Paul is now whining about the money it has spent in getting ready for the fight, but this will not create any sympathy for it. If it has no higher ideas of the functions of an athletic club than to invite two brutes to pommel and maul each other for the delectation of an unsavory crowd of loafers, vagabonds, gamblers, and toughs who never did an honest day's work in their worthless lives then it is time for the club to disband and retire from business as a public nuisance. The action of the Mayor in the premises was contemptible. His declaration that the prize-fight was in the hands of "a high class of business-men" was an insult to all respectable business-men. His plea that it would draw business to St. Paul and add to the profits of tradespeople is too absurd for serious consideration, and shows the low standards of his ideas. If the congregation of several hundred gamblers and roughs, whose money would be principally spent in betting and in gin mills, were to be set up as an evidence of business prosperity in St. Paul it would not be long before every respectable business-man in the country would give that city the go-by and leave it to the patronage of these toughs, with whom the Mayor seems to affiliate.

It is fortunate that there were law-abiding and respectable citizens enough in St. Paul to break up the debasing and disreputable business, and The Chicago Tribune congratulates them upon their success in saving the capital of the State from the disgrace which the so-called athletic club sought to inflict upon it by importing these two bruisers to maul and pound each other for gate-money. The roughs and toughs will hereafter give St. Paul a wide berth. The people should improve the victory they have gained by demanding of the Legislature that it shall pass laws which will in the future prevent the possibility of such dog-fight exhibitions, whether they are to take place under the auspices of the alleged athletic clubs or are managed by the brutes themselves and their backers. They are a disgrace to civilization, and the lawmakers of Minnesota should see to it that the laws bearing upon that subject are strong enough to hold up the weakest-kneed of Governors and Sheriffs in future.

RASTER ON EUROPEAN WAGES.

In a recent letter from Hermann Raster, printed in the *Staats-Zeitung*, he has something to say about the people in the neighborhood of the little bathing place where he is staying. They are weavers by trade, and under average circumstances each of them earns about 40 cents a day on which to support himself, wife, and what children he may have. The Democratic free trade orator will say at once that everything is much cheaper abroad than here and that the 40 cents are the equivalent of a great many more in American money.

This is Mr. Raster's statement of what the weaver buys with his wages daily for himself, wife, and four children: Rent of the single room they occupy, which contains the loom, cooking utensils, and bed, and is 12 by 15 feet, 2.4 cents per day; a five-pound loaf of bread, made of rye and barley, 13.2 cents; a quart and a half of skimmed milk, 1.2 cents; half a peck of potatoes, 3.6 cents; a quarter of a peck of flour, 4.2 cents: salt, 0.8 cent; kerosene, 1 cent; butter, 1.2 cents; total, 27.6 cents. This does not leave much leeway for meat and coal or clothes. The weaver buys every two or three weeks half a pound of meat with bones, and pays about 7 cents for it. In winter he buys a hundred weight of coal, for which he pays 26 cents and which lasts him ten days.

The American workingman is in the habit of living somewhat better than this, and would not care to drop down to this frugal fare. But he will have to if his Democratic friends force him to enter into competition with men who live as these German weavers do. Is he quite ready to take all duties off competitive goods, and to go into a manufacturing war, to be victor in which he must imitate the style of living of his opponent?

HOW CAPITAL IS EMPLOYED.

The following figures, taken from the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, give an idea of the way in which capital employed in manufacturing in that State is used. Every thousand dollars handled by a manufacturer is divided up thus:

Land	$ 68.70
Buildings and fixtures	168.70
Machinery, implements, and tools	230.30
Cash capital to pay wages and buy raw materials	346.50
Credit capital, accounts on long time, and bills payable	185.80
Total	$1,000.00

The total plant values represent $470 and the cash and credit capital $530. The total capital invested in 1885 was $500,594,000, giving employment to 419,966 men, women, and children and feeding over double that number of mouths. It takes therefore in the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts $1,190 in capital to keep a man at work. Before ten new men can be given employment there $11,900 must be saved up by some one and invested in reproductive industry. And yet the man who does this is denounced as a soulless capitalist, and a hard-hearted, rapacious boss to be warred upon, plotted and struck against, and to be undermined and broken down and run into bankruptcy by the walking delegates of organized labor as a natural enemy! Ignorance is the fruitful parent of much mischief.

Quay is simply letting himself down easily.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*
But, O, so slowly!

The tomato trust will inevitably go to seed.

The word "cyclone" is the invention of Dr. Boyles of Saline County, Kas., and was first applied to the whirling storm in the Salina *Journal* in 1876.—*Kansas City Star.*

It appears also to have been invented (or at least used by) one Piddington many years before, and is found in Webster's dictionary of the edition of 1872, the definition being "a rotatory storm or whirlwind of extended circuit." The Kansas lexicologist must revise his dates.

Perchance Brer Cleveland thinks that by making a few speeches in Ohio this summer he may be able to put the Buckeye State in his pocket and cure his long-standing case of political rheumatism.

The suggestion that condemned criminals should be chloroformed before execution in order to make their death painless has some good points about it. But murderers don't chloroform their victims before killing them.

The Chicago Tribune says that the Republicans of the West and Northwest are eager for the nomination of Blaine. They are not half as eager for that as the farmers of those sections are to down him or any other man that the high-tariff Republicans will put up.—*New Orleans Delta.*

The worst high-tariff feature of the McKinley bill is the bounty of $40 a ton on Louisiana raw sugar payable out of the taxes of the American people. Blaine was not for that blunder. There is no reciprocity to other agricultural interests in it, and he will gladly join the New Orleans *Delta*, as will the mass of Republicans, to knock it out of the act. It is an unjustifiable imposition on the country, dangerous as a precedent, and in violation of Democratic principles.

The people of the United States will be glad to see Prince Bismarck, but if he expects to visit this country let him do so before 1893. Distinguished foreigners will be no novelty here that year.

Chairman Quay has still two stanch and zealous adherents—Col. Elliott F. Shepard and the editor of the Kansas City *Journal*.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The Republican party of Pennsylvania has sent its boodlers to the penitentiary." A few of the rogues have been placed behind the bars. There are many more to follow. But it is public sentiment that has done the good work, while the part of the Republican party has been simply to furnish the rascals.—*Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.*

Well, why is it that when Tammany Hall furnishes such luxuriant crops of Democratic boodlers they escape punishment? Republicans punish their rascals, while the Democrats reward theirs by making Aldermen and Treasurers of them to boodle and steal public funds. There seems to be a functional difference in moral material of the two parties.

Wo betide Senator Peffer's whiskers if Our Carter's eagle ever gets its claws in them.

And Hall hasn't Fitzsimmons.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Grudge Against All.

Newsboy—"All 'bout crazy man shootin' on 'Change!"

Seedy Party (eagerly, fishing coin from his pocket)—"Kill any Board of Trade men?"

Newsboy—"No."

Seedy Party (putting coin back in his pocket)—"Blank 'im!"

Needless Theft.

Magistrate—"What is the charge against this old man?"

Policeman—"Stealing a lot of brimstone, your Honor. He was caught in the act."

Magistrate (to prisoner)—"My aged friend, couldn't you have waited a few years longer?"

At the Menagerie.

Smart Young Man (to attendant)—"I'm thinking of starting a show myself. Got anybody here that can tell me how to run it?"

Attendant (who has met all kinds of animals)—"Well, you may be able to get some points from that porcupine over there."

Experientia Docet.

"How is the fishing at Jackson Park?"
"'Tis simply out of sight.
You can fish at the pier from dawn till dark,
And never get a bite."

The Acme of Greatness.

Johnny—"Let's play war. I'll be the Duke of Wellington and you can be Napoleon Bonaparte."

Willie—"That suits me. Bonaparte was a good deal better General than the Duke of Wellington."

Johnny—"He got licked all the same."

Willie—"That's 'cause he had bad luck. He could down any of 'em when it come to bein' a General. He was a regular Anson—that's what he was!"

PERSONALS.

Tolstoi eats a raw onion on rising. He says it's better than a cocktail as an eye-opener.

Jay Gould has gone to the Arizona Hot Springs, leaving a good many other people in hot water.

Dr. C. F. Rand of Washington has a piece of hard-tack that was issued to him the morning of the first battle of Bull Run. It has not improved any with age.

Mlle. Darnova, a relative of the Russian Minister of the Interior, has started to walk from Kiev to Moscow and thence to Paris. Her hosiery will have need of her name.

Though the Duke of Fife's baby has been given the pet name of "Dufflet" as a reminder of the Duff peerage, it is more than probable that the next boy baby in the house will not be called "Duffer."

Roswell P. Flower is reported to have said lately that he had $1,000,000 laid aside, the interest on which he proposed to spend in politics. This barrel of Flower will scarcely last through one campaign in New York.

Looking Backward Bellamy would abolish all saloons and bar-rooms and provide that alcoholic liquors shall be distributed at cost by salaried State agents. He thinks this is the best method to be adopted until national prohibition can be enacted and enforced.

Gen. Booth, the Salvationist, said he only needed $500,000 with which to institute great reforms in the condition of Darkest London. This sum has been raised, with an extra $100,000 for contingencies, but the light of improvement does not seem to have been turned on to any great extent.

Miss Minna Irving, "the Poetess of Tarrytown," N. Y., has sued her next door neighbor for $5,000 damages on account of the irritation and literary loss she suffers through the howling of her neighbor's dogs. There are other writers who should suspend verse making and go for their neighbors' dogs.

The Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, who is making a tour of Europe, writes: "People may talk as they please about traveling light, but my trunk is a comfort. It has gone about with me for twenty years. It was made by an honest man in Milwaukee, and shows no signs of general debility."

While Jerry Simpson is whetting his trenchant blade for the scalp of John Sherman, whom he pronounces the "arch enemy of the human race," Mrs. Simpson, a modest, industrious little woman, who is greatly esteemed by all of her neighbors, is cooking for a gang of thrashers who are cleaning up a 600-acre tract of wheat which her husband owns near Medicine Lodge, Kas.

Prof. Garner's discovery that monkeys never talk unless they have something to say reminds a Boston journalist that John Adams in his old age went to Faneuil Hall to see Stuart's Washington (now in the Art Museum), near which stood his own bust. Pointing to the hero's firmly closed mouth, he said: "That great man could hold his tongue, which this fool"—tapping his own bust with his cane—"never could learn."

E. L. Ayer of Portland, Ore., recommends as a sure and humane method of inflicting legal death injection of prussic acid into the jugular vein. He would have the prisoner lie on a cot and be placed under the influence of an anæsthetic. When he is unconscious a hypodermic syringe will force the acid into the vein, and death will be almost instantaneous. The advantages of the method are its inexpensiveness, its simplicity, requiring no elaborate preparation of horrifying machinery, and its merciful certainty.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Baltimore *American:* Gov. Campbell of Ohio steps upon the free silver plank in the Democratic platform as if it were a trick-board sawed in the middle.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The Indiana editor who had himself interviewed in order to start a Gray boom has learned that the interview is a dangerous thing to fool with. Like the pen, it is only mightier than the sword when in the hands of men who are truly great.

Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.): "McKinley and American interests will carry Ohio," says J. S. Clarkson. It is likely, but it is very improbable that McKinley and "American interests," by which Mr. Clarkson means extreme high protection, can carry the country next year.

Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.): The People's party in Ohio, if it deserves the name of "party," seems to have fallen into the hands of the Socialists. This is the natural result of the action of the May conference in Cincinnati. The declaration of principles adopted by that assemblage of Pefferites was essentially socialistic.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): It is doubtful if the country wants Hill. The South is reported to be opposed most decidedly to Cleveland because of his silver views. Such men as Senator Gorman believe, and have declared, that could Campbell be reëlected Governor of Ohio he would be the most promising candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): Cleveland holds the heart of the Democracy in Indiana. [But the Hoosier heart doesn't say so.] The rank and file of the party are true to him and look upon him as the leader upon whom the party can most surely rely in 1892. The only opposition to Cleveland in his own party is from the [liquor] element of which Hill and Gray are conspicuous representatives.

The Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.) thinks "because the mass of [mugwump] Democrats have thus set their hearts upon Cleveland that his defeat in the national convention would be a disappointment so severe as to beget indifference with thousands [of mugwumps] and a resulting neglect of duty at the polls that might cause the defeat of the party." (Which would be the very best thing that could happen to the country.)

Indianapolis *News* (Ind.): If anybody from Indiana has been in Chicago saying Cleveland was not as strong with the people of this State as any Democrat, and stronger than most, he has been assuming a "boss" business that he cannot carry on. We repeat that the assumption that Indiana is to be controlled by Gray against Cleveland is something that can not be substantiated. It would prove to be another of those cases of inability to deliver the goods.

Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.): Indiana's prospects of furnishing a Democratic candidate for the Presidency are better than ever before. New York is in a turmoil and it is more apparent every day that unless Free-Whisky Hill or Cleveland steps aside the Democratic party must look elsewhere for a Presidential nominee for once in its post-bellum history. In that event Indiana's opportunity is at hand and Mugwump Gray is the only man thought of for the place. If President Harrison is renominated the nomination of Gray is almost a certainty provided the Cleveland-Hill contest in New York continues.

JOHN AND JO.

Sioux City *Journal* (Rep.): Ohio rendered a pretty clear verdict on ex-Gov. Foraker two years ago, but Foraker appears to be still oblivious of the fact.

New York *Advertiser* (Dem.): Foraker will take the Ohio Senatorship if he can get it. So would most Ohioans; and some New-Yorkers have felt the same way. One of them has with his $'s.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): Foraker and Sherman have had a private interview. That the Senator during its continuance kept his hand in his hip-pocket while the General had a knife up his sleeve is only rumored, not confirmed.

Kansas City *Star* (Ind.): From observations which were made from the outside of a hotel in which John Sherman and Joseph Foraker met yesterday at Cincinnati it is inferred that the relations between the Senator and ex-Governor are entirely amicable.

Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.): Senator Sherman's visit to Cincinnati shows clearly the grave condition—grave in more senses than one—which the political future of the senior Senator of Ohio is in. The old political burying ground has a yawning chasm in which Foraker proposes to lay aside the remains of Senator John Sherman.

Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.): If the friends of the rival candidates inaugurate a series of fights throughout the State for the nomination of Sherman or Foraker candidates for the Legislature and the nominees are knifed by the friends of their defeated rivals the chances for a Democratic Legislature are increased and Maj. McKinley's race for Governor is made that much harder.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): Foraker's intrusion is impertinent. The very fact that he is a candidate is, in all the circumstances of the case, sufficient to stamp him as a selfish, dangerous, and disloyal Republican. If Foraker had kept quiet and worked faithfully for Republican success he might have been an available candidate for the Senate when Brice's term expired. But if he runs against Senator Sherman he will forfeit all claim to the support of the Republican party.

Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.): The eyes of the National Republican party are fixed upon the leaders in Ohio, and the very suspicion of treason on the part of any one of them will be sufficient cause for his permanent retirement. Messrs. Sherman and Foraker are fully alive to the situation. They will probably make a square fight for the Senatorship, but instead of creating confusion and discord their contest will only result in calling out the full Republican vote, and that means victory.

PUTS AND CALLS.

New York *Advertiser:* Henry Watterson has fairly earned the title of the "Jack the Ripper" of Democratic politics.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Senator Stanford of California hesitates on the brink. He should leap right down into the Democratic party.

Washington *Post:* It will please the public to learn that the tent of the McClure-Nicolay two-ring circus has been taken down for the season.

Washington *Star:* Senator Quay's statement to a Pittsburg reporter that he could fill a column with denials is one that is not likely to be questioned even by his enemies.

The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says: "Something heroic should be done to boost" Quay off the Republican National committee. It adds that "he weighs like lead."

Atlanta *Journal:* So the patentees and sole owners of the Georgia Hill boom have concluded to withdraw it from the market! It is just as well, for there were no takers.

Detroit *Tribune:* It appears that Parnell has selected Mrs. Parnell as his successor in the Irish leadership. The surface indications are that Mrs. Parnell is making things hum.

Peoria *Transcript:* There are not many people sojourning at Saratoga this year. We reach this conclusion from a remark in an exchange that ex-Secretary Bayard is the most distinguished individual now staying there.

"Well, what did you fellows decide to do up at Cleveland?" was the question put to a rural delegate to the late Ohio Democratic State convention, as he stepped upon the station platform at home. "We decided," said he, "that what the country needs is free trade, free coinage, and free whisky," and he spoke more truly than he knew.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) continues to deal sledge-hammer blows on the head of Quay. It says that "when the Republican press of Pennsylvania and the influential and representative men of the party speak out courageously and emphatically against him he will be abolished. If they lack the intelligence or the spunk to do this they will deserve all the disasters which their folly provokes."

CURRENT NOTES.

When men say "short accounts make long friends" they do not refer to bank accounts.—*New York Herald.*

He—"Why do you run away and leave Mr. Winkle?" She—"Because he's too stingy and mean. Why, he won't even laugh at his own expense!"—*Life.*

When God gives a man an office he usually gives him sense to run it; but, as a general thing, if a man has got sense God does not give him an office.—*Texas Siftings.*

A woman is getting ready to make trouble for herself when she starts out to be a heroine to the world. Her mission is to be a heroine at home.—*Atchison Globe.*

She—"Papa, may I marry Jack? I could go further and fare worse." He—"You couldn't fare worse." She—"Then what's the use of my going further?"—*Judge.*

Lady (to tramp)—"This is the third time you have called here today." Tramp—"It is true, madam; but I am sure you wouldn't want a man to get along with any less than three meals a day."—*Cape Cod Item.*

Outvit—"I suppose that when you talk French to Waite you are telling him something you want the rest of us to know nothing about?" Outwit—"Not at all, my dear fellow. I am telling him something I want him to know nothing about."—*Puck.*

"I have come, sir, to ask the hand of your daughter." "How can you support a wife? You have nothing." "But I am going into business this fall and hope to make a lot of money." "What business?" "Voting. I'm a citizen of Ohio, you know."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Inventor of the Fuller Boom.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* responds promptly and satisfactorily to our request for further information concerning the Hon. John F. Meagher, the great Fuller boomer of Mankato. Nothing could be more workmanlike than the *Tribune's* condensed history of the political career of the Mankato mystery:

> Let the *Sun* turn back the pages of Minnesota history over a quarter of a century to the sixth legislative session of the State; and there, on the scroll of Solons in the year 1864, the *Sun* will find the name of the Hon. John F. Meagher, Democratic legislator.
>
> Let the *Sun* look again six years later, 1870-'71, and again it finds the Hon. John F. Meagher, Democratic Representative of the green fields of the County of Blue Earth, in the State of white pine and red hematite iron.
>
> Two years later and the Hon. John F. Meagher has arisen to the State Senate; and at the end of sixteen years more what does the *Sun* find?—that the Hon. John F. Meagher has risen to the highly honorary post of member of the Board of Trustees of the first Hospital of Insane in the State.

We congratulate the friends of the Hon. John F. Meagher on his highly creditable record as a citizen, a legislator, and a philanthropist. We should not trouble the *Tribune* any further, except that there is one thing more which we particularly desire to ascertain.

How does the Hon. John F. Meagher wear the hair with which nature since the virile age has decorated the lower part of his countenance? Does he cultivate mustachios, and in what fashion? If the Mankato mustachios are maintained in the Fuller style, are they comparable in majesty and lateral stretch to those of the Chief Justice himself?

We can find in the Eleventh Census, so far as it has been issued by the Hon. Robert P. Porter, no statistics concerning the Hon. John F. Meagher's mustachios. Therefore we apply again to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which has shown itself to be so well informed respecting his public career.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ALL SORTS.

The Austrian census shows that in Galicia 74 per cent of the population can neither read nor write and only 9 per cent can read.

A seamless steel boat made from one piece of metal by hydraulic pressure promises to be very desirable. It will last a great while and cannot leak.

Sculptor St. Gaudens' remark that there are only four men in this country who can design coins, and that he is one of them, shows how closely genius is allied to a profound appreciation of it.

The managers of the anti-lottery campaign in Louisiana are losing no time or talent in organizing for victory. They have just organized a woman's anti-lottery league in New Orleans, and branches are to be established in all sections of the State. The antis appear to have got a tip from the Kansas farmers as well as from the opponents of the McKinley bill.

District Attorney Nicoll of New York is in a quandary as to which of the metropolitan newspapers he had better select to make an example of in the matter of publishing the details of the electrocutions contrary to law. As they are all equally guilty perhaps they might draw straws, and we are not certain that the paper selected would not be the luckiest. Advertising always pays.

G. G. Moseley, editor and publisher of the Hartford *Religious Herald*, has been sent to the asylum at Middletown, Conn., suffering from paresis, which has been gradually developing for two years or more. This, no doubt, accounts for the appearance in Mr. Moseley's paper recently of a mass of fantastic nonsense urging government "aid" of many millions to some new paper factories in Hartford.

One of the London street-car companies has in use an automatic "starter." Two powerful spiral springs fastened to the front axle are wound up through being applied for the car's stoppage, so that when it is desired to go on again they are capable of starting it. The device effects a tremendous saving and is a mercy to horses. This invention should be introduced on Chicago horse-cars without delay for the reason given in the last sentence.

The New Orleans mint began coining dimes last Monday for the first time since 1855, and will turn out 100,000 dimes daily. It is said that this order is due to the recently introduced pocket savings-banks, which have locked up so many of these coins that ought to be in circulation as to render them scarce and insufficient for business purposes. The coining of dimes at the mint there will require it to reduce its output of standard dollars, and has also caused an increase in the force of men employed.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) sees no need of a force bill to give the Southern negro any of the civil rights that he may be deprived of. Naming another power that will do this, it says: "The only reliable and certain pathway to the moral, intellectual, and political regeneration of the freedman lies through popular education. When the average black man of the South is the equal in knowledge in all respects of the average white man he will be able to take care of himself regardless of race prejudices, political conspiracies, or partisan unscrupulousness."

The New York *World* has been trying to find out about what it costs a person to spend a fortnight or so at the most fashionable summer resorts. A wide range of figures is presented, and the result arrived at is about the same as would have been reached had the inquiry been continued to the expenses of the same persons at home. The expenses of the average vacationist are just about what he chooses to make them wherever he goes. They may be $20 a minute or $20 a week. It all depends upon whether he indulges extravagant tastes or not. If he does, the chances are that his vacation will not do him any particular good, and it would be just as well if he staid at home, except for the comfort he affords the summer hotel landlord.

Word comes from Columbus, O., that Judge Allen G. Thurman is failing fast. Failure to take exercise is causing him to lose his physical strength. Since he left public life he has practically shut himself in his library. He reads nearly all the night and does not rise until noon. His participation in the last Presidential campaign doubtless added days to his life, because it compelled him to take physical exercise that nothing else would have succeeded in making him take. Mrs. Thurman has been ill for several weeks and is yet confined to her bed. She urges him constantly to take some kind of physical exercise, and she succeeds in a degree. Since she has been unable to look after him he has taken little more exercise than could be secured in walking from his library to the living and dining room. Thurman still retains his hearty appetite.

A Chance for the Fat Claimant.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): A single number of Col. Belo's philosophic journal, the *Galveston News*, contains two pieces of information of great interest to the Fat Fisherman of Buzzard's Bay. One is an interview with the Hon. George Graham Vest, who says that the Claimant "has weakened himself almost beyond redemption in the South," and that "the States adjacent to Texas and Missouri all entertain a desire for a policy entirely different from Mr. Cleveland's." "From my observation of the feeling that exists among the Southern Democracy," continues the Missouri Senator, "I can truthfully say that Mr. Cleveland will not be a strong man before the convention so far as the States that are generally spoken of as the South are concerned."

This is not new, to be sure. It is old and it is self-evident, and, therefore, a truth such as the intellectuals of the Claimant are capable of assimilating. Texas has gone back on him and he ought to go there and see if there is any possibility of finding the pieces of his broken boom. Here is where Col. Belo's second splinter of information comes in. A unique and matchless opportunity for a trip from Gray Gables to Galveston is disclosed in the following summons to the sebaceous:

> Tyler, Tex., July 16.—The Fat Men's Association of Texas will hold its first annual convention at Galveston instead of Waco Aug. 30 and 31. All fat men of Texas over 250 pounds who will send their weight and one cent per pound to the Secretary at Dallas will receive a membership. This entitles them to membership in the State association, if one has no local club to join. Special rates over the railroads will be furnished for the occasion. A special train of Pullman sleepers will leave Dallas Aug. 29 to accommodate all north of Dallas and east on the Texas and Pacific and International and Great Northern. There will be a special train from Fort Worth to accommodate Fort Worth and Denver, Texas and Pacific west, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas north, and will leave same time as Dallas train, meeting at Galveston Sunday morning for breakfast. Sunday morning will be spent in the swim, on the beach, in the church, or anywhere else. The next day, Monday, will be spent in working up the object of the association, its insurance feature, social pleasure, benevolent idea, etc.
>
> The initiation of members in the club of fat men will be one that will repay every member who takes the trip. There are some 400 delegates expected to be there with their wives.
>
> W. A. Disborough, President.
> W. W. Walker, Secretary.

The call should not be neglected.

The Stuffed Prophet's Quandary.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): According to a dispatch from Cincinnati ex-President Cleveland is to take part in the Ohio campaign. It is reported that he has promised to make six speeches in behalf of Gov. Campbell. The statement comes in bald form and needs confirmation before it can be regarded as entitled to acceptance. There is also a possibility that the promise, if made, was given before Mr. Cleveland knew that Gov. Campbell had been placed on a platform containing a silver plank of the most objectionable type.

Leaving the truth of the report to be determined later, we may say in connection with it that Mr. Cleveland would put himself in a delicate, difficult, and somewhat compromising position if he should go to Ohio to support the canvass of a candidate who represents and advocates the ruinous policy of a "free and unlimited coinage" of silver.

That platform, though laid down only for a State contest, has its national planks as well as its local planks, and the former are far the more important. A statesman of Mr. Cleveland's rank would, of course, be restricted to the national side of the platform. What would he find there? The two main planks on this side are free trade and free silver. Mr. Cleveland stands before the country with equal prominence as the fearless champion of free trade and the deadly enemy of free silver. He is the leader of the honest money section of his party. He is a sturdy and resolute upholder of the gold standard. Being such a man, and having such a record as he has made on the currency question, there is no place for him on a platform that assails one of the two fundamental principles of national policy with which he has identified himself before the people. If the Buckeye Democrats desired Mr. Cleveland's assistance they ought to have kept their platform in a condition to afford him clear standing room.

Garden Spots in the South.

People in the South, particularly in Louisiana, are much disgusted with the settler who seeks the arid lands of the West and then calls on the Federal Government for money to make them productive by irrigation. Their contention that he would exhibit a better claim to common sense if he would select lands that did not need irrigation to produce more abundantly than any territory in the West is not without reason. The New Orleans *New Delta* tells him that in the Opelousas, the Attakapas, the Calcasieu country lying west of the Teche beyond the Atchafalaya bottoms, and extending from the gulf near to the Red River, he can find a farming [illegible] that is superior to any in the United States [illegible] can be bought for less money than much [illegible] ern land, and yields four staple crops a y[illegible] agricultural feat that cannot be performe[illegible] of Mason and Dixon's line. The lands [illegible] rolling, mainly prairie, and easily dr[illegible] stead of clamoring for Federal as[illegible] Northern people that are beginning [illegible] them are converting them into gar[illegible] adding to a gratifying degree to t[illegible] counts.

JEW BUTCHERS DANGER.

ACCUSED OF OFFERING A CHILD AS A RELIGIOUS SACRIFICE.

The Man Who Made the Charge Is Murdered and His Body Thrown into a River—The District Put Under Military Law to Prevent an Uprising—The Pope to Continue the Policy of Adhesion to the French Republic in Spite of the Opposition of the Monarchists.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ADRIANOPLE, July 23.—Great excitement prevails in this vicinity over the tragic events growing out of an accusation that Jewish butchers killed a Greek child as a religious sacrifice. The Governor of Roumelia has proclaimed the district under military law, fearing otherwise the inhabitants would rise against the Jews. The alleged murder occurred at the Village of Mustapha Pasha, about twenty miles from this city. The corpse of a Greek girl 8 years old was found in the river, and the doctors declared that she had not been drowned, but had been strangled and thrown into the water. All the butchers in the place were Spanish Jews, except one Greek, named Stefanos, who swore that the girl had been strangled in the manner of Jewish blood offerings, and that the murder was undoubtedly a religious one. In the midst of the excitement Stefanos suddenly disappeared, and later his corpse was found in a sack on the bank of the river. The body was covered with stabs. Suspicion fell upon the men whom Stefanos had accused, and five of the Spanish butchers and two of their apprentices were arrested. One of the apprentices, a lad named Gianui, confessed that the five prisoners had murdered Stefanos and paid him (Gianui) to carry the body in a sack to the river. The mystery of the girl's death is yet unsolved, but in the military trial which is to be had for the prisoners it is expected that some facts will be brought to light which will reveal the manner of her death.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Pope Determined to Draw Closer to the Republic.

ROME, July 23.—In connection with the reception accorded last Monday to Mgr. Ferrata, the new Papal Nuncio at Paris, by President Carnot, and in view of the Nuncio's announcement that he hoped to draw closer the ties between the Vatican and France, the following facts may be interesting: Mgr. Ferrata, previous to leaving Rome in order to join the post assigned him, had a long conference with the Pope, Cardinal Rampolla, and Cardinal Rotelli, the ex-Nuncio at Paris. Political subjects were touched upon at length. Mgr. Ferrata, it is understood, as a result of these conferences must have mapped out with the Pope a fixed and precise line of conduct for the application in France of the republican policy of Cardinal Lavigerie.

The Vatican has absolutely decided, in spite of the threats and the persuasions of the monachists, to continue the policy of adhesion to the republic in order to restore France to union and to religious and political pacification. All the authorities of the Holy See are of one mind upon this point, and the renewal of the triple alliance will only give strength to this evolution which will mark a new departure in the international ecclesiastical policy of the Holy See. The program of Mgr. Ferrata will consist:

First—In applying this principle to the Constitutional Right party of M. Piou in the Chamber of Deputies.

Second—In prevailing upon the Bishops and clergy, one after the other, to make a solemn act of adhesion.

Thirdly—To constitute a vast Catholic union in the country outside of the old dynastic parties.

The Vatican wishes above all that the monarchical parties should not meddle in the movement so as to deteriorate it and lead it astray. The Pope was very much astonished to see that this old party was seeking on all sides to place itself in the new grouping in order to be able to attain its leadership or direction and to retain its representation. This attempt to create confusion and to turn aside the real purpose of the movement should not succeed, and Mgr. Ferrata is instructed to see that the evolution is accomplished to the profit of the great, new, and religious interests of France.

THE FRENCH AT CRONSTADT.

Given a Cordial Reception by Their Russian Friends.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The participants in the elaborate reception by which the French squadron was welcomed to Cronstadt today were favored with fine weather. The roadstead of Cronstadt was occupied by eleven vessels of the Russian evolution squadron and fifty other vessels crowded with spectators. The Grand Duke Alexis met the French visitors on board the warship Asia, while the officials of the French Embassy, a delegation from the Slav Society, headed by Ignateff Slaviansky, and a choir singing odes of welcome also greeted the arrivals of the French vessels. Russian military bands played the "Marseillaise," and the French sailors responded with cheers in the heartiest manner. The reception was of the most cordial character, and the splendid naval spectacle which it afforded called forth great admiration.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Had to Drink Whisky to Get Through the Terrible Ordeal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 23.—At Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire today Charles Clarke was fined £1 and costs for misbehavior in Birchange Church. While playing the important part of a bridegroom, and during the performance of the marriage ceremony before the altar, Clarke produced a flask of whisky, from which he proceeded to drink, notwithstanding the expostulations of the clergyman. The bridegroom having been stimulated enough to enable him to go through the ordeal, and the clergyman having entered his protest, the ceremony was completed, and the newly-married husband was handed over not to the tender mercies of the woman who had just sworn to cherish him, but to the charge of an officer of the law. Mr. Clarke has no doubt found today that he has indulged in the dearest drink of whisky he has ever had in his life.

Betrayed by His Tempter.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—It was reported last April that a naval Captain named Schmidt had been condemned and executed in secret for selling the plans of the defenses of Cronstadt. It is now officially announced that Capt. Schmidt has just been sentenced to banishment to Siberia. This leniency, it is explained, is due to the fact that the government had obtained proof that Capt. Schmidt had fallen into the hands of a few usurers, who induced him to sell the plans to a Jew. This Jew, it is alleged, acted in a very treacherous manner with the unfortunate Captain, as he retained the bribe given by the foreign power, which eventually obtained possession of the plans and then betrayed Schmidt for a reward to the Russian Government.

Denver and Rio Grande Stockholders Angry.

LONDON, July 23.—The recent passing by the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande dividend has aroused a storm of indignation among the holders of the company's securities. Legal proceedings will, it is said, be taken to force the directors to give a complete accounting of the company's most recent operations. A committee of stockholders is to be formed to look after their interests, as it is claimed that the dividend was partly if not all earned. A rigid investigation of the company's finances is demanded.

Prof. Koch Resigns His Places.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prof. Koch has resigned all the public offices held by him. This step is associated with supposed disappointment over the unsatisfactory results of his discovery of "tuberculin." The Academic Senate will bestow an honorary office upon him, permitting him to lecture whenever he chooses.

Chicago Stock-Yards Company Meeting.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 23.—Chauncey M. Depew is not wasting time. In King's Arms Yard in this city today a white-whiskered man jumped out of a hansom and rushed into the Kenhouse buildings as if he were 18 years old. It was Depew on his way to the meeting of the Chicago Stock-Yards company. He presided at the meeting. Philip Armour and F. S. Winston of Chicago were also there. The reports were of the most cheerful character, and after business was disposed of Mr. Depew presented the meeting with some of the newest gems in his répertoire.

Killing Sparrows in Prussia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, July 23.—A number of ultra-philanthropic persons are organizing a general protest against the action of the authorities of Munden, Prussia, in offering a reward of one pfennig for every dead sparrow brought to the city treasury. Sparrows have become such a nuisance in the vicinity that heroic measures have been found necessary for protection against them, but the method adopted is too radical to suit the protestors.

No Sailors for the Chilean Cruiser.

LISBON, July 23.—The Portuguese authorities are watching for the arrival of the Chilean cruiser Errazuriz. They will not allow her to recruit Portuguese sailors.

Skeletons in the Utopia.

GIBRALTAR, July 23.—Thirteen more skeletons have been found on board the beached hull of the ill-fated steamer Utopia in addition to the nine recently found there.

Brevities by Cable.

The story about the mutiny of the Coldstream Guards is confirmed.

The health of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon shows a shade of improvement.

Over £1,000,000 in gold has been shipped to England from Portugal within a week.

Count Solm's iron foundry at Lorenzdorf has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about 1,500,000 marks.

The Emperor of Germany did not meet with success in his hunt for whales. He has gone to the Island of Skors.

The Abdin Palace in Cairo caught fire. In spite of the efforts made to obtain control of the flames only a part of the building was saved.

The condition of Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who is at Vichy suffering from an injury to one of his feet, is slightly improved.

Crowds have gathered in the Place de la Roquette, Paris, waiting for the execution of the murderess, Berland, and her accomplice, Dore, to such an extent that the police have been compelled to drive them away.

HAIL, WIND, AND LIGHTNING IN IOWA.

Houses, Stock, and Crops Damaged Thousands of Dollars Worth.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—The storm of Wednesday throughout Northwestern Iowa was accompanied by heavy lightning. The Methodist church and three houses at Battle Creek were struck. One house was totally destroyed and the others badly damaged. Two horses were killed at different points. A dispatch from Galva says: "The Maple River is overflowing the lowlands and doing great damage." Another from Storm Lake announces high water which is carrying away all the bridges. The storm in this section (Central Iowa) did little damage except to small grain, which was badly lodged.

ELLENSDALE, N. D., July 23.—A hailstorm swept over the western part of Dickey county and a portion of McPherson county, S. D., last night. In this county a strip three miles by twelve was swept over, but the damage is less than at first supposed, as the district visited is not very thickly settled. Stock on the range was stampeded and badly battered by the hail. Around Westport, in McPherson county, a bad state of affairs is reported. Thousands of acres of grain that promised an abundant yield are said to be beaten into the ground by the hail, which was of enormous size.

ADA, Minn., July 23.—A destructive hailstorm passed through Norman County Tuesday. The area covered by the hail-storm was a strip about two miles wide and thirty miles long. On the majority of the farms struck the crops are totally destroyed and the farmers have no hopes of saving anything. Hail fell outside of the belt mentioned, but did but little damage. It is estimated that at least 2,000 acres are ruined. Those fields were good for twenty bushels per acre.

AUSTIN, Minn., July 23.—A terrific hail and wind storm, fully one mile wide and several miles in length, visited the north portion of this county, in Waltham Township, last night, and ruined everything in its path. The damage will aggregate thousands of dollars.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 23.—Reports are coming in of a destructive hail storm which passed about twenty-five miles north of here Tuesday. The track of the storm extends from Hosmer, a point forty miles west of Frederick, eastward for over 100 miles and from one to four miles wide. In some localities great damage was done, while in others it was slight. Hail stones of immense size fell near Westport, some measuring fourteen inches in circumference being picked up after the storm. Marks can be seen today in the Hard Roads where the hail struck. Many farmers lost their entire crops of from fifty to 100 acres each. The crops along the line of the storm were excellent. If reports are not exaggerated the loss will aggregate many thousand dollars with little insurance.

OTTAWA, Kas., July 23.—A very severe electric storm passed over this city last night, doing much damage to fruit and shade trees. No other damage in particular was done.

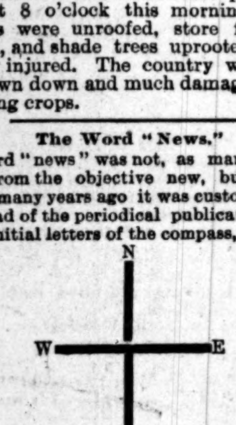
SALINA, Kas., July 23.—A small cyclone last evening visited Salina. The storm lasted but a short time, but was terrific in its force, doing much damage to telephone and telegraph wires. A number of small houses were unroofed.

WELLSVILLE, O., July 23.—A terrific wind and rain storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, passed over this city tonight. Trees were uprooted, and many small buildings blown over, and cellars flooded by a rush of waters that exceeded anything ever seen here. The fire alarm and telephone wires are useless, and the telegraphic service badly crippled. Many barns in the outlying districts have been blown down, and crops of all kinds suffered severely. Tonight this city is in darkness, and no real estimate of damage can be given until daylight.

MITCHELL, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—A severe wind-storm and cloud-burst passed over Salem at 8 o'clock this morning. Several buildings were unroofed, store fronts were blown in, and shade trees uprooted. No one seriously injured. The country wheat stacks were blown down and much damage was done to growing crops.

The Word "News."

The word "news" was not, as many suppose, derived from the objective new, but from the fact that many years ago it was customary to put at the head of the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the compass, thus:



Signifying that the matter contained therein was from the four quarters of the globe. From these letters came the word "News."—*Journalist.*

Proud of the Resemblance.

Fenderson—"Had quite a compliment today."

Fogg—"So?"

Fenderson—"Man told me I looked like—looked like—confound me, if I can think who it was now. It was a great historical personage. Let me see——."

Fogg—"It wasn't Washington? Napoleon? Wellington? Gen. Grant? Demosthenes?"

Fenderson—"Ah! I have got it. He said I looked like the devil. I knew it was some great historical personage. I feel quite lifted up about it, quite lifted up."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Interesting Figure.

A soldier of fortune who has had an interesting career in the Orient is Col. Wasson, the first American officer ever admitted to the Japanese army. The Colonel is a tall, distingué, and well-preserved man. He went into the War of the Rebellion a private and came out a Major, going afterwards to Japan, where his services in reorganizing the Mikado's army procured him a Colonelcy. In one of the Japanese insurrections he was sentenced to be beheaded, but he escaped, was restored to favor, and is now high in the Mikado's esteem.

Wish a Reward to Be Offered for Webb.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23.—At the preliminary examination this morning of the pseudo Deputy Marshals charged with assault on the sailors of the United States steamship Charleston, bail was fixed by Justice Sloan for Breedlove at $12,000, Wilson at $6,000, and for the two others at small amounts. Webb and Gillespie, whose connection with the tragedy was shown by the evidence, cannot be found. Governor Markham will be asked to offer a reward for Webb.

Big Gun.

The credit of having manufactured the largest gun in existence is claimed by the Krupp company. The gun, which is the property of the Russian Government, is made of cast steel, weighs 235 tons, and has a caliber of 13¾ inches and a barrel 40 feet in length. It fires two shots per minute, and each charge costs £300.

QUIET AT COAL CREEK.

DANGER OF BLOODSHED IS PASSED FOR THE PRESENT.

The Miners Agree to Cease Their Fight on the Convicts and the Troops Are to Be Withdrawn—The Whole Question Is to Be Settled at a Special Session of the Legislature to Be Held Within the Next Sixty Days.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—This morning the miners' committee left Knoxville for Coal Creek with the decision of the Governor that if the convicts were allowed to be placed in the mines from which they had been evicted by the miners the militia would be withdrawn and the Legislature would be convened in extra session for the purpose of taking such action as it saw fit on the convict lease system.

Coal Creek was reached at 11 o'clock a. m., and as the Miners' committee stepped from the train a thousand miners were assembled to meet them. As soon as the committee allighted from the train a loud voice was heard, "All miners to the big grove." The big grove was about a mile from the station, and thither the large crowd rapidly made its way.

A rude platform was hastily constructed, and upon it was placed the committee and J. C. Williams, who represented the Knoxville Arbitration committee. The crowd was called to order by a miner, and two spokesmen of the committee related the incidents of their trip to meet the Governor; how he received them, and his decision. They stated that the committee had received concessions, and that in their minds the miners ought to grant some.

This did not meet with universal satisfaction, but the implicit confidence the miners have in their leaders was shown by the unanimous vote to accept the report of a committee on resolutions which had been appointed and which had been in session while the speakers were being heard. The gist of the resolutions was that the convicts should be returned to the mines, the miners guaranteeing that they would not be molested. The militia will be ordered home.

Sixty days will be allowed to convene the Legislature, during which time no convict shall be molested and no property shall be destroyed, and the miners, if necessary, will place guards to see that the promises are kept good. The Miners' committee returned to Knoxville at 5:45 p. m., and had a conference with the Governor and the Knoxville committee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—At 2 o'clock this morning Anderson Harris, one of the Knoxville Iron company's convicts, was killed by one of the guards, J. A. Duncan. Harris stealthily approached George Torbett, another of the guards, and commenced to choke him. Another negro followed. Harris was ordered to desist but failed to heed the warning, when Duncan fired. The ball took effect under the left shoulder and the convict died ten minutes later. Much excitement prevails in the convict headquarters. Evidently it had been agreed among the convicts to make a break for liberty. When Harris was shot the second prisoner turned and fled to his comrades.

A conference held tonight ended without any visible result. Gov. Buchanan declines to consider the proposition for an armistice on the ground that it would be an implied compromise with a violation of the law that might at the end of that time, in case the Legislature declined to comply with the demands of the miners, be renewed with impunity. The representatives of the miners disclaimed any threat and proposed to accompany the proposition with an explanation which would relieve it from such a construction. The Governor was firm, however, in his position and declined to yield. There is no longer any doubt that the Governor will return the convicts to the mines at Coal Creek and Briceville. It is only a question of how it will be done. The miners present at the conference express the opinion that if they are returned with only such guards as are necessary to keep them in custody, not militia, and placed in their stockades there will be no interference with them until the Legislature has been convened and has acted upon the repeal of the lease system. If the militia is retured with the convicts it is believed their presence will inflame the passions of the already excited community, and a conflict with perhaps terrible results might follow. This is the situation now. The Governor is considering what he will do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—In view of the possibility of a demand being made by Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee on the President of the United States for United States troops to aid the State militia in suppressing the miners' outbreak, officers of the War Department have been looking into the legal aspect of the case. The result of the inquiry up to this point, while not conclusive, is sufficient to cast grave doubt upon the successful issue of such a demand by the Governor. Sec. 4 of the fourth article of the Constitution provides that the President may render necessary assistance with troops upon the application of the Legislature of a State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convoked. This is understood not to be the case at present in Tennessee. Sec. 5,299, Revised Statutes, makes it the duty of the President to take such measures by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either or by other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of domestic violence, obstructing the laws of the United States or of the State when tending to deprive the people of the State of the privileges guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. It is not clear in this case that the constitutional prerogative is attacked, and this particular law was passed in 1871 to meet an alleged indisposition of the Southern State executives to protect individual voters. It has also been uniformly held that the President has large discretionary power in acting upon applications for troops, and must first satisfy himself as to the legality of the demand, as well as of the necessity and equity of the demand. The second considerations make it evident that if Gov. Buchanan applies for the assistance of United States troops the result of his application is by no means certain.

PROFITS OF CONVICT LABOR.

Interesting Figures Furnished in a Suit in Indiana—Labor News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—Some idea of the possible profits of contracting for convict labor is given in a suit filed in the United States District Court against the directors of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Prison by John L. Sullivan of Jefferson City, Mo., today. Sullivan bid 66 cents a day each for the labor of 100 convicts for ten years, but for some unaccountable reason the prison directors accepted a bid from the Dennis Clagget company for 11 cents a day less on each convict. Sullivan demands therefore damages to the amount of $50,000, which would, he avers, have been his profits on the contract.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—[Special.]—There were some rumors abroad yesterday of a "strike" among the laborers employed by the government in the weighers' department of the custom-house. It was said it was caused by the appointment of a colored boss over the men, who refused to work under him because of his color. Everybody connected with the weighers' department had a cloudy memory in regard to the matter, although one official admitted that there had been some trouble a few weeks ago about the appointment of Dixon, the colored weigher, and that some of the men said they would not work under him. It was added that the trouble had all blown over and the men were working all right.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 23.—The "Big Four" switchmen are still out. Supt. Rose of the Cincinnati Division is firm in his refusal of their demands. The men's places are being rapidly filled. The Switchmen's Association will take no action, as most of the strikers are non-union men, but Grand Master Sweeney of Chicago has been notified. The Columbus union men brought in yesterday afternoon refused to work.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 23.—The strike of skilled laborers is evidently about over, though not yet formally declared off. The strike was maintained for eight weeks on slender resources and the men now find themselves compelled to resume work on such terms as the bosses may dictate.

METAL POLISHERS ORDERED OUT.

A Strike Formally Inaugurated—Other Labor Matters.

The Metal Polishers' Union ordered out last night the remainder of their members from the Western Wheel company, stationed pickets out, and formally inaugurated a strike. Fifty men are out. A cut in wages was the cause.

It was said last night that at least 5,000 names had been left out of the City Directory because of a fight between union and non-union printers. They said that hitherto union printers had been employed on the Lakeside Directory; that it was not so this year, and that several thousand union men knowing of this refused to give their names to the directory canvassers. Many of the names of local labor leaders do not, it is said, appear in the directory. It is not charged that names were left out which had been handed in but simply that many refused to hand in their names and addresses, and that many names and addresses were published without authority.

The Carpenters' Council last night passed resolutions protesting against the reported evasion by the city administration of the new law requiring that employés be paid weekly. A report was made of progress in the work at Jackson park on World's Fair buildings. This showed the number of carpenters employed there, the hours they worked, and the wages paid them. The council has received from its various unions $6,000 for reorganization purposes. This sum it is believed will be swelled to $10,000 by the picnic at Sharpshooters' Park Aug. 7. A mass-meeting of carpenters has been called at Battery D one week from Sunday. There steps will be taken to induce all non-union carpenters to join the unions and an attempt will be made to preserve the hours and wages now enjoyed by Chicago unions.

A dozen bridge carpenters working for Shailer & Schinglau on World's Fair construction in Jackson Park struck yesterday. They had been working ten hours and receiving eleven hours' pay, because they worked more than the agreed time, eight hours. Non-union men demanded the same terms. They were refused, and wages were cut to ten-hour rates. Then the union men struck.

A half-dozen non-union carpenters working at Clark street and Wrightwood avenue were raided yesterday and driven from their work. Clubs were freely used and a lively fight ensued. The foreman said he intended to arm them with hatchets and hold the fort against all comers.

A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Dettberner, the Mooney & Boland detective who testified against the striking architectural iron-workers. It charges him with inciting to riot in his relations with the strikers, with whom he mingled freely and, as they say, advised violence.

DUTY ON WOOD AND METAL IMAGES.

A Ruling by the General Board of Appraisers Putting It at 45 Per Cent.

The General Board of Appraisers at New York recently considered the question whether a 45 per cent tariff on little crucifixes with images of our Savior on them was too much or too little. After carefully examining the law and securing the testimony of experts on the values of these sacred things the board decided that the 45 per cent rate must stand.

This decision sustains the duties assessed by Appraiser Pierson upon two gross of the figures imported from Paris by Ole Munger, an Armenian, who keeps a little shop on Pacific avenue, in which are sold goods of a sacred character and curios from Turkey. Mr. Munger claimed that the goods could only be assessed at the rate of 30 per cent, as the component parts were wood. The Appraiser fixed the rate at 45, and the General Board in sustaining the decision said: "The evidence of manufacturers and ex parte witnesses who appeared before us was to the effect that metal constituted about 60 per cent of the completed article. We therefore find the articles in question composed of wood and metal—metal the component material of chief value. The action of the Collector in assessing the duty upon this portion of the goods at 45 per cent ad valorem under the new tariff is affirmed."

This additional tax on the images has been followed by a decision of Appraiser Pierson in assessing a duty of 60 per cent on chasubles such as are worn by priests. These garments are made of silk, but decorated with a large amount of metal. The Appraiser considered the decorations to be the chief components and raised the tariff from 45 to 60 per cent. The importer, Mr. Dellinger, has appealed to the general board and the case is now before the board.

Collector Clark is just now bearing the brunt of many "kicks" made by importers over a system adopted by the Treasury Department regarding the invoices of goods received. All invoices, the department decided, must be copied and the copy left with the appraiser. The immense labor required to copy the invoices has resulted in a glut, and now the clerks are three weeks behind in their work and importers are just as much hampered, as they cannot obtain the invoices so that they can fix the prices of their goods. Collector Clark said he would recommend that the rule be modified so that the appraiser could use a triplicate of the invoices which come with the goods.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE AND MURDER.

A Strange Spectacle in Which a St. Louis Man Displays Nerve.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—[Special.]—A murder and suicide with some remarkable features occurred in East St. Louis today. George Anderson, a well-known sport and saloonkeeper, shot three times and killed Thomas Ryan, the keeper of an adjoining saloon. Jealousy of Ryan's more prosperous establishment led to the crime. Anderson loaded up with fifteen drinks of bad whisky, entered Ryan's saloon, drew a 44-caliber Colts' revolver, and began to shoot. One bullet took effect over the heart and Ryan fell dead. The murderer then walked into his own saloon, put the revolver to his head and fired, but on account of nervousness the bullet entered the cheek, ranged upward, and lodged under the right eye. Then followed a strange spectacle. With the blood flowing from the wound Anderson, who was a man of iron nerve, went behind the counter, threw out the four old shells, and put four new cartridges in the revolver. He fired one shot into the floor to see if the cartridges were all right and then came from behind the counter and sat down in a chair. His wife on bended knees in a pool of blood begged him not to take his life, and while he sat stern and resolute, asking his wife not to interfere with him, a beautiful little girl—his daughter—also knelt by his side and with childish pleadings intermingled with sobs implored her father not to kill himself. Without uttering a word Anderson held the revolver to the right of the left nipple and fired, falling back on the floor a dead man, shot through the heart.

Indiana in the World's Fair.

Indianapolis *Journal*: No State in the Union has more to gain by a full exhibition of its industries in the Columbian Fair than has Indiana. It is held at our doors, rendering a full exhibition comparatively inexpensive, therefore such an opportunity for a State to show this and other countries what it has and what it can do is rarely afforded. The intelligent and enterprising people of Indiana should fully appreciate this advantage and resolve to make the most of it. While it is true that the State has an efficient official board to prepare for the presentation of the State's industries, it will not do to fall back entirely upon them. If that board had ample funds it might do so, but having little or nothing the people of Indiana must unite and work zealously to make an exhibition that will not only be creditable to Indiana, but which will surprise the hundreds of thousands who will visit the Chicago Fair. To do this will take time and money. To make it the great success it can be made, and to reflect the highest credit to the State there must be early organization and zealous and intelligent coöperation. Instead of rivalry among those engaged in the great industries of the State to see which can make the largest individual exhibition, there should be a combination to make the best that any State can present. Nor should preliminary action be long delayed, since the earlier the leading industries confer with each other and perfect plans the more complete will be the exhibition.

Indiana does not occupy so important a place in the industries of the country as she is entitled to. Hoosiers have not done so much horn-blowing as their neighbors. The State's resources have not been advertised as have those of other States. In fact, there is some reason to suspect that the people of Indiana themselves do not appreciate the resources and the possibilities of the State. There is such a thing as too much proclamation, and there is, again, such a thing as hiding a light under a bushel. Indiana has been of this last sort, and it is time that a change should be made. Indiana can make a showing of industries, products, and resources which will so direct attention to the State that it will be worth millions of dollars to our people. Such an exhibition would be the best investment Indiana people could make. The question to discuss now is: Will the industries of the State unite to make such an exhibition?

Telegraphing with Cannons.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Erie Canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph line in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannons placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York City and back again to Albany in fifty-eight minutes. The experiment was a costly one, but was a success in every particular.

WARD M'ALLISTER TO GO.

SOCIETY QUEENS WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE HIS IMPUDENCE.

They Are Tired of His Arrogance, Conceit, and General Unbearableness—Ridicule Presented in His Book to Be Resented—Franz Gebhardt Leberecht Graf Blucher von Wahlstadt Rejoins His Wife and Appeals to Her Father—General Gossip from Newport.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—A local society paper says: "I hear from Newport that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of Chicago, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and several other well-known cottagers there, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Ward McAllister, by reason of his arrogance, conceit, impudence, and general unbearableness, should no longer be permitted to assume the position of arbiter elegantiarum of society, and have put on their war paint and feathers with the intention of dethroning him. I confess that the report does not astonish me in the least. In fact, I wonder that people who come in contact with Mr. McAllister have stood his assumption as long as they have. The Centennial Entertainment committee, being composed of rather hard-headed men, who had to spend and account for a goodly amount of money, endured Mr. McAllister's inaptitude for about three months, at the expiration of which time Mr. Stuyvesant Fish treated him about as a big dog treats an unendurable small one. He picked him up, gave him a shake, and dropped him, since which time Mr. McAllister has, it is almost needless to say, not cared particularly for the Fishes. Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt also has had several passages at arms with the high steward, and being a person who does not brook lectures, she has invariably downed the person in question. I note, and have noted for some time, a growing revolt against McAllister's way, and I have more than once heard women say that he is not only not pretty to look upon, and far from particular in dress, but that he is neither rich, distinguished, nor very well bred; while, to judge from his book, his knowledge of social proprieties is mostly assumed. As to the men, their usual remarks upon the steward are adorned with no complimentary flowers of rhetoric, while certain much-respected and influential members of the club and society set, such as, for instance, Col. William Jay, have been absolutely turned against him by the instances of meddlesomeness and unwarranted petty gossip. Society, moreover, feels vaguely that the steward's absurd book tended to make it ridiculous, and ridicule is sure to be resented. That the passing of Mr. McAllister is at hand, and that instead of a dictatorship society will soon, as is proper, become a democracy, I sincerely hope is true."

GOOD WEATHER AT NEWPORT.

But Still the Crowds Do Not Appear—Society Small Talk.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—[Special.]—The weather is all that can be desired, but still the expected crowds at the hotels and other transient visitors do not arrive.

The most noticeable turnout on Bellevue avenue this afternoon was that of Mrs. Paran Stevens, who has changed her style of livery. The yellow livery so long used has now been discarded, and her coachman and footman now wear red-top boots and black velvet collars trimmed with red piping. It is unique. There is nothing like it in Newport, and the turnout attracts much attention.

William Astor made his first appearance for the season here this evening. Mr. Walter L. Kane arrived tonight from Bar Harbor. Mrs. A. S. Blake of Santa Barbara, Cal., arrived at Cliff Cottage at 6 this evening. Mrs. Richard Irvin chaperoned a party of ladies to this place from Narragansett Pier today. The German and Belgian ministers are registered at the Casino. Theodore A. Havemeyer Jr. has arrived for the summer. J. Hooker Hammersley of New York has been looking for a cottage all day. Mrs. Maturin Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet Mills of New York, and Mr. William M. Franklin of Orange, N. J., are the latest cottage arrivals. The first entertainment of the Bungalow, located a few miles from the city, was given last night by C. N. Fay of Chicago. Today Miss Leary gave a charming musical reception. The elite of the place was present. The artist was Mr. F. Barrington Foote, the English singer. This was the principal social event of the day. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott will give four drawing-room lectures on art in August. The cottagers who will invite their friends to hear the daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at their summer homes are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James K. Kernochan, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and the Misses Mason. The cottagers are to give a tableaux entertainment at the Casino Aug. 26. The proceeds are for one of the children's hospitals—the name of which has not been decided as yet—in New York. Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont of New York has purchased a valuable piece of real estate on Lakeview avenue from Mr. John N. A. Griswold, also of New York, and he will erect a fancy stable thereon.

COUNT VON BLUCHER WITH HIS WIFE.

The Indigent Scion of European Nobility After His Father-in-Law.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—The Count and Countess H. von Blucher, who were married last Friday in Milwaukee and afterward were separated by Mrs. Fichtenberg, the young lady's sister, because the descendant of the great General had not enough money to support a family, arrived at the house of the bride's father in Brooklyn late Wednesday night, having in some mysterious way been reunited after the interference of the diplomatic Mrs. Fichtenberg. Mr. Philip Loeb, the father of the Countess, lives in an unpretentious house at No. 591 Lafayette avenue. Just now Mr. Loeb, with his wife and unmarried daughters, Elsie and May, is at Asbury Park. The house during their absence has been in charge of a German maid servant, who sides with the lovers. The Countess and her husband held a council of war in the little house in Lafayette avenue this morning. The Count reiterated the statement that as soon as his marriage became known his allowance of $150 a month would be stopped. He therefore expected to be stranded at almost any moment. His pride, he said, would not allow him to live under his father-in-law's roof until that gentleman approved his union to Alma.

"No, Alma," said Franz Gebhardt Leberecht Graf Blucher von Wahlstadt, "I cannot remain an unwelcome guest under your father's roof. Such a course would be dishonor to the descendent of the great General. I will go down to Asbury Park and endeavor to reconcile your father to our union. When he hears me I know all will be well."

So saying, and bidding a lingering farewell to his lovely wife, the Count started for Asbury Park to try his luck with the stern parent. If the Count succeeds in his mission to Asbury Park it may be that the young people will join the Loebs there for the rest of the summer. And, on the whole, it is fair to assume that a real live Count, with his romance right with him, would create a sensation at Asbury Park.

HARRISON TAKES A PLUNGE.

The President Before Seeing His Visitors Bathes in the Ocean.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 23.—[Special.]—President Harrison transacted no official business today, devoting the greater portion of his time to several prominent callers. "Deacon" S. V. White, the Wall street broker, and Silas R. Dutcher of New York were at the cottage early this morning and remained a full hour. Secretary of the Treasury Foster arrived here on the morning express and registered at Congress Hall. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to the Presidential cottage, where he remained the entire day dining and supping with the President and Mrs. Harrison. Secretary Foster's business with the President is of a general character only. Brig.-Gen. L. H. L. Williamson of El Paso, Tex., is among the new comers. He will call upon the President tomorrow and consult with him in reference to the suppression of smuggling and kindred matters on the Rio Grande. Simon Hasler's orchestra tendered Secretary Foster a serenade tonight at Congress Hall. The President took his daily plunge in the ocean this morning in company with Mrs. Dimick, Benjamin Harrison McKee, and Mary Lodge McKee.

On Their Way to Green Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—H. A. Brown and wife, John W. May and wife, Misses Victoria and Mamie Ward, and C. J. Spruce, on board the steam yacht Gypsy of Chicago, waited in the harbor here for a change of wind. They seem to be prepared to enjoy themselves whenever they find it necessary to tie up. Their destination is Green Bay.

INDIAN FARMERS GET POOR CROPS.

Report of Capt. Huggins of Gen. Miles' Staff, Returned from a Trip.

Capt. E. L. Huggins of Gen. Miles' staff, who has been on an official visit at the Indian agencies in the Sioux reservation, returned to army headquarters yesterday after an absence of three weeks. Capt. Huggins visited the Fort Bennett and Cheyenne River agencies and the sub-agencies along the Cheyenne River. The Captain speaks the Sioux language like a redskin, and he secured a thorough knowledge of the condition of the Indians, which isn't at all promising.

"I found that the Indians are abandoning their war-paint and robes," said Capt. Huggins, "but crops have been almost total failures in the last three years, caused by the drought, and the consequence is that those Indians who attempted farming are now almost altogether dependent upon what the government furnishes them for subsistence. Many have returned to their old ways of digging wild turnips, a few get a little game and furs, and an occasional pony is sold. I found many farms both Indians and whites had attempted to work deserted and the owners gone away in disgust. This year the crops in the Dakotas are very fair, but the Indians live mostly in a region that is cursed with the drought."

Capt. Huggins made a discovery on the ranch of a Canadian-Frenchman about fifty miles from Pierre that will be of great interest to those who have watched the rapid disappearance of the once king of the plains—the buffalo. This ranchman has four pure buffaloes and eighteen hybrids that had been crossed in various admixtures of the buffalo and the cow. These animals are the product of seven buffalo calves secured three years ago. These animals in their various degrees of hybridity are curious-looking beasts. A few have been killed in the few years since they were bred, and recently one of these mixed-blood animals was sold for $450 as a curiosity.

At Fort Bennett Capt. Huggins found what he considered is the nucleus of a fine troop of cavalry composed entirely of Indians. These Indians are young bucks and number twenty-six. They make good cavalrymen, and are in command of Lieut. Godfrey McDonald. Another indication that the Indians can be trained to good pursuits is the fact that at several of the agencies the clerks are full-blooded Sioux and give satisfaction in their work.

WHY NOT MINNEPAUL?

Suggestion of a Name for the Twins When They Wed.

New York *Sun*: It now looks as if the project for uniting the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul would have to be given up on account of the impossibility of finding a tolerable name for the consolidated city. The marriage seems to be off. The debate on the subject is so exciting that there is danger, according to the St. Paul *Globe*, that "it will drive part of our citizens to drink, and make raving maniacs of the rest of them." The St. Paul paper speaks scornfully of the name that the Minneapolitans dote upon:

> The word Minneapolis is conclusive evidence that there was an epoch in the history of this State when a lower form of barbarism prevailed than during the dynasty of the redskins and prairie wolves. Minneapolis is a great place, but it has become so in spite of its name. The people who were willing to join an Indian word to a Greek name by an unnecessary and discordant copula, and adopt it as the title of their home, must have been sadly deficient in humor and good taste as well as in knowledge of the laws of euphony and word formation.

The *Globe* braces up its brains when referring to the name of its own city:

> St. Paul is an honest name for an honest town, and perpetuates the memory of an honest man who had the courage of his convictions, who struck great sledge-hammer blows for the side he espoused, and who was not downed until he had secured the judgment of the court of last resort on his case. Nobody traveling anywhere in Christendom need hesitate to write the name of his home on the fairest hotel register if he hails from this city, because to any one who knows anything St. Paul suggests pluck, endurance, and all the other qualities which make living delightful and human progress possible.

It is hard to see how this boiling dispute can be settled, as each of the cities refuses to give up its name, even for the sake of union, and both of them refuse to assent to any compromise by which their two names shall be mixed up. The mere suggestion of Minnepaul throws the *Globe* into fits, so that it cries out:

> What shall be said of the benighted creature who has the brazen effrontery to suggest that we consolidate these two municipalities and hand them down to the execration of everybody outside of an insane asylum under the cursed pseudonym of Minnepaul?

Yet perhaps Minnepaul is the very name that ought to be chosen.

COMMON STANDARD SIZES OF PAPER.

The Names and Dimensions of Books and Papers.

Journalist: The dimensions of books when they were all printed upon the hand-press were very well defined by the terms folio, quarto, etc. They were generally printed upon what is termed medium paper, 20x24 inches. A sheet of this size folded once makes a folio; again, a quarto; still again, an octavo; then a square, 16 mo.; again, a 32 mo.; then, a 64 mo., and even 128 mo. Besides these sizes there are two other intermediate, the 12 mo. and 18 mo. The oblong, 16 mo., was printed on a different sheet of paper, 18x28 inches.

The different sizes of books, therefore, measure about as follows, it being understood that the sheet is printed on both sides, so that a folio has four pages to a sheet, a quarto eight, etc.:

	Inches.		Inches.
Folio	20x12	16mo. (square)	6x5
Quarto	12x10	16mo. (oblong)	7x4½
Octavo	10x 6	18mo	6 2-3x4
12mo	8x 5	32mo	5x3

Paper is made to order of every possible size and shape to satisfy the taste or whim of any author or publisher. It is put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each, twenty quires, or 480 sheets, thus making a ream. Some paper is put up twenty-five sheets to the quire, making one ream just 500 sheets.

Printers reckon a ream as ten quires, one quire in a ream being allowed them by usage in getting the form ready. For 500 copies of a sheet eleven quires of papers are used; for 1,000 copies, twenty-one quires are used, and the same quantity for every additional 1,000.

The common standard sizes of paper now made are as follows:

	Inches.
Double medium, 12mo	23x41
Double medium, 8vo	24x38
16mo printed as 24mo	22x37½
12mo printed as 16mo	20x31½
Oblong, 16mo	18x28
Medium, 12mo	20x24
Medium, 8vo	19x24
Demy, printing	17x22
Demy, writing	15x20
Folio, writing	17x22
Crown, writing	15x19
Foolscap, writing	13x16
Letter paper	10x16
Commercial note	5x8

Common Sense for Chicago.

New York *Advertiser:* No one doubts that the Columbian Fair at Chicago will be a success—the biggest thing of the kind yet conceived on this continent. But it is to be feared that the managers, like the Foreign Commission now feeding abroad, will attempt to absorb much more than they can manage.

The common sense of Chicago already has disposed of some of the absurd schemes so freely suggested. The managers will not pay the proposed $60,000 for the alleged mummy of Cleopatra, nor $10,000 for the presumed portrait of Columbus, painted "about" 300 years ago from a miniature taken from life. Watling Island, upon which Columbus is thought to have set his feet, will be permitted to rest in the sea, and will not be torn up by the roots and transferred to the park or the prairie. And the Colosseum—that, too, will be suffered to stand were it is, fortunately for Rome; for

"While stands the Colosseum, Rome shall stand."

But there are still big projects in prospect. Krupp is urged to bring over his biggest cannon; but if Chicago makes the Fair what it should be it will attract "big guns" from all over the world. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* wants Consul-General New to send his galaxy gallery of European beauty to Chicago—the faded photographs of famous women the Consul has been collecting, he says, "for forty years." Such trash will be worthless when the fresh, living beauty of all America will flock to the show, sweets to the sweet, the fair to the Fair, to see and be seen.

The latest stupendous suggestion is by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which wants to import the entire Bayreuth festival—the operas, the orchestra, the scenery, Frau Wagner, and possibly the Nibelung Theater and the town. And with this attraction the *Sentinel* thinks "people in every part of the United States will fall over each other in the rush to the World's Fair."

If the Columbian Fair is to be a credit to Chicago and to the country at large, the managers should rid themselves of the idea that it must be made a gigantic dime museum. If it is an assemblage of representative manufactures, industries, and arts from abroad and from the different States in the Union, it will be in itself a sufficient "attraction."

DISHONOR FOR SIR JOHN.

REVELATIONS OF GROSS CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN CANADA.

The Charges Against Sir Hector Langevin Are as Yet Unassailed and the Present Government Seems on the Verge of Dissolution—The Dead Premier Worried on His Death Bed by This Dark Shadow—Stock in the Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—[Special.]—While it is true that the whole country is intensely disturbed by the revelation of gross irregularities in the departments and the scandalous exposures before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the condition of distress, confusion, and dismay which prevails in Tory parliamentary circles is but poorly painted in the most graphic work of the press correspondents. It is declared that Sir John Macdonald foresaw all the developments that have marked the progress of this eventful session and that the ghastly picture hung like a black curtain before his eyes and dragged him to the grave. There is no doubt that the terrible pressure of these impending revelations had much to do with the dissolution of the last Parliament and with Sir John Macdonald's death, and one can easily believe the report that it was the old man's secret wish that Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolph Caron should be defeated in the last elections. This would have partially prevented these calamitous developments. But the departments are so ribbed with fraud and so rank with corruption that the great exposure could not have been long delayed. There are preparations for an attack on the Department of Railways and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of State is in peril. One hears it whispered that a conservative Minister has used his position in Parliament to exact assessments from successful office-seekers. One hears demands for an investigation into the character of the relations between the government and the Canadian Pacific railway, and this demand is intensified by the exposure of the fact that Sir John Macdonald was a holder of Canadian Pacific railway stock. It is quite likely that the rumors abroad in this connection exaggerate the amount of the late Premier's holding, and it is all speculation as to how his interest in that corporation was acquired. But it is unfortunate that the fact that he was a holder of stock of this railway seems to have been concealed and that the public is refused any full explanation, and naturally rumor connects this development with the gift of diamonds to Baroness Macdonald and the fact that the deceased Premier's son was a solicitor for the company.

Sir John Worried to His Death.

All these suspicions and the developments of the session are hurting Sir John Macdonald's fame and forming a ghastly monument to the political system of which he is the father and which was dropping into ruin even while he lay dying. Let the worst be said of Murphy, the principal witness against Sir Hector Langevin, and the facts stand that in all its essential features the testimony is unassailed. The public documents, the firm's correspondence, the evidence of Perley and Valin, and other witnesses, the desperate struggle of the Connollys to keep their books from the committee, the abstraction of checks, the erasures from the books, the doctoring of the contracts, all these things confirm Murphy, and there are probably not ten men in Parliament but are convinced that Murphy told the truth and that Sir Hector Langevin is guilty of all that is charged in the indictment. If the Canadian people keep this government in power when all the facts are unveiled, it is said, they deserve to be plundered, for they will be unfit for self-government.

It has always been thought that the government would resign to get through the session. That is still the impression, but their supporters are not all partisans at any price; there are clean-handed men among them. The disclosures of fraud, corruption, and malversation grow more shocking from week to week, and any day a panic may come and the whole structure collapse.

More Irregularities Brought Out.

At the Public Accounts committee today more Interior Departmental irregularities were brought to light. Harry Kinlock, a second-class clerk at $1,400 a year, admitted that money for certain checks made out in the name of William McMahon was received by him and he did the work. McMahon was Assistant Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau, and as a friend loaned his name. McMahon was called and admitted the fact. Other clerks admitted similiar delinquencies, which are in violation of Civil Service rules. Before Privileges and Elections Committee Robert H. McGreevy testified that his brother, Hon. Thomas McGreevy, sent him to Larkin, Connolly & Co., contractors for public works, to obtain from them notes for $25,000 due him for using his influence in obtaining very profitable contracts for the firm, and that he obtained them. Being shown five notes produced before the committee witness said he recognized three of them. They were for $5,000 each at six, seven, and nine months. Witness gave the notes to Hon. Thomas McGreevy, who used them in paying off a personal debt of $17,000.

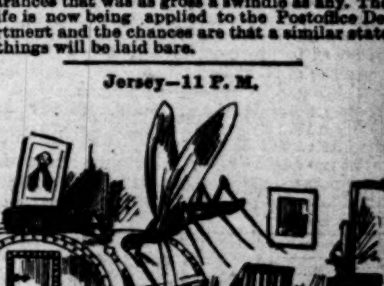
PROBING FOR DISHONESTY.

The Langevins Deep in the Dirty Work in All Directions.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—[Special.]—The *Globe* commenting on the scandals says:

> The testimony shows that every one in authority connected with the harbor contracts was bribed by Larkin, Connolly & Co.—Perley, the Chief Engineer, young Langevin, the Superintendent, the dredge inspectors, the cribwork inspectors, and the inspectors of masonry. Sir Hector himself was in the same boat, for he received large sums from the firm for his reptile fund. The works in question cost about $2,000,000. How much was stolen no one can tell, but the amount must have been great. Wherever a probe is thrust into the management of Sir Hector's department, corruption is struck. The Quebec and Levis jobs were probably no worse in their place and measure than that at Esquimalt, out of which the contractors admit that after a liberal expenditure on account of Thomas McGreevy, and the minister's reptile fund, they cleared $48,000 each, or $244,000 in all, on a work that was to have cost originally $338,000.
>
> The Esquimalt business, bad as it was, seems to have been eclipsed by the Kingston graving dock affair, where a contract was given to a non-existent person, who, nevertheless, wrote letters to the department and actually appeared there and signed the contract with his own hand and managed to increase the price of the work from $261,000 to $450,000.
>
> The Langevin Block at Ottawa is now before the Public Accounts committee and to all appearances that was as gross a swindle as any. The knife is now being applied to the Postoffice Department and the chances are that a similar state of things will be laid bare.

Jersey—11 P. M.



Mrs. H. (from under the screen)—"Are you awake, Edward?"

Mr. H.—"Yes, dear."

Mrs. H.—"Won't you put your shoulder against the portcullis. There is one of those Rahway bandits in the room.—*Life.*

2 Million Bottles filled in 1873.
18 Million Bottles filled in 1890.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"*Delightful and refreshing.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"*More wholesome than any Aerated Water which art can supply.*"

"*Of irreproachable character.*"

"*Invalids are recommended to drink it.*"—THE TIMES, LONDON.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LOST IT TO CINCINNATI.

AN ERROR GIVES THE VISITORS THE GAME BY A SCORE OF 4 TO 2.

Result of Cooney's Wild Throw in the Eighth Inning, When the Chicagos Practically Had the Game Won—Boston, Cleveland, and Philadelphia the Other Winners in the National League—Contests in the Minor Leagues—General News of the Diamond.

N. League.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	44	32	.578	Boston	56	25	.691
New York	40	30	.571	St. Louis	55	29	.654
Boston	42	33	.560	Baltimore	46	31	.597
Cleveland	40	38	.512	Athletic	39	40	.493
Philadelphia	37	38	.493	Columbus	40	43	.481
Brooklyn	34	41	.453	Cincinnati	35	47	.426
Pittsburg	30	43	.410	Louisville	29	59	.329
Cincinnati	32	44	.421	Washington	25	52	.324

West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Ill.-Ia. Lg'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Omaha	43	28	.605	Joliet	43	27	.614
Milwaukee	47	32	.594	Quincy	38	24	.612
Lincoln	42	35	.545	Rockford	39	26	.600
Minneapolis	44	37	.543	Ottawa	37	31	.544
Sioux City	37	40	.480	Ottumwa	29	31	.483
Kansas City	37	41	.474	Cedar R'p'ds	24	39	.380
Denver	34	43	.441	Davenport	23	39	.370
Duluth	25	54	.316				

Wis. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	N. W. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Appleton	26	18	.590	Evansville	4	2	.666
Oshkosh	23	21	.522	Grand Rapids	3	3	.500
Green Bay	22	21	.512	Fort Wayne	3	3	.500
Marinette	21	23	.477	Terre Haute	1	4	.200
Oconto	20	24	.454				
Fond du Lac	19	25	.431				

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Brooklyn at Boston, Pittsburg at Cleveland, Cincinnati at Chicago, Philadelphia at New York.

American Association—Baltimore at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Cincinnati, Louisville at Columbus.

Western Association—None scheduled.

Northwestern League—Evansville at Grand Rapids, Terre Haute at Fort Wayne, Peoria at Dayton.

Wisconsin League—Oconto at Marinette, Appleton at Oshkosh, Fond du Lac at Green Bay.

Illinois-Iowa League—Ottawa at Rockford, Ottumwa at Cedar Rapids, Quincy at Davenport.

CINCINNATI TAKES A GAME.

Result of an Error Made by Cooney in the Eighth Inning.

If Cooney hadn't made that error in the eighth the result of yesterday's game might have been entirely different, and Chicago would be several notches higher on the scale, as New York lost to Philadelphia.

It was a costly misplay. Until then the visitors had failed to score, and Halligan was the only man to hit Luby safely. Halligan was the first man to bat in that fatal inning and went out from Burns to Anson. Reilly hit a hot one to Cooney, and the little man stopped it all right, but made a wild throw to Anson, the ball rolling nearly to the grand stand, enabling Reilly to reach third. Smith hit to Cooney and died at first. That should have made three out were it not for Cooney's error. Reilly scored on the sacrifice, the first run for Cincinnati. Harrington hit safely to left, Mullane got first on balls, McPhee put a line drive over Pfeffer's head, sending in Harrington and tying the score. Latham came next and was sent to first on balls. Browning made a single to left, bringing in Mullane and McPhee. Curtis sent a high foul fly to Bowman, which the catcher gathered in, retiring the visitors with four runs to the good. Nine men had gone to bat, and all the damage caused by one little error.

It was a hard game to lose. Distinctly a pitchers' battle, Luby and Mullane pitched splendid ball, the home team getting but four hits, as against five for Cincinnati.

The First Inning.

In the first inning both sides went out in order. In the second Curtis went out from Pfeffer to Anson. Halligan made a clean hit to center, but was doubled up a moment later on Reilly's hit to Pfeffer. For Chicago Anson got first on balls and reached second on Carroll's fly-out to Halligan. Cooney hit to Reilly and retired. McPhee took care of Pfeffer's high fly, leaving Anson on second.

Smith flew out to Dahlen in the third. Harrington was given four bad balls and his base, but it availed him nothing, as Mullane went out on a foul fly to Luby, McPhee retiring on his fly to Wilmot. In Chicago's half Luby went out from Latham to Reilly, Bowman reached first on balls, Burns sent a high one to Curtis, Wilmot hit weakly to Mullane and died at first. In the fourth Latham flew out to Pfeffer, Browning hit sharply to Cooney, but was fielded out at first. Curtis struck out, but Bowman dropped the ball and Anson gets credit for the put-out. Dahlen was sent to first on balls, Anson hit to left, advancing Dahlen to third. Carroll flew out to Curtis and Dahlen ran in, Anson reaching second on the throw in. Cooney went down on balls, Pfeffer hit to Smith, and was doubled with Cooney by Smith and Reilly.

Halligan hit to Burns in the fifth and Tommy fumbled it, the batter landing safely at first, Reilly hit a long fly to center, but Wilmot got it by good running. Halligan attempted to steal second and was thrown out from Bowman to Pfeffer. Smith put up a sky-scraper and Cooney gathered it in. Chicago went out one, two, three, Luby and Bowman from Smith to Reilly and Burns on his fly to Browning, which "Pete" captured after a hard run. In the sixth Harrington sent a foul to Bowman, Mullane struck out, and McPhee retired from Cooney to Anson. Chicago got a run in its half. Wilmot hit safely to right, McPhee got the ball, and in an attempt to catch Walter threw away over Reilly's head. Harrington got the ball and threw wildly to Smith, who was covering second. Curtis picked it up and made a poor throw to Latham. As Wilmot stopped at third the center-fielder escapes an error. Wilmot scored on Anson's safe drive to center. Carrol got four balls and his base. Cooney hit a short fly back of third and "Arlie" let it bound to effect a double play. He threw to second and caught Carroll, but Anson reached third in safety. In the meantime Cooney had reached first on the play, but was caught on a throw by Harrington to McPhee in his attempt to steal second.

Quickly Retired.

Latham and Browning flew out to Wilmot in the seventh, and Curtis retired at first on his hit to Pfeffer. Latham scooped Pfeffer's hit and threw him out at first. Smith took Luby's fly, Bowman hit sharply to Mullane, who partially stopped it. Smith gathered the ball on the run, a fine play, and retired the batter at first. The eighth was Cincinnati's lucky inning. Hits by Harrington, McPhee, and Browning, Reilly's life on Cooney's error, and bases on balls for Mullane and Latham netted the visitors four runs. Burns hit to Latham, who threw wide to Reilly and Tommy reached second. Wilmot hit to Latham, who touched out Burns as he passed him, Wilmot reaching first on the play. Dahlen flew out to Browning, and Anson retired from Smith to Reilly.

The visitors failed to increase their lead in the ninth. Halligan struck out. Reilly hit safely along the third base line and stole second. Smith struck out, and Reilly was thrown out in an attempt to steal third, from Bowman to Burns. Carroll hit a long fly close to the right foul line. It looked safe, but Halligan by superb running captured it. Cooney reached first on balls. Pfeffer gave Reilly a foul fly and was out. Luby made a hard drive to left for a base, and for a moment the cranks hoped for victory, but were disappointed as Bowman hit to Latham, forcing Cooney at third and retiring the side.

The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Burns, 3b	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Wilmot, c. f.	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Dahlen, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	2	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Carroll, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney, ss	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luby, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bowman, c	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	30	2	4	27	11	2	1	1	6	3	5

Cincinnati.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McPhee, 2b	4	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Latham, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	3
Browning, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curtis, c. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Halligan, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, s. s.	4	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Harrington, c	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mullane, p	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	31	4	5	27	11	3	1	4	3	2	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Base hits	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Base hits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Sacrifice hits—Cooney, Carroll, Smith. Double plays—Pfeffer-Anson, Smith-Reilly. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:45.

Notes of the Game.

Wilmot did excellent work in the outfield, accepting all of his five chances.

Smith's play at short was brilliant. He had eight chances and accepted all of them.

There is great lack of discipline in the Cincinnati team. Every man seemingly acts as he pleases, and Latham's commands are seldom heeded.

Nicol, Anson's new twirler, has arrived and viewed the game from the grand stand. He is a left-hander, and was lately the star pitcher of the Davenport (Ia.) team. He is booked to pitch this afternoon.

At the West Side grounds this afternoon Chicago will meet Cincinnati. This will be the last game on the home grounds until Aug. 20, as the team leaves tonight for Cleveland and will make the entire circuit before its return. The teams will play in the following order:

Cincinnatis.	Position.	Chicagos.
Radbourn	Pitcher	Nicol.
Keenan	Catcher	Kittridge.
Reilly	First base	Anson.
McPhee	Second base	Pfeffer.
Latham	Third base	Burns.
Smith	Shortstop	Cooney.
Browning	Left field	Dahlen.
Curtis	Center field	Wilmot.
Halligan	Right field	Carroll.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Giants were again beaten by the Quakers at the Polo grounds today, 2,400 persons turning out to see the show. O'Rourke batted in all four runs for the New Yorks. The score:

New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Hits—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Shindle. Home run—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Richardson, Hamilton (2), Delehanty (2), Myers, Allen. Double plays—Allen-Myers-Shindle; Tiernan-Bassett. First on balls—Off Welch, 7; off Gleason, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Delehanty. Struck out—By Welch, 2; by Gleason, 2. Passed ball—Clements. Wild pitch—Gleason. First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Time—1:48. Umpire—Lynch.

Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The Bostons defeated the Brooklyns for the second time today. Attendance 1,815. The score:

Boston	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	—6

Boston—Hits, 8; errors, 3. Brooklyn—Hits, 13; errors, 5. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett; Hemming and Daly. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hit—Foutz. Two-base hits—Nash, O'Brien, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Quinn, Tucker, Ganzel, Ward. First on balls—Stovey, Caruthers (2), Daily. First on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ganzel. Struck out—Stovey, Ganzel, Bennett (2), Clarkson, Caruthers (2). Umpires—Morrill and Pattin. Time—1:53.

Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—It rained before the game and rained during the game, but the two clubs managed to squeeze in eight innings before they were compelled to stop for good. In spite of the wet grounds the fielding was sharp and brilliant. Pittsburg earned all of its runs by hard batting. Stops by Reilly and Young were remarkably good. The score:

Cleveland	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Hits—Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; King and Mack. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Tebeau (2), Zimmer, Hanlon, Miller. Three-base hits—Young, Shugart, King. Stolen base—Tebeau. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—By Young, 3; by King, 2. Bases on balls—By Young, 1; by King, 3. Double play—McKean-Childs-Virtue. First on errors—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Passed ball—Zimmer. Hit by pitcher—Beckley. Time—2:00. Umpire—McQuaid.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, Columbus, Boston, and Philadelphia the Winners.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—Comiskey's men were able to hit the ball at the right time, and by skillful playing prevented hits when the Cincinnatis most needed them. Consequently St. Louis won. Two new men played on the team—Widner and an amateur named Burke. Attendance 500. The score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	*	—7

Cincinnati—Hits, 8. St. Louis—Hits, 13; errors, 3. Batteries—Widner and Kelly; Stivetts and Munyan. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 6. Two-base hit—Kelly. Three-base hits—McCarty, O'Neill, Boyle. Double plays—Johnston-Kelly; Boyle-Fuller. First base on balls—Off Widner, 4; off Stivetts, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Comiskey, O'Neill. Wild pitch—Stivetts. Time—1:40. Umpire—Ferguson.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—But for the heavy batting of Columbus today Louisville would have won. Clark, the Omaha pitcher, did poor work, giving ten men bases on balls. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

Columbus	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Hits—Columbus, 13; Louisville, 10. Errors—Three each. Batteries—Clark and Donahue; Meakin and Ryan. Earned runs—Columbus, 3; Louisville, 1. Two-base hits—Crooks, Donahue, Duffee. Three-base hits—Twitchell, Jennings. Double play—Crooks-Lehane. Bases on balls—by Clark, 10; by Meakin, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Sneed. Missed third strike—Ryan. Passed balls—Donahue, 1; Ryan, 2. Wild pitches—Clark, 3; Meakin, 2. Left on bases—Columbus, 9; Louisville, 12. Struck out—By Meakin, 5. Stolen bases—Wheelock, Kuehne, Jennings, Shinnick. Time—2:15. Umpire—Kerins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—The Athletics hit McMahon hard at opportune intervals today and defeated Baltimore rather easily. Weyhing was effective in tight places. The score:

Athletic	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Weyhing and Milligan; McMahon and Robinson. Hits—Athletics, 8; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Athletics, 5; Baltimore, 5. Earned runs—Athletic, 3; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Wood (2), Milligan, Weyhing. Three-base hits—Wood, Welch. Stolen bases—Corkhill, Welch, Wise. Double plays—Cross and Mulvey, Gilbert and Werden. First base on balls—Wood, Mulvey, Larkin, Corcoran, Cross, Welch, Wise (2), Johnson. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman. Struck out—Weyhing, Mulvey, Werden, Robinson. Passed balls—Milligan, 2. Wild pitches—Weyhing, 1; McMahon, 1. Time—2:10. Umpire—Maloney.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Washington put Buffinton in again today, and he showed his fine performance of yesterday, holding his opponents down to two hits. His support was superb, so consequently Boston was an easy winner. Duffy made two home runs and a single out of three times at bat, and Radford got in two singles. Rain prevented play after Washington had scored in the sixth inning. Attendance, 1,400. The score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	5—6

Hits—Washington, 2; Boston, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Carrey and Sutcliffe; Buffinton and Murphy. Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Brown. Home runs—Duffy (2). Stolen base—Radford. Double plays—Dowd-Shannon-McQuery; Radford-Brouthers-Richardson; Carrey-McQuerry-Sutcliffe. First base on balls—Washington, 2; Boston, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McQuery. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Wild pitch—Buffinton. Time—1:30. Umpire—Davis.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Lincoln, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee Increase Their Percentages.

DENVER, Colo., July 23.—Lincoln took the last game of the series today. McGarr's error in the fifth and a single and two sacrifice hits by Lincoln in the sixth won them the game. The score:

Denver	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—6
Lincoln	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	*	—8

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 23.—Duke pitched a superb game this afternoon and did good work with the stick. Sioux City's errors were disastrous. The score:

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—The Milwaukees won today's game by doing the heavier hitting and a little the more frequent. Bartson for the home team was no earthly good, was wild, and was easily found. McHale was substituted for him in the seventh inning and the Brewers did not score after that, but one scratch hit being made off his delivery. Phenomenal Smith was in the box for the visitors at the opening, but Vickery went in at the fifth and did good work. The score:

Duluth	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	—8
Milwaukee	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	—10

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Cedar Rapids, 5; Ottumwa, 3—Rockford, 9; Ottawa, 4.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—The home team won from Ottumwa today. The score:

Cedar Rapids	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Ottumwa	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—The Rockfords played an errorless game today and won. The score:

Rockford	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—9
Ottawa	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Evansville, 6; Fort Wayne, 2—Terre Haute, 15; Grand Rapids, 5.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—Evansville won today:

Evansville	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	—6
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—Terre Haute's eleven hits were for a total of seventeen bases against Grand Rapids' eight bases. The score:

Terre Haute	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	—15
Grand Rapids	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Oconto Captures a Game from Marinette.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 23.—Again Marinette wasn't in it. The score:

Marinette	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Oconto	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	—3

WANTS TO SELL TO CHICAGO.

The President of the Louisville Club Anxious to Dispose of His Team.

It was rumored yesterday that L. S. Parsons, President of the Louisville club of the American Association, had arrived in Chicago. His mission was to sell his club, if possible, to the league. He could not be found at any of the hotels last night. President Hart of the Chicago club was seen at his home, and said:

"I do not believe Mr. Parsons is here. At least I have not seen him. The Louisville club has had a poor season and is financially crippled. The present owners wish to get out. They have lost all the money they care to and offered the team and fixtures to the association Wednesday, but that body had enough to do to look out for itself and couldn't shoulder any more burdens. As to the story of a sale to the league, it is out of the question. We have no earthly use for the team and would never think of buying it. If Mr. Parsons is here to effect a sale he'll have to find a purchaser among outsiders."

Pitcher Easton Released by Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—[Special.]—Jack Easton, the pitcher, was released by the Columbus club today. He has a number of offers for his services, and will probably accept the terms of the Boston American Association. Clarke and Twitchell are today in receipt of more telegrams from Presidents Young and Krauthoff, asking them to return to the Western Association. Shannon and Eiteljorg wired from Washington that they would pay no attention to the order. Donnelly telegraphed Twitchell from Bridgeport, Conn., to stand firm, and that he would probably soon join the Columbus club.

BOOKIES KEEP THE COIN.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN AT THE GARFIELD PARK TRACK.

Col. Clark Admonishes the Jockeys in Two Events Where the Betting Figures Looked Suspicious—Jockeys Webb and Ballet Ruled Off the Track for Fighting—Details of the Racing—Today's Card—A Lively Day's Sport on the Brighton Track.

Outsiders carried away four out of the six silken money pouches hung up at the Garfield Park club track yesterday and the talent suffered accordingly. Ernest Race only saved his backers their money at the wire, and Starter Caldwell, the other favorite, just managed to win out in the stretch. The attendance was larger than on any day since the opening of the park. Of the real race-going class many went out early in the morning, and at 11 o'clock there was a big crowd around the out-of-town blackboards buying cards on the horses which started at Saratoga.

Col. Clark presided in the judge's box, assisted by R. A. Swigert, while Capt. Jim Brown and President Washington Hesing found room in the timer's perch. The afternoon sport averaged up fairly, but there was nothing sensational in any of the events.

George Webb, white, and Henry Ballet, colored, managed to stir up a little excitement between two of the races. They quarreled in the saddling paddock, and Ballet struck Webb, who drew a revolver and fired a shot. The report caused a stir in the grand stand. Ballet ran away in fright at a pace that discouraged the horses, which were making ready to start in the next race. Both jockeys were promptly ruled off the track and Webb was arrested.

Col. Clark scented out a couple of little transactions that looked "jooby" to him during the afternoon. In the fourth event Longshore went on the bookmaker boards at 6 to 1 against Ernest Race, Brandolette, and Douglas. The shot was a little long in the Colonel's opinion, and he summoned all the jockeys up and instructed them, especially Coombs, to ride for their lives. Douglas led away in the race, which was a free handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. At the stand he fell back, and Brandolette and Longshore went to the quarter by their heads, with the big favorite Ernest Race away fourth. From there to the stretch Brandolette and Longshore raced neck and neck, with Ernest Race second. Then Fox went to work on the favorite, and whipping down the stretch sent Ernest Race under the wire only half a length better than Brandolette.

Col. Clark Warns the Jockeys.

Col. Clark did not like the betting in the sixth race, either. Rosa went on the boards at the opening at 6 to 5, but was shortly offered at as good odds as 4 to 1, with Starter Caldwell at 3 to 2. All the jockeys were called to the stand once more, and Griffin, on Rosa, was ordered not to spare his mount. The course was seven-eighths of a mile and Rosa was away first. Three-quarters of the way she paced head and head with Annie Clark in first position. At the turn into the stretch all the jockeys were working their whips vigorously, and Hathaway sent Starter Caldwell up with Rosa, who was finally beaten late in the stretch, Caldwell winning by a length.

Of the other events Koko ran the first at six furlongs, at 8 to 1, gaining the lead and winning after being tenth out of fourteen starters at the turn into the stretch. Fremont was behind Koko only a half length, while Rouser, who set the first pace, was third. Aunt Kate, the favorite, showed no better than eleventh.

Cards at 6 to 5 were the best to be had on Sunny Brook, in the second race at a mile. Zeke Hardy and Romp had the advantage at the start, holding it until the half, when Lord Lonsdale caught them. The three were together in an exciting trial to the three-quarters, when Lonsdale spurted and came down the stretch and passed under the wire, a winner by two lengths with Zeke Hardy second, and Ira E. Bride third.

The third race, a split of the first, was taken easily by Odrey over Roi D'Or, a strong favorite. The honors were even between the pair until the stretch, when Odrey drew away and won by two lengths.

Monteviso Quit Too Soon.

The fifth race brought out fourteen 2-year-olds, with Monteviso well backed at 11 to 5. The youngsters were sent away without trouble, Monteviso in the lead. She quit at the quarter and the race was thereafter between Orlie, Cora W., Ulster, and Queen Deceiver. Orlie, who sold in the books at 7 to 1, won easily, with Queen Deceiver in for second money.

Including the dollar store man there were twenty-six bookmakers doing business yesterday, and they reported themselves satisfied with the money that was offered by crowds in the betting sheds. R. A. Swigert, Col. Clark's companion in the judge's stand, was made happy by the receipt of a telegram from St. Paul announcing that his Carlsbad had captured the Minneapolis stakes.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, six furlongs—Koko, 104 pounds (Warren), 8 to 1, won; Fremont, 102 (J. Murphy), 15 to 1, second; Rouser, 101 (Griffin), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Wallula, 88 (Martin), 30 to 1; Cast Out, 92 (Stout), 30 to 1; Crispino, 96 (Clark), 10 to 1; Phantom, 103 (R. Jones), 6 to 1; Bob Paxton, 112 (McLennan), 20 to 1; Nellie Whittaker, 100 (Fox), 6 to 1; Intruder, 106 (Sims), 20 to 1; Aunt Kate, 113 (Patterson), 5 to 1; Lela, 93 (Madison), 30 to 1; Maid of Thrift, 96 (Rogers), 15 to 1, and Pompey, 104 (Withers), 20 to 1, finished in the order given.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Lord Lonsdale, 103 pounds (Fox), 6 to 1, won; Zeke Hardy, 107 (Leary), 7 to 1, second; Ira E. Bride, 110 (Hennesey), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Sunnybrook, 113 (Vincent), even money; Blue Rock, 103 (Griffin), 12 to 1; Romp, 110 (Seaman), 10 to 1; Danton, 101 (Scott), 40 to 1; Paladine, 101 (Steppe), 30 to 1; and Sea King, 95 (Withers), 20 to 1, finished in the order named.

Third race, same conditions as first race—Odrey, 109 pounds (Goodale), 5 to 1, won; Roi D'Or, 112 (Seaman), second; Somerset, 104 (Griffin), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Maggie B., 90 (Gemoets), 10 to 1; McGinty, 105 (Morris), 10 to 1; Climax II., 99 (J. Stewart), 30 to 1; Lady Blackburn, 111 (Fox), 8 to 1; Ora, 92 (J. Harris), 6 to 1, and Picadilly, 110 (R. Jones), 25 to 1, finished in the order given.

Fourth race, a free handicap, $700 added, 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth miles—Ernest Race, 110 pounds (Fox), even money, won; Brandolette, 98 (Goodale), 11 to 5, second; Longshore, 107 (Coombs), 6 to 1, third; Douglas, 95 (Lowry), 12 to 1, last. Time, 1:48¾.

Fifth race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Orlie, 107 pounds (O. Lewis), 7 to 1, won; Queen Deceiver, 105 (Goodale), 5 to 1, second; Ulster, 108 (Hennessy), 12 to 1, third. Time, 0:55. Miss Sent, 105 (Clark), 20 to 1; Gilpatrick, 108 (Seaman), 12 to 1; Miss Lulu, 105 (Griffin), 12 to 1; Maggie Cline, 105 (Irving), 15 to 1; Umatilla, 107 (Rowe), 6 to 1; Gov. Porter, 108 (English), 5 to 1; Bessie Bisland, 105 (Sims), 8 to 1; Monteviso, 110 (W. Harris), 5 to 2; Miss Lyne, 105 (Griffin), 25 to 1; Jennie B., 105 (Fox), 8 to 1, and Cora W., 105 (Morris), 10 to 1, finished in the order given.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Starters: Caldwell, 117 pounds (Hathaway), 3 to 2, won; Rosa, 112 (Griffin), 4 to 1, second; Bill Nye, 100 (Lowry), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:29½. Langtry, 116 (Fox), 4 to 1; Annie Clark, 109 (Leary), 8 to 1; and Jasper, 109 (J. Walker), 20 to 1, finished in the order given.

Today's Card.

The following are the events, entries, and weights for today:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Remedy, 95 pounds; Post Odds, 96; Modjeska, 99; Elsie B., 100; Jennie Cottrell, 104; Crispino, 104; Phantom, 104; Blue Rock, 105; Annie Clark, 106; Cadaverous, 109; Tommy R., 109; John Adams, 109; Pinto, 113; Longbroeck, 113; Pilgrim, 120.

Second race, one mile and seventy yards, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Florence Slaughter, 96 pounds; Top Gallant, 95; Boro, 97; Victoria, 99; Leman, 98; John Irwin, 101; Gov. Wheeler, 106; McDearman, 109; Hamlet, 112; Arundel, 116; Somerset, 108.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances—Acclaim, 109 pounds; Reveal, 109; Hypatica, 112; Zender, 112; Ranier, 114; The Kaiser, 114; Asben, 114; Ormonde, 117; Tom Rogers, 117; Lorenzo, 117.

Fourth race, one mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards, free handicap, with $700 added—Marchma, 90 pounds; Hypatica, 94; Acclaim, 95; Geraldine, 105; Wild Rose, 90; Lake View, 114; Lela May, 105; Big Three, 102; Somerset, 97; Chimes, 105; Aloha, 124; Lorenzo, 104; Brandolette, 101; Ormonde, 100.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, allowances—Roseola, 105 pounds; Midway, 108; Terra Firma, 108; Leonard, 108; American Lady, 110; Bracelet, 110; Sea Light, 110; Unadilla, 110; Sam Farmer, 113; Sunbeam, 115; Big Casino, 118.

The management announces an extra race for Saturday for a purse of $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, 3-year-olds to carry 95 pounds, and 4-year-olds and upwards to carry 105 pounds, sex allowances, one mile and fifty yards. The event promises to bring out a big field of the best horses at the park.

COULDN'T BEAT BLACKBURN.

Those Who Thought Banquet Would Defeat Her Lost Their Money—Brighton Results.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—The attendance at Brighton today was larger than that at Jerome Park, and those who went down to the track by the sea enjoyed an afternoon of lively sport. Hamilton was sent down for the express purpose of riding Banquet to beat Tulla Blackburn in the fifth race, but he found more than his match, as Tulla, who is now one of the fastest mares in training, won without effort. In the fourth race Tanner, the favorite, was rather carelessly ridden, and Rover, at 30 to 1, caught him on the post, making a dead heat. In the run off Rover was beaten off. These are the details of the racing:

First race, purse $500, selling, six and a half furlongs—Little Minnie, 111 pounds (Francis), 8 to 1; Lady Jane colt, 118 (Jones), 6 to 1; Kate Clark, 92 (J. Lambley), 30 to 1; Raleigh, 103 (Lambley), 4 to 1; Warlike, 108 (Hayden), 15 to 1; Henry Mack, 105 (Ray), 4 to 1; Cecelia, 105 (H. Anderson), 15 to 1; Adair, 111 (DeLong), 20 to 1; Annie G., 70 (C. Walker), 15 to 1; Patti, 94 (McAuley), 12 to 1; Monroe, 112 (Thompson), 5 to 1; Jamestown, 106 (Murkitt), 100 to 1; Roger, 108 (McDermott), 7 to 1; Louis R., 107 (Bergee), 4 to 1; Spendall, 106 (Yetter), 40 to 1. Time, 1:23.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Dr. Bill, 108 pounds (Ray), 6 to 1; Queen D'Or, 105 (Connelly), 15 to 1; Lillie R. colt (Flynn), 6 to 5; Hettie, 108 (DeLong), 4 to 1; Mlle. R. Pomeroy, 105 (Lambley), 5 to 1; Fidelio, 108 (Siebel), 8 to 1; Ray, 108 (Hollis), 40 to 1; Mart, 108 (H. Anderson), 8 to 1; Nannie Hubbard, 108 (Jones), 40 to 1. Time, 1:04.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds; seven furlongs—Flavia, 103 (Lambley), even; Montery, 108 (M. Bergen), 4 to 1; Vagabond, 108 (De Long), 10 to 1; Heed, 115 (Ray), 5 to 1; Picket, 113 (Dorsey), 6 to 1; Roseville, 103 (Flynn), 30 to 1; Atlas, 108 (Vetter), 60 to 1; Beeton, 108 (Foster), 25 to 1. Time, 1:29.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, selling, one mile—Tanner, 119 (DeLong), 6 to 5; Rover, 102 (Lambley), 30 to 1; Rambles, 119 (H. Anderson), 4 to 1; Dr. Helmuth, 107 (Flynn), 12 to 1; Lord Dalmeny, 107 (Dorsey), 6 to 1; Strideaway, 124 (M. Bergen), 10 to 1; Stryke, 110 (Hollis), 12 to 1; Warpeake, 102 (Ray), 50 to 1. Tanner and Rover dead heat for first place.

The run-off—Tanner, 119 pounds (DeLong), 2 to 5; Rover, 102 (Lambley), 8 to 5. Time, 1:43¾, 1:44¼.

Fifth race, purse $1,200, for 4-year-olds, mile and a sixteenth—Tulla Blackburn, 116 pounds (DeLong), 3 to 5; Banquet, 114 (Hamilton), 6 to 5; King Hazem, 107 (Mooney), 20 to 1; Harrison, 107 (J. Castle), 40 to 1. Time, 1:48¾.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Airshaft, 113 pounds (Hamilton), 6 to 5; Connt, 103 (Lambley), 3 to 1; Vocalite, 95 (J. Dwyer), 10 to 1; Under Cover, 95 (D. Watson), 5 to 1; Katura, 95 (J. Lambley), 20 to 1; Even Weight, 98 (H. Jones), 10 to 1; Clotho, 97 (Shaughnessy), 10 to 1; Elise Morrison colt, 108 (Rodgers), 10 to 1. Time, 1:02¼.

Seventh race, seven-eighths of a mile—Lithbert, 124 pounds (H. Anderson), 6 to 1; Retrieve, 129, (Camp), 8 to 1; Ballston, 124, (J. Rowan), 30 to 1; Hannah, 108, (Dorsey), 6 to 1; The Doctor, 124 (Day), 10 to 1; Ballerat, 122, (Moser), 5 to 1; Topmast, 124, (Henshall), 60 to 1; Mirthwood, 113, (McDermott), 60 to 1; Hairspring, 119, (Rodgers), 100 to 1; Little Jim (Left at Post), 124, (M. Bergen), 15 to 1; Centaur (Left at Post), 122 (Hamilton), 3 to 5. Time 1:31¼.

Brighton Beach entries for tomorrow:

First race, purse $500, for maidens 3 years old and upwards, selling allowances, six and a half furlongs—Baltimore II., 114 pounds; Prodigal Son, 112; Maid of Blarney, 115; Ely, 109; Willie L., 107; Jamestown, Grand Duke, 106; Valetta, Spendall, 105; Tennessee II., Idea, 104; Atlas, 99; Osman Digna, Toss Up, 95; Patti, 94.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds; five furlongs—Ivy, 115 pounds; Silver Thread filly, 113; Irregular, 108; Lallah Maxim filly, Werra, 105; Vital Spark, Queen d'Or, 103; Mabel R., Pomeroy, 101; Mart, 98; Tradesman, 96; Santa Rita colt, 94; Money Maid, 93; Ethel Poole, 93.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Jersey Pat, Houston, 112; Benedictine, Mirabeau, 109; Seymour, 104; Miss Cody, May Thornton, 99.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth—Longford, 117 pounds; Meriden, 114; Long Island, 110; St. John, Gray Dawn, 109; Middlestone, 107; Firefly, 105, Tattler, Iceberg, Ganymede, 104; Pearl Set, 102; J. B., 100; Lepanto, 98.

Fifth race, purse $1,200, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six and a half furlongs—Charlie Post, 117 pounds; Khaftan, Beck, Jay F. Dee, 106; Puzzle, Lizzie Brunette, 104; Bellevue, 103; Miss Colville, 102; Virgie, 96; Rushlight, 98.

Sixth race, purse $1,000, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Pedestrian, 112 pounds; Arnica, 111; Refraction filly, Belle D., Maggie Murphy, 105; Kitty Free II. filly, 95; Thiers L., Refrain, 98; Rosedance, 99; Verbena, 100.

Seventh race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, five furlongs—Wendaway, W. B. H., 122 pounds; Luray, Goldstep, 117; Adair, Raleigh, Nubian, Bob Arthur, Hannibal, Dahlman, Tom Donahue, 107; Abra Daly, 102; Houri, Early Blossom, Roseville, 102.

CHICAGO'S DAY AT GREEN BAY.

All the Big Prizes Won by Garden City Cyclists.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—This was a Chicago day in the bicycle tournament. George K. Barrett captured all the valuable prizes in both ordinary and safety events, he defeating Terry and Roe of Milwaukee in every race in which they met. Barrett has been very successful at this meeting, capturing a $150 diamond medal, a $500 diamond medal, a $135 light rambler safety, and a $50 silver and gold cup, besides numerous minor prizes. The attendance was much larger today than yesterday, and the track and weather until the last three events were fine and favorable for good time. A rain came up before the last three events were run off, and the boys had to flounder about in the mud. The result of the events is as follows:

One mile novice, ordinary—Phil Nickel first, C. Schmidt second, W. A. Dowes third; all from Milwaukee. Time, 3:14¾.

Five mile safety, American championship—Barrett first, in 15:03; Androe second, 15:03¾; E. C. Bode third, 15:17¼.

Boys' two mile safety—Louie Reed of Ripon won in 6:01; Freddie Holmes of Milwaukee second.

Half mile ordinary, American championship—Barrett won in 1:27 4-5; Androe second, 1:28¾; George Dennessen third, 1:29¾.

One mile ordinary—Phil Nickel won in 3:39 1-5; H. P. Androe second, 3:41 1-5.

Green Bay Club—Won by Jules Decremer in 3:13.

Five-mile safety division championship—Captured by W. C. Wegner, Milwaukee, in 15:08 3-5; Fred Kasten, Milwaukee, 15:10; A. C. Morrison, 17:00.

One mile ordinary handicap—Barrett, scratch, first in 2:52; Phil Nickel, 100 yards, 2:53¼, F. T. Androe, scratch, 2:53¾; Dennessen, Chicago, 80 yards, fourth.

Division L. A. W. championship—Won by William C. Wegner of Milwaukee in 2:51¾; Fred Schmitz, 2:51¾.

On the one mile American championship Referee Miles placed three minutes' limit. The race was run out in 3:19, and the men were ordered to run again. In the meantime it rained, and they were sent a half mile, Barrett winning, after a hard fight, in 1:41, Androe 1:41¼.

In the two mile safety 6:20 class Wegner, Milwaukee, took first place in 5:47¾, Merrill of Chicago second in 5:48½, and Walden of Chicago third in 5:48¾.

The half mile ordinary consolation race was taken by Dennessen of Chicago in 1:40 4-5.

Walden of Chicago captured the consolation half mile safety race in 1:27 1-5.

The meet has been a grand success in every respect, and the racing men and other visitors are delighted with their entertainment. The Chicago boys left for home tonight.

HAVE GIVEN UP THE FIGHT.

Hall and Fitzsimmons Will Not Meet for the Present at Least.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—[Special.]—The Hall and Fitzsimmons fight will not take place at least for some time. All hope of bringing the mill off was given up this afternoon and tonight the majority of sports departed for their homes. A more disgusted crowd would be hard to find. Parson Davies set about this morning preparing a tour for Hall. He made an offer to Jim Corbett to show with Hall in four cities, Chicago among them, and the offer will probably be accepted. Fitzsimmons was at the races today. He has given up training. The work of refunding money paid for tickets began early this morning and continued through the day. The militia was withdrawn from the pavilion this morning and the excitement is over. The Olympic Athletic club of New Orleans offered a purse of $8,000 for the men to contest for, but the offer has not been accepted and probably will not be.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—[Special.]—If the Hall-Fitzsimmons fight does not take place in St. Paul it will in South Omaha. Ed Johnson of South Omaha and Tom Foley, Ed Rothery, Charley Stebbins, and other Omaha sporting men who are now in St. Paul are working hard to secure the mill for South Omaha. There is at present no building in the city having a seating capacity to accommodate the enormous crowd that would gather, but it would only take a couple of weeks to erect a rough structure that would seat everybody.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23.—[Special.]—The offer of the Olympics to Fitzsimmons and Hall was $10,000 to fight here in October or November, and about $6,000 to have a fight here in two weeks at popular prices. The men telegraphed down today that they will not fight for less than $12,000. The Olympics replied, saying that they will not give more than $10,000, and consider they are dealing liberally, as this is about the only fighting ground left. If the match falls through Fitzsimmons is coming down here to live, and he will be matched to fight Ted Pritchard this winter.

IT WAS A REAL BATTLE.

Details of the Scrap Between Slavin and Mitchell in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 23.—The disgraceful row between Mitchell and Slavin is the talk of the sporting world. It appears that the men quarreled previous to the raising of the curtain, the dispute being as to their relative success with women and their money-making capacities. From this they fell to boasting of their pugilistic prowess and to threatening to knock each other out. Mitchell was about half drunk and Slavin still more intoxicated. There was a large audience. The first two rounds were so unscientific as to provoke jeers. In the third Mitchell landed a heavy and unexpected blow upon Slavin's nose, breaking the cartilage and causing blood to spurt in all directions. The audience rose en masse, and shouted "Coward!" "Shame!" etc. at Mitchell. Slavin was enraged, and flew at his assailant, but the blows exchanged in this real fight were recklessly wild. In a minute or two the curtain was lowered, shutting out the battle from the view of the audience, but the noise of the combat could be plainly heard, and the people were greatly excited. Mitchell today admitted that both he and Slavin had attended the Liverpool races during the day and had become intoxicated. They had quarreled while in this condition, but he went to the evening entertainment in a forgiving mood and would have thought no more of the dispute had not Slavin renewed it and become the aggressor. He said that they had made up and were again good friends. The two men boxed according to the regular program tonight, and the cordiality of their handshaking before the contest seemed to bear out Mitchell's assertion that the row had been forgotten.

Sullivan Wants to Fight Slavin.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—Charley Johnston of Brooklyn deposited $1,000 on behalf of John L. Sullivan to bind a match with Francis Patrick Slavin to fight for the championship of the world. While in this country Slavin expressed the utmost anxiety to fight the champion. In fact, he said he would follow Sullivan to Australia, if it were necessary, in order to fight him. Now, that long journey is unnecessary. All Slavin has to do is to come to New York or send his representative here to cover Johnston's $1,000. Then the details of the greatest prize-fight ever contemplated can be arranged. Time, place, and style of the contest can be fixed without delay.

PICKED FOUR WINNERS.

PATRONS OF THE HAWTHORNE TRACK PLAY IN LUCK.

Phil Dwyer, Brookwood, Dungarven, and Gov. Adams Justify the Confidence of Their Backers and Cross the Wire First—Little Billy Upsets the Knowing Ones in the Fifth—Today's Card—Favorites Beaten at Hamline—Other Turf News.

Four favorites finished first at the Hawthorne track yesterday and many a flyer went on the 7 to 1 shot who captured the fifth race. About 3,000 people saw five good races and most of them came home with velvet lining in their inside pockets.

The attendance was largely made up of professional race-goers who picked the winners one, two, three with unerring judgment until the last race, where Little Billy fooled the talent by beating such good 2-year-olds as C. L. Brown, Lord Willowbrook, Indus, and Miss Bulwark. The ring did not get much the best of it even on this race, for Little Billy's good run with Blaze Duke the first day of the meeting was still fresh in the public mind, and he carried lots of small bets at 7 to 1. The contests were all close, the starts good, and the finishes exciting.

The Illinois Central put on another train yesterday, making five trains a day over that road to and from the track. One of these trains returning will wait for the people who play the St. Paul races, which are not finished until nearly an hour after the last race at Hawthorne.

Seventeen of the twenty-two Pinkerton men on duty at the track will be laid off today. President Corrigan gave as his reason for this that the crowds he had been having were so orderly that five officers would be more than enough to keep them straight.

Picked Them, One, Two, Three.

The differences in weights gave the 2-year-olds the best of the first race, and Minnie Cee, Dwyer, and Buckhound did all the racing from start to finish. Minnie Cee got the best of the start, and led into the stretch closely followed by Dwyer, who was a length in front of Buckhound, the others bunched three lengths back. Down the stretch it was neck and neck between Minnie Cee and Dwyer, the colt finally overhauling the filly and winning by half a length. Buckhound was third, two lengths behind the leaders. Dwyer was a 1-to-2 favorite in the pools with Minnie Cee second choice at 3 to 1. Buckhound came next in the betting at 10 to 1 and some of the others were rated at 50 to 1.

In the second race Corrigan's colt Brookwood was an odds-on favorite at 4 to 5, with Tenteen and Silver Lake selling even at 4 to 1 and Lela May going begging at 5 to 1. The place money was about evenly divided on Tenteen and Silver Lake at evens. Silver Lake had the best of the get-away, with Lela May second, Tenteen third, and Brookwood last. At the half Silver Lake had dropped back to third place, Lela May and Tenteen leading. At the three-quarters Tenteen took the lead and held it until well in the stretch, when he died away and Brookwood and Silver Lake moved up, running neck and neck. In a driving finish Brookwood won by half a length from Silver Lake, who was four lengths in front of Tenteen.

Another Killing by the Talent.

The third race, the Illinois Stakes, brought only four starters to the post, but they were all good ones and made the prettiest running of the day. Dungarven was favorite at 4 to 5, with Ed Bell second choice at 2 to 1. Ethel Gray was offered at 5 to 1 and Ella Blackburn at 8 to 1, but these odds were not sufficiently tempting and most of the money went on the best two choices. Ed Bell jumped to the front when the flag fell and held the lead until well in the stretch, when he was passed by Dungarven and Ella Blackburn, who came under the wire lapped, Dungarven half a length in front. Ed Bell was third, three lengths back. Blackburn made a splendid run coming down the stretch and was gaining on the favorite at every jump when the wire was reached.

Six horses appeared for the fourth race and after a see-saw struggle finished in the order the betters had called them. Gov. Adams was favorite at 2 to 1, Insolence next at 5 to 2, and St. Albans next at 4 to 1. The get-away order was Kismet, Bonnie Annie, Insolence. Bonnie Annie soon dropped out at the quarter. Insolence and Adams were following Kismet. It was head and head between these three until half way down the stretch when Kismet died away. In a drive Adams beat Insolence half a length, St. Albans third close up.

The fifth race brought out the largest field of the day, and among the ten 2-year-olds were some well-known good ones. C. L. Brown was favorite at even money on account of his victory over Phil Dwyer Monday. A hot tip was out on Indus, and he was made second choice at 7 to 2. Lord Willowbrook and Miss Bulwark came next at 6 to 1 each. Little Billy darted out from the field when the flag fell and led to the finish, winning by three lengths from Lord Willowbrook, who was a length in front of C. L. Brown, the others trailing.

Summaries of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, light welter-weights, six furlongs—Phil Dwyer, 112 pounds (Penny), 1 to 2, won; Minnie Cee, 104 (Lee), 3 to 1, second; Buckhound, 104 (Brown), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Uphate, 127 (Bendix), 50 to 1; Morse, 138 (Soden), 20 to 1; Iowa, 125 (Stewart), 40 to 1; and Sweetheart, 127 (Eshelman), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $600, handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth—Brookwood, 106 pounds (Penny), 4 to 5, won; Silver Lake, 105 (Haggett), 4 to 1, second; Tenteen, 101 (Graham), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¾. Lela May, 104 (Mooney), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, Illinois Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $1,250 added, one mile—Dungarven, 122 pounds (Overton), 4 to 5, won; Ella Blackburn, 117 (Penny), 8 to 1, second; Ed Bell, 122 (English), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Ethel Gray, 117 (Thorpe), 5 to 1, last.

Fourth race, purse $600, selling allowances, one mile and one furlong—Gov. Adams, 111 pounds (Soden), 2 to 1, won; Insolence, 106 (Cooper), 5 to 2, second; St. Albans, 97 (Ezell), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¾. Longslipper, 111 (Brown), 15 to 1; Bonnie Annie, 106 (C. Sloan), 6 to 1, and Kismet, 109 (Regan), ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs—Little Billy, 113 pounds (Magee), 7 to 1, won; Lord Willowbrook, 108 (Thorpe), 6 to 1, second; C. L. Brown, 108 (C. Sloan), 1 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Jennie S., 105 (Pearce), 6 to 1; Gayosa, 108 (Keith), 10 to 1; Dolly Nobles, 110 (Penny), 10 to 1; John Windisch, 110 (Graham), 10 to 1; Miss Bulwark, 105 (Perkins), 6 to 1; L. J. Knight, 108 (Spooner), 6 to 1, coupled; and Indus, 118 (Overton), 7 to 2, ran unplaced.

Today's Card.

The races and entries at Hawthorne track today are as follows:

First race, purse $500, for all ages, stake winners barred, one mile—Lizzie Gwynne, 101 pounds; Maud B., 97; Fred Taral, 124; Minnie Cee, 76; Allan Bane, 109; Silverado, 99; Bankrupt, 118; Newcastle, 114.

Second race, purse $600, handicap for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Tom Roach, 106 pounds; Sallie Taylor, 107; Matilda, 112; Nihil, 112; Little Rock, 107; Julia May, 110.

Third race, Racine Stakes, $1,250 added, penalties and allowances one mile and one furlong—Helter Skelter, 114 pounds; Anne Elizabeth, 94; Patrick, 103; Ethel Gray, 104; Fayette, 118; Joe Carter, 106.

Fourth race, purse $500, selling allowances, one mile—Laura Doxey, 101 pounds; Koko, 106; Bon Air, 106; Renounce, 108; Burch, 115; Gilford, 108; Hy Ly, 102; Kismet, 113; Enterprise, 104; Rita, 85; Willow, 81; Mirabeau, 100; Sam Wood, 118; Little Scissors, 91; Oro, 102.

Fifth race, purse $500, for maidens, seven furlongs—Cuchara, 108 pounds; Red Fox, 107; Betsy Harper, 107; Blue Banner, 105; St. Joe, 108; Fascination, 103; Frederick III., 110; Longwell, 105; Uphate, 107; Bob McCart, 105; La Blanche, 107; Ready Cash, 105; Red Leo, 109.

BOOKMAKERS GET THE MONEY.

But One Favorite Successful on the Hamline Track.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—[Special.]—Showers at noon and at 2 o'clock laid the dust at the Hamline course, but left the track in excellent condition. The attendance this afternoon was 6,000, and the people were a prey for the twenty-two bookmakers. But one favorite won during the afternoon.

The first race was a mile dash for a purse of $400. Guido, with Fitzpatrick up, was a hot favorite at 3 to 5, Yale '91 was backed down to 5 to 2, Dore sold at 8 to 1, and Topstone, Innocence, Little Annie, and Orrick at 50 to 75 to 1.

The field got off at the first attempt, with Guido in the lead, Yale '91 and Dore close up, half-lengths apart. Thus the procession moved around to the stretch. At this point Porter gave Yale '91 his rein and the spur and finished in front by a head in the prettiest bit of riding seen on the course in many a day. Guido was second and Dore third. Time, 1:45½.

The second race was a free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a furlong. The talent picked Take Notice to win at even money.

Business sold at 8 to 5 and Prince Fortunatus at 5 to 2. McDonald let Business out at the start and was ahead half a length at the quarter. The lead was maintained to the three-quarters, where Prince Fortunatus passed him, Take Notice moving up to second place. In the stretch Take Notice raced to first place and held it to the wire, with Prince Fortunatus second and Business last. Time, 1:59¾.

The third race, the Minneapolis Stakes, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, worth $2,290 to the winner, was the event of the day. It was a sweepstake for 2-year-olds, with $1,000 added by citizens of Minneapolis. Yo Tambien was picked by the crowd to win, and practically all of the money was placed on the crack Californian at 4 to 5. Dan Kurtz sold at 4 to 1; Chief Justice, 4 to 1; Lillian Beatrice, 8 to 1; Carlsbad, 6 to 1; and Newton at 8 to 1. The start was a bad one, Yo Tambien getting the worst of it by two lengths. Carlsbad sprang to the front and was never headed. Yo Tambien came like the wind at the head of the stretch and beat out the whole field except Carlsbad. Lillian Beatrice was third, two lengths behind Yo Tambien. Time, 1:09¾.

The fourth race, selling, mile and seventy yards, for a purse of $400, brought to the post Minnie Elkins, 3 to 1; Lillian Lindsay, 6 to 1; Polemus, 5 to 1; J. T., 6 to 1; Billy Pinkerton, 7 to 1; Corinne Kinney, 10 to 1; Sank Moody, 20 to 1; Radcliffe, 15 to 1; Ed Leonard, 5 to 1; Claver House, 20 to 1, and Franchise, 30 to 1. In trying to get off Billy Pinkerton kicked Sank Moody, almost breaking his left foreleg and crippling him badly. He was taken to the barn and all bets declared off. There was no change, however, in the betting. In the start Franchise got away first, but at the quarter Radcliffe was half a length ahead in front, with Polemus and Lillian Lindsay lapped. Polemus was leading at the half, with Billy Pinkerton right at his heels. Lillian Lindsay then answered Finnegan's whip and was in front an open length at the three-quarters. The mare was never headed, winning by a length, with Polemus second, and Billy Pinkerton third. Time, 1:49¼.

The fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, resulted in a big row. The starters were Minnie L., 4 to 5; Judge Hughes, 3 to 1; Orville, 3 to 1; Annorean, 4 to 1; and Lena Frey, 8 to 1. Annorean was leading at the quarter, where Minnie L. moved up and led easily to the head of the stretch. At this point it looked to everybody in the stand as if Hazlett pulled the mare almost to a walk. Annorean won, Judge Hughes was second, and Minnie L. third. The judges called Hazlett into the stand and charged him with purposely losing the race. He protested amid tears that he had ridden the mare the best he knew how, and claimed that she stumbled an eighth of a mile from home. The judges let him off, but told him his riding was the most suspicious they had ever seen on a racetrack. The time was 1:18¾.

Results at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—[Special.]—The races at Gloucester today resulted as follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Ecstacy (Tribe), 1; Masher (Bennett), 2; Guard (Snedeker), 3. Betting—Ecstacy, 4 to 1; Masher, 6 to 1; Guard, 1 to 2. Time, 57.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Budd Ervin (Hill), 1; Ninone, (Bergen), 2; Wigwam (Morris), 3. Betting—Budd Ervin, 7 to 1; Ninone, 3 to 5; Wigwam, 2 to 1. Time, 57½.

Third race, seven furlongs—Lee S. (Tribe) first, A. O. H. (Kuchen) second, Count Me In (Carson) third. Time, 1:32¾. Betting: Lee S., 6 to 5; A. O. H., even; Count Me In, 9 to 5.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—King Idle (Barlow) first, Margherita (Kuchen) second, Corticelli (Fitzsimmons) third. Time, 2:00. Betting: King Idle, 7 to 1; Margherita, even; Corticelli, 1 to 2.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Tipstaff (Hill), 1; Mabel (Stoval), 2; Kimberly (Taboer), 3. Time, 1:23¾. Betting—Tipstaff, 8 to 5; Mabel, 1 to 2; Kimberly, 1 to 2.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Harwood (Carson), 1; Keynote (Tribe), 2; William Henry (Fitzsimmons), 3. Time, 1:33¾. Betting—Harwood, 7 to 2; Keynote, 6 to 5; William Henry, 1 to 2.

Following are today's entries:

First race, seven furlongs—Prince Albert, 118 pounds; Bohemian, 112; Frank Ward, 112; Amboy, 108; Shakespeare, 108; Wanderer, 108; Howe, 108; Story Teller, 108; Baltimore, 104; Can't Tell, 104; Slumber, 103; Mulligan, 100; Hemet, 100; Tenafly, 100; Jim Gates, 100.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Walter Keim, 118 pounds; Comforter, 112; Pembroke, 109; Peerless colt, 103; Jurist, 102; Baby, 97; Noble Duke, 97; Jersey, 97.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Uncertainty, 114 pounds; My Craft, 110; Octagon, 110; King Solomon, 108; Goodly, 108; War Duke, 108; Count Me In, 107; Paola, 103.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Tom Boy, 124 pounds; Capstone, 109; Katie C., 107; Edward F., 104; Sam D., 104; Groomsman, 104; Dousman, 104; Panama, 104; Meade, 99; Philander, 99; Raymond, 99.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile—Salisbury, 114 pounds; Bargain, 112; Moonstone, 100; Bill Barnes, 100; Foxhill, 98; Faustina, 97; Black Knight, 89.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs, beaten horses—Buckeye, 117 pounds; Jim Gray, 117; Bootjack, 107; Carlow, 107; Stonecutter, 107; Rustic, 107; Little Addie, 107; Kismet, 107; Morristown, 107; Bonnie Lass, 102; Vassal, 102; Little Grand, 102; Normad, 102; Thorns, 97; Mamie Hay, 97.

Detroit Races Postponed.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—It rained hard last night, but a hot morning dried the track and there were 5,000 people out to see the races. One heat in the 2:30 class race was being trotted when the rain fell again and made the track a sea of mud and the races were postponed till tomorrow. Prince Hogarth, W. J. Gordon's young stallion, won the heat, with the Chicago gelding Pilot H., driven by Doble, second all the way. Both were outsiders. There were twelve starters and pools sold as follows: Lord Clinton, George Leihy's black gelding, $100; Happy Bee, $35; Wyandotte, $60; Pilot H., $25; Little Albert, Frank F., and Waco, $10 each. The field, with Prince Hogarth, Yankee H., Letitia, and Lucy M. in, $30. For the free-for-all pace the pooling ran this way: Yalo Maid, $50; Budd Doble, $18; Dallas, $15; field, with Johnston and B. B. in, $15. For the free-for-all trot the quotations were, with big selling: McDoel, $600; Alvin, $100; Alcryon, $200; Rosalind Wilkes, $60; Gean Smith, $30; Homestake, $25.

Trotting at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—Over 6,000 people attended the races today. In the 2:45 trotting there were five starters. Jennie K. took the first and then Thomas H. won the race in three straight heats, Jennie K. finishing second, Yellow Birs third, and Teomebinder fourth. The best time was 2:31 against a field of seven other horses. Bawley won the 2:19 pacing race in three straight heats, with Maud Webb second, Tom third, and Harry Jones fourth. Best time, 2:18¾. In the 2:29 trotting class in a field of six horses Captain O. and Dan S. each got two heats when the finish was postponed until tomorrow. The first heat was fast, being trotted in 2:27½.

First Day at Plainwell.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—One thousand people attended the opening day's races at Plainwell today. There were three events. In the 2:40 trot Galalia was first and Burns' Desola second. Time, 2:44¼. In the 2:28 pace Don Payne was first, John L. second, and Silver Cloud third. Time, 2:31¼. The mile running race was won by Bell Planett, Doxy B. second, Rigeride third. Time, :57.

The Race for the Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, July 23.—The race for the Liverpool Cup, mile and three furlongs, was won by Rathbeal, St. Benedict second, and Burnaby third.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS HERE.

The Germantown Club Arrives—To Battle with the Chicago Team.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Germantown Cricket Club champions of Philadelphia and the Chicago Cricket Club will meet in the first intercity contest.

The games will be played on the Chicago club grounds at Parkside. The Philadelphia team is considered the strongest in the East and comes to Chicago with an unbroken chain of victories in Baltimore, Montreal, Detroit, and other cities. The team registered at the Grand Pacific last evening, and the members feel confident of securing one or more games from Chicago. The team placed in the field today by the Chicago Cricket Club is the strongest in the West.

Davenport Drops Out.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—An all-night meeting to consider the interests of the Iowa-Illinois Baseball League came to a close early this morning. The officers were present and also a director from each of the seven clubs, the eighth—Aurora—withdrawing some three weeks ago. On behalf of Davenport it was explained that locally there is no money in baseball without Sunday games, and the majority was opposed to playing Sunday. The finances of the home management had been running down with the waning interest and poor playing. It was, therefore, decided to drop Davenport and to form a six-club league. It is understood that Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa, Quincy, Joliet, Rockford, and Ottawa have put up a cash guarantee to play the season out. A new schedule is being made in accordance with this decision.

Won by the English Team.

LONDON, July 23.—At the meeting at Bisley, of the National Rifle association the English team won the Kolapore Cup, with a score of 679 points. The Canadian team was second, with 672 points.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Rogers Parks would like to hear from all clubs desiring out-of-town Saturday games. Address John J. Deneen, P. O. Box 178, city.

Mandel Bros.' regular baseball club would like a game for July 25, a commercial club preferred. Address M. Newman, care Mandel Bros.' wholesale department.

The Staver & Abbotts challenge any and all clubs for Saturday afternoon games during July, August, and September for from $10 to $25. Address S. S. Davis, Auburn Park, Ill.

The Edgewood Juniors would like to hear from the Richmond Blues, Marquettes, Young Marines, and Avondale Blues. Address Emil Uhler, California and Milwaukee avenues.

The Glenwood Rivals would like a game for July 26 from any 16-year-old club. The Glenwoods, Young Diamonds, Nelson & Rosslers, or Logans preferred. Address T. Deneen, No. 411 Glenwood avenue.

The Oak Ridges defeated the Hyde Park Jrs. at the Washington Park grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 15 to 9. The features of the game were the fine pitching of Charlie Phillips and the catching of Ray McNamara.

The Decoys would like to hear from any 18-year-old club, Elms, Clarions, Pickwicks, Locusts, Reapers, Chicago Grays, Mayflowers, or the Chicago Letter-Carriers preferred. Address R. C. Hudson, No. 466 Racine avenue.

The Big Foots—Tom Daily, P. Whalen, W. Cummings J. Zound, J. Gongon, P. Fogtary, C. O'Neil, E. Morse, J. Golleger—will play all nines 10 years old for any sum. Address T. Daily, Montgomery Ward's, No. 116 Michigan avenue.

General Sporting Notes.

At Clinton, Ill., yesterday, the Clinton club defeated the Bloomington nine by a score of 16 to 3.

At Sumner, Ill., yesterday, the trotting race between Buckskin and Gen. Tucker was won by Buckskin. Time, 2:39.

At Burlington, Ia., yesterday, a 100-yard foot race between Harry Eisenfeld and Tom Wall, colored, was won by Eisenfeld in 11 seconds.

The second game of baseball between the hotel guests and the colored waiters of Hotel Irving at Lake Bluff yesterday resulted in a draw at the end of ten innings, the score being 16 to 16.

FIRST DAY AT SARATOGA.

THE INAUGURAL DAY'S SPORT IS NOT OF A HIGH CLASS.

Small Fields and a Small Attendance—The Flash Stakes Won by Zorling, While Vallera Comes in First in the Travers—Kilden Wins the Elizabeth Stakes at Jerome Park—General News of the Turf.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—[Special.]—The racing season began here today under auspices the reverse of favorable. It sprinkled rain at intervals during the sport, but hardly enough to hurt the track. Then the card was not an attractive one, the fields being light in three of the events. The attendance was just fair and the betting the lightest seen on any regular track this season. There were twenty-two bookmakers, and five could have attended to all the business offered. There was more money invested the last day at Washington Park than would be bet here in two weeks if today's offering afforded a criterion. Both the racing and betting will improve, however. Material improvements have been made at the track, the new betting inclosure being a model of its kind. Then the objectionable chute down the inner field has been abandoned and a longer one substituted, commencing outside the regular mile track. Col. Woodruff is the presiding judge, and Furguson, the starter. The starting was good today. There are about 450 horses here and more prominent stables are on hand than ever before, among them being those of Phil Dwyer, Green Morris, Walcott & Campbell, Lucky Baldwin, Marcus Daly, Bashford Manor, Hough Bros., Dave Gideon, J. E. Pepper, Labold Bros., Byron McClelland, while Green Morris has three horses belonging to Ed Corrigan in training. One of them is the great Huron, who will be specially prepared here for the Futurity stakes. A number of prominent jockeys are here, including Taral, Bergen, Covington, Williams, Stevenson, and Miller. The feature of today's racing was the wonderful speed exhibited by Eon, as he had to be pulled back to such a horse as Judge Morrow. Vallera, the winner of the classic Travers stakes, belongs to the Scoggan Bros., and he won all the way, but didn't have much to beat. Eon and Zorling, the latter winner of the Slash stakes, belong to Phil Dwyer.

First race, five furlongs—La Tosca, 108 pounds (Miller), 1 to 5; Bolero, 106 (Taral), 5 to 1; Gold Dollar, 99 (Stevenson), 20 to 1; Cerberus, 109; Pennyroyal, 108; and Festina, 98, 50 to 1 each. Pennyroyal led until half way down the homestretch, when she was passed by La Tosca and Bolero, La Tosca, driven out, winning by a neck, Bolero two lengths before Pennyroyal. Time, 1:02.

Second race, mile and a furlong—Eon, 124 pounds (Taral), 1 to 6; Judge Morrow, 122 (Covington), 4 to 1; Text, 122 (French), 40 to 1. Judge Morrow led for nearly a mile, when Eon, hard held, passed him and won. Pulling-up time, 1:58.

Third race, Travers Stakes—Vallera, 122 pounds (Williams), 4 to 5; Hoodlum, 122 (Bergen), 6 to 5; Silver King, 115 (Taral), 7 to 1. The pace was nothing but a slow gallop for a mile and a furlong, with Vallera two lengths in the lead. Both Hoodlum and Silver King made a brush entering the straight, but Vallera always had the race safe and won easily by two lengths, Hoodlum five before the King. Time, 2:49.

Eleven started in the Flash Stakes, half a mile, for 2-year-olds, with Zorling, 108 pounds (Bergen), at 2 to 1; Promenade, 108 (Williams), 4 to 1; Bengal, 106 (Taral), 6 to 1; Leonawell, 111 (Anderson), 7 to 1; and liberal odds against Charade, 118; Furnish, 111; Rio Grande, 106; Tom Tough, 111; Fauvette, 103; Nettie B., 103; and Forest, 111. The start was pretty fair, Zorling and Bengal having a shade the best of it. The pair ran nearly lapped into the stretch, when Bengal gave it up and Zorling had everything her own way, afterwards winning easily by two lengths from Promenade, Tom Tough a good third. Time, 45¾.

Eleven started in the seven furlongs selling, Snowball, 110 pounds (Taral); Calceum, 107 (Bergen); and Reporter, 119 (Anderson), being each at 3 to 1; Jake Saunders, 113 (Covington), was at 15 to 1, with long odds against the others. The lot ran pretty well bunched until the homestretch was reached, where Calceum, Jake Saunders, and Snowball drew away, and the three finished in that order nearly a length apart. Time—1:30¾.

LIGHT CARD AT MONMOUTH.

Kildeer Victorious in the Elizabeth Stakes—The Other Events.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—A light card was presented by the Monmouth Park management at Jerome Park today and it attracted but a limited attendance. The Elizabeth Stakes for 3-year-old fillies and the Harvest Handicap were the interesting features of the day's sport. The former brought out six young ladies of fashionable breeding. Reckon was a decided favorite. Littlefield rode her without sense or judgment, racing off in the lead at a great rate and killing her chances before a mile had been covered. Kildeer then drew out and won in the easiest possible manner. Nellie Bly came with a fine burst of speed in the last quarter, but had lain out of her ground too long and never quite got up. She was, however, a good second, Reckon was third. Palfiena fell at the post.

Only Demuth, Raceland, and Westchester ran in the Harvest Handicap, at a mile and a quarter. Demuth had a great pull in the weights and was made a 1 to 2 favorite. He won easily, Murphy taking him out at the start and making a lively pace. Raceland ran second and Westchester was beaten off. The race was one of the fastest ever run at Jerome Park, the time being 2:11¾.

In the first race the winner turned up in S. S. Brown's maiden 3-year-old, May Win, at 7, 8, and 10 to 1 in the betting. He won without difficulty, Covington riding. Long Dance, the favorite at 3 to 5, was second, hard ridden to beat Kingmaker for the place.

In the fourth race Ha'penny was the favorite over Fremont, but the latter made play and won as he pleased. Acilojam made the running and will soon do to back when in his proper class. He finished a good second. Ha'penny was third. Mr. Withers' Warpaint colt was the only other starter.

After a long retirement old Patrocles came to life in the sixth race and was backed by a shrewd party, not only in the betting ring but in all the city pool-rooms. He did not win, however. Sirocco made the whole of the running and finished in front by two lengths. Daisy Woodruff was second, Patrocles third. Sirocco was entered to be sold for $1,500, and J. E. McDonald, the owner of Daisy Woodruff, ran his price up to $2,805, at which he was bought in, notwithstanding Pierre Lorillard's frantic cries to his trainer to let him go. Following are the summaries of all the races:

First race, handicap sweepstakes at $20 each, with $1,000 added, mile and a sixteenth—May Win, 98 pounds (A. Covington), 6 to 1; Long Dance, 120 (Clayton), 3 to 5; Kingmaker, 110 (Doggett), 12 to 5; Sorrento, 107 (G. Taylor), 25 to 1; Edgar Johnson, 111 (Barnes), 8 to 1. Time, 1:53.

Second race, the Elizabeth Stakes, for 3-year-olds fillies at $50 each, with $1,500 added, mile and a furlong—Kildeer, 117 pounds (Taylor), 5 to 1; Nellie Bly, 117 (Murphy), 3 to 1; Reckon, 117 (F. Littlefield), 6 to 5; Nutbrown, 102 (Weber), 30 to 1; Palfiena, 101 (Barnes), 8 to 1; Flavilia, 107 (Daggett), 8 to 1. Time, 1:59.

Third race, the Harvest Handicap, at $50 each, with $1,750 added, one mile and a quarter—Demuth, 113 pounds (Murphy), 1 to 2; Raceland, 125 (Barnes), 5 to 2; Westchester, 108¾ (Littlefield), 6 to 1. Time, 2:11¾.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, six furlongs—Fremont, 120 pounds (Barnes), 9 to 5; Acilojam, 96 (Weber), 15 to 1; Ha'penny, 112 (Murphy), 7 to 10; Warpaint colt, 112 (Doggett), 10 to 1. Time, 1:19.

Fifth race, the Seaside Stakes, a welterweight handicap at $20 each, with $1,000 added, six furlongs—Silver Prince, 128 pounds (Murphy), 4 to 5; Miss Sam, 112 (Taylor), 3 to 1; St. Pancras, 98 (Midgley), 15 to 1; Gretchen, 108 (Weber), 20 to 1. Time, 1:18¾.

Sixth race, selling, sweepstakes at $20 each with $1,000 added, weights 7 pounds above the scale, five furlongs—Sirocco, 110 pounds (Taylor), 8 to 5; Daisy Woodruff, 103 (W. Midgley), 4 to 1; Patrocles, 102 (Doggett), 8 to 5; Schoolboy, 92 (Weber), 6 to 1; Roquefort, 102 (McDonald), 10 to 1; Senator, 99 (Bailey), 20 to 1; Punster Jr., 99 (Costello), 15 to 1; Norwood, 110 (Littlefield), 8 to 1. Time, 1:02¾.

Entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, free handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to the third, three-quarters of a mile—Volunteer II., 116 pounds; Arab, 108; Heathen, 107; Patrocles, 110; Queen of Trumps, Orageuse, 113; Vintage Time filly, 99.

Second race, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds that have not won $1,000 of $10 each, with $1,000 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, three-quarters of a mile—Dr. Wilcox, 118 pounds; Alcalde, Kilkenny, Lamplighter, 113; Invermore filly, 110.

Third race, sweepstakes for maiden 3-year-olds at $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, weights ten pounds below the scale, fourteen hundred yards—Vanquisher, Sir George, Maywood, Catlin, Donohue, Register, 112 pounds; Laurel, 107.

Fourth race, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, to carry seven pounds above the scale, the winner to be sold at auction, five furlongs straight—Wah Jim, 112 pounds; Prohibition, Hamilton, 109; Disappointment, 106; Knapsack, Fagot, 104; Absconder, 98; Little Hopes filly, 96.

Fifth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, of $10 each with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, the winner to be sold at auction, 400 yards—Vintage Time filly, 102 pounds; Fernwood, Celia, 90.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, with $750 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third, the short steeplechase course—Futurity, 152 pounds; Delaware, 143; Westmoreland, 147; Troy, 145; Gladiator, 144; Rory O'Moore, Bassanio, 140; Ecarte, Fountain, 134.

Results at Eminence.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—[Special.]—At Eminence today the rain made the track heavy, but the two races decided were productive of good sport. Ready Boy, by Arnold, won the 2:29 class, Prince Egbert second, Col. Tom third. Best time, 2:32¾. Rob Wilkes, by Bourbon Wilkes, won the 2:50 class, Lady Euclide second, Kokomis third. Best time, 2:43¾.

Results at Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—The event of the day was the free-for-all trot. It was won by Ella E., owned by E. J. Evans, Dubuque, Ia., in three straight heats. Best time, 2:28¾. In the 2:39 trot Future Gilbert won in three straight heats. Best time, 2:40. In the 2-year-old race Konie won. Time, 3:07. The running race, half mile dash, was won by Lucy Day. Time, :51¾.

Racing on the Aurora Track.

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—The attendance at the races today was the largest so far of the meeting. Fully 4,000 people were present. In the 2:27 class pacing race Alexandar Dumas took first money, Kasas Jack second. Time, 2:24. Romeo won the free-for-all pacing race, with Betty Jones second. Time, 2:20½.

SETS CONGRESS ASIDE.

SUPT. OWEN ABROGATES THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Decision That the St. Louis Tin Man May Import Mechanics—More Plate Printers Discharged by Capt. Meredith—Not Enough Candidates to Fill Positions Open in the Army—The Plan to Ruin Mr. Blaine's Health—Engraving of Subsidiary Coins—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Supt. Owen, of the Immigration Bureau, will be famous tomorrow. He has repealed the Contract Labor law for the benefit of a St. Louis stamping company, said to be that of ex-Congressman Niedringhaus. The pith of his opinion, rendered by letter, is that the law is elastic and does not apply to new industries which want to employ skilled labor till they become established. The St. Louis company wanted to import tin workers, and sent a letter to the Treasury Department asking how the law was to be construed. In a rather bombastic reply Supt. Owen says it is to be construed to let in the tinplate workers from abroad because there being none such in the United States they do not come in competition with American workmen. After the tinplate industries become established he says it will then be in violation of the law to import these skilled workers. In his letter Supt. Owen discusses the aim of the contract labor law, which he says was intended to lessen the competition of cheap foreign labor. He speaks also of foreign influence percolating the body politic and of dagos employed on the railroads. He says the Immigration law of last session of which he was the author modified in some respects the contract law. This is news.

Secretary Foster is away, and it cannot be learned tonight that any of the Treasury officials were consulted in the ruling. Solicitor Hepburn is the law officer of the Treasury Department, but there is nothing to show that his legal opinion was asked. Mr. Owen was a preacher before he went to Congress, and is perhaps excusable for the belief that a subordinate executive officer can repeal a law of Congress. That is what his tinplate ruling amounts to in the opinion of those who have heard it. The Immigration Bureau, over which he presides, is not charged specially in the enforcement of the Contract Labor law. If possible Secretary Foster will find a way out of the trouble into which Owen has plunged the department by getting an opinion from the proper legal officers and ignoring the department's letter to the St. Louis stamping company. This can be done on the ground that the letter was not the official declaration of the department because the Superintendent of Immigration had no authority in the premises.

Supt. Owen's intended liberality to the tinplate manufacturers is the more notable because of the strictness with which he construes the law in other directions. Recently in an interview he made known his sympathy with the Chicago Molders' Union in its protest against the importation of foreign "sculptors" to do what is known as staff work on the World's Fair buildings. Attorney-General Miller had already given the legal decision of the Department of Justice construing the rights of foreign employés at the Fair. The decision was probably broad enough to cover the foreign "sculptors" and to let them in. But this did not worry the new Superintendent of Immigration and he made known his purpose to keep the staff-workers out.

MORE PLATE PRINTERS GONE.

Capt. Meredith Had to Discharge Them for Getting Drunk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Some of the possibilities of too much outside influence are seen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing just now. The struggle Capt. Meredith has been making to maintain discipline and keep up the efficiency of the bureau has been often told, and attention was brought to the fact that Jordan, a discharged plate printer whose reinstatement the Knights of Labor demanded, had gone into the lucrative business of keeping a saloon. The rules of the order are against this, yet Jordan kept his membership and had the whole force of the organization back of him. Recently the work of the bureau has been increased. This was due to the printing of increased circulation for national banks and the refunding of the 4½s. The plate printers were therefore allowed extra time and given a chance to make more money. A gang of them improved the opportunity by getting drunk, quitting work themselves, and interfering with those who wanted to work. The efficiency of the bureau would have been greatly impaired if Chief Meredith had not begun by promptly discharging the faithless employés, and he is still at it. The incident is not an uncommon one with large employers of labor, but it is noteworthy because of the consequences which may arise. Such of the discharged employés as belong to the Knights of Labor have a "grievance" against the chief. According to the doctrine laid down by Powderly and his fellow-dictators of the Executive committee, the chief had no right to discharge the men without first getting the consent of the Knights. But they having been discharged, the organization claims the right to put them back in their old places. This was the issue they made with Secretary Foster in behalf of Saloonkeeper Jordan and six other discharged Knights. It was the Secretary's refusal to admit this right which called out Powderly's abusive letters and the threat that the Knights would "get even" by defeating McKinley in Ohio this fall. Had Secretary Foster yielded the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would now be in the hands of an oath-bound mob.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

Not Enough Candidates for Lieutenancies to Fill the Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—"For the first time in five years," said Maj. MacArthur of the War Department today, "there are more vacancies in Lieutenancies in the army than there are successful applicants to fill them. Congress during its last session provided for this emergency by declaring that there should be appointed twenty-four young Americans from civil life to positions in the United States army. Nineteen of these young men representing, with the possible exception of the Pacific slope, every section of the country have passed successfully a mental and physical examination. Just as soon as their examination papers are finished being marked their commissions will be ready for them, and within ten days from that time they will be drawing pay from Uncle Samuel. There has been a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon the President and the War Department for these places, and the applicants have been carefully selected in making such appointments. One of the reasons for the existence of so many vacancies in the army at present arises from the fact that the unlimited retired list of the army contains so many vacant places. All the graduates from West Point this year have been assigned to troops and regiments, and yet there is an abundance of room at the top of the army list. I do not remember in all my experience as an army officer when there were so many officers eligible for retirement under the provisions of the act of Congress making it compulsory for them to leave the army upon attaining the age of 64 years, and of course their juniors are profiting by this condition of affairs."

ASSAULT UPON A STATESMAN.

Who Is Inventing All the Lies About Blaine's Health, and Why?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—The *Star* continued its contributions to the literature of Secretary Blaine's health last night in the following article:

The persistent effort to make it appear that Mr. Blaine is in a very precarious state of health is beginning to attract the serious attention of men who are active in politics. Some who have heretofore been disposed to regard the publications on the subject as midsummer "fakes" are now talking of it as a matter worthy of attention; not that they believe that there is any truth in the reports, but because they have become interested to discover the motive for the assault. Nearly every time Mr. Blaine's name has come before the public in connection with the Presidency stories of shattered health have been insidiously circulated. One of the most astute politicians in any way connected with the administration, one who holds a high position and has long been prominent in public life, said today: "I am greatly puzzled by this seemingly systematic assault upon Mr. Blaine. I am perfectly satisfied that Mr. Blaine's health is not such as to alarm his friends. I know in a general way that the alarming stories are false. At first I thought they were merely the result of the dull season and that writers were trying to excite the interest of the public by circulating reports about a man in whom everyone is interested. I am convinced now that there is something more than that in this business. I cannot conceive of anyone who could have both the motive and the inclination to resort to such means of frightening Mr. Blaine out of the Presidential race, but that there is some settled purpose to be served I am convinced. I have not been able to get at the bottom of it. Like most men of his nervous, energetic temperament, Mr. Blaine is easily alarmed about his health, and there is an impression in the minds of some that he would not accept the nomination for the Presidency if he thought the worry of the campaign would injure his health. It looks to me as if there were a purpose to provoke Mr. Blaine to some hasty action, such as a public declaration that he would not accept the nomination, which would put him beyond the reach of the popular call for him as a leader. But who would have the disposition to do this in such a way?"

STILL TAKING SEALSKINS.

Vessels at the Kodiak Islands Turn Their Catch Over to Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Word has been received at the Treasury Department that a number of sealing craft, schooners and steamers, rendezvousing near Kodiak Islands, in Alaskan waters, have delivered upwards of 5,000 skins to representatives of English and Canadian firms. There were about forty Canadian vessels in the group and but two American craft—Hamilton Lewis and Welster—which discharged 1,000 skins in all. Among the Canadian schooners was the famous Sayward, now the subject of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, this vessel having 921 skins in its hold. "These skins were probably taken," said Capt. Shephard of the revenue marine service this afternoon, "in the waters of the North Pacific and before the sealers entered Bering Sea, where the United States and British men-of-war are stationed to prevent poaching or other sealing depredations. It is unlikely that any of them had received or learned of the instructions sent out on this subject by both Governments and consequently no seizures have been made for Bering sea sealing prior to June 1, 1891. An impression prevails too that Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British Commissioners to investigate the seal islands, went to the Pribyloffs in a man-of-war placed at their disposal by the British government. As a matter of fact, however, they sailed the 15th of this month for the seal fisheries in a chartered steamer, the Danube. Three vessels of the Canadian sealing fleet have been lost this season, the Adele and Martha being wrecked, and the Mascotte was blown up by an explosion in her hold."

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

All the Arrangements Completed for the Purchase of the Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—"All the arrangements have been completed," remarked Acting Secretary of War Grant this afternoon, "for the purchase by the government of the Lake Superior Canal, for which Congress appropriated $350,000 at its last session. After several conferences with the Attorney-General on the subject the conclusion was reached that the canal must be bought in the interest of navigation, and thus this course has been ratified at the War Department. Papers of every description relating to title deeds, rights of way, and other questions likely to cause a dispute were sent today over to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and I am glad to be able to say that the matter is now out of our hands. There is no reservation whatever of the fund appropriated for certain property adjacent to the canal, but the instructions of Congress have been followed literally and in obedience to what is deemed to subserve the interests of commerce. That was undoubtedly what Congress meant when the money was appropriated, and it did not take long for the Attorney-General and myself to come to an agreement. What the Treasury people will do on the subject remains to be seen, but I do not see how they can evade the payment of the money for this canal."

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Changes to Be Made in the Figures on Subsidiary Coin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—[Special.]—Director Leach of the Mint has decided upon a radical change in the small coins issued by the government, such as dimes, quarters, and half-dollars. With this end in view he has instructed the engravers at the Philadelphia Mint to prepare and submit designs to the Secretary of the Treasury which will insure more uniformity in the issues of subsidiary silver coin. Instead of the sitting figure of the Goddess of Liberty which now marks the obverse of these coins it is the idea of the director to have a medallion similar to that of America which now adorns the face of the silver dollar. There is no competition in the matter, as was recently the case in connection with the proposed changes in the "buzzard dollars" but the government engravers will do all of the work of designing and casting.

Chapman Gets His Land.

Acting Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of Henry Chapman vs. the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road company of Oregon, involving the title of Chapman to an odd-numbered section of land within the limits of a withdrawal of land for the benefit of the road by the land office. The Commissioner's decision was in favor of Chapman. The contention of the company in appealing the case was that the certificate by the Governor of the due completion of the wagon road constituted a withdrawal from settlement of the lands in question, the United States having granted them to the State of Oregon in aid of the construction of wagon roads. The Acting Secretary holds that as Chapman made entry and prosecuted it to successful completion without the filing of any protest by the company it gave him a valid title to the land.

General Capital Gossip.

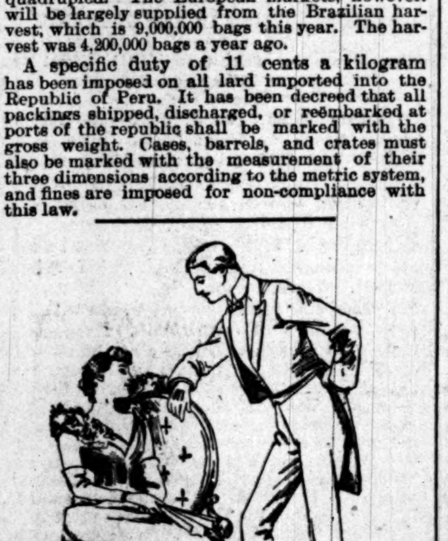
Lieut. John F. Meigs of the United States navy has been ordered before the Retiring Board for examination as to his fitness for retirement from active duty.

The Representative Citizens' committee selected for the purpose has prepared an address extending to the Grand Army of the Republic a hearty invitation to hold its national encampment in 1892 in this city.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued a circular to customs officers in which he says that lottery tickets and the printed advertisements, etc., which usually accompany them are liable to seizure and forfeiture as prohibited importations. They should be held and treated as forfeited goods.

The coffee harvest of Guatemala for 1890 will reach 700,000 quintals, representing $16,000,000. In ten years the production has more than doubled, and the price realized has more than quadrupled. The European markets, however, will be largely supplied from the Brazilian harvest, which is 9,000,000 bags this year. The harvest was 4,200,000 bags a year ago.

A specific duty of 11 cents a kilogram has been imposed on all lard imported into the Republic of Peru. It has been decreed that all packings shipped, discharged, or reëmbarked at ports of the republic shall be marked with the gross weight. Cases, barrels, and crates must also be marked with the measurement of their three dimensions according to the metric system, and fines are imposed for non-compliance with this law.



He—"It is understood that this is to be merely a summer flirtation?"
She—"Of course."
He—"Everything is to be returned when we break?"
She—"Everything."
He—"Good. I think we may with safety take a moonlight stroll. Will you take my arm?"—*Life*.

New Bank for Peoria, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Auditor Pavey today issued a permit to organize the Bank of Commerce at Peoria to Almon G. Danforth, H. H. Fahenstock, C. A. Davis, Homer W. McCoy, Charles R. Wheeler, and B. F. Rhodehamel. The capital stock is to be $100,000.

Insomnia and all nervous diseases cured by Electropoise; 96 State street.

HIT HARD BY WABASH.

WESTERN PASSENGER AFFAIRS BECOMING BADLY DEMORALIZED.

Valuable Aid Afforded the Alton by Gould's Road—The Latter Repudiates Its Agreement Regarding Grand Army Rates—Charlton's Diplomatic Letter to Finley—Wabash Caught Cutting Hard-Coal Rates—M. Knight's Discharge to Be Demanded—Other Railway News.

Western passenger affairs are mixed badly and unless existing troubles can be adjusted speedily the association is sure to go to pieces. The Alton is exploding one bombshell after another in the ranks of the association and it has received an ally lately (the Wabash) which materially strengthens its position. The Wabash is becoming troublesome and its defection is giving the association more to think about than the fight with the Alton. Not only has the Wabash joined hands with the Alton, allowing it to ticket its Grand Army business to Detroit over its line, but it has repudiated its agreement with Western roads and made arrangements to suit itself. Yesterday the Wabash announced a rate of $8 for the round trip from St. Louis and other Mississippi River points on its line to Detroit. This is a cut of $5, the regular rate being $13. Mr. Charlton quickly took advantage of this and informed Chairman Finley that he would add the $8 rate announced by the Wabash to the reduced $6.50 rate between St. Louis and Kansas City, making the through rate from Kansas City to Detroit and return $14.50. In addition Mr. Charlton sent the following communication to Mr. Finley, which, like all of Mr. Charlton's epistles, is quite interesting reading:

We find it necessary to revise our advices to you on the question of G. A. R. rates. At all points on our lines in Illinois we come in direct competition with the Central Traffic Association lines and their connections, and shall have to adopt Central Traffic limits and form of ticket to Detroit and return. This is in accordance with the usual rule in such cases, which we have followed for a number of years and which we always followed while a member of the Western Passenger Association, and feel that we must continue to follow in self-defense. What we do for veterans in Illinois we cannot consistently decline to do for veterans in Missouri. If even it were not a discrimination under the law it would be a discrimination in fact to give more favorable terms to veterans from Illinois than from Missouri. We shall therefore adopt Central Traffic ticket and limits on all our lines in Illinois and Missouri. We are unable to understand why your association did not do this, and why you are less generous to the veterans than the Central Traffic Association. We are not prepared to follow your course and prefer to follow that of the Central Traffic Association on business grounds, and also because at the least we intend to treat the veterans as generously as any of our competitors or connections. We would be glad to do more for them if we could do so without creating a disturbance, but we cannot do less than we are now doing. We trust that you will see that all this is unavoidable. Your association has acted on this question without conference with us and without giving us an opportunity to vote, and entirely regardless of our wishes and interests. We are not disposed to imitate you in this respect, and shall, as far as possible with safety to our interests, conform to the general situation, and shall advise you frankly of anything which we feel compelled to do.

In justice to our St. Louis gateway and to put it on a perfect footing of equality with other gateways we have had to make a rate of $6.50, Kansas City to St. Louis and return. The Ohio and Mississippi have tendered us a basing rate of $10.50 from St. Louis to Cincinnati and return, and have demanded that we shall put Cincinnati on a footing of equality as to reduced rates with other important points. We cannot legally decline to use rates tendered us, and which it is demanded we shall place in effect, and we have, therefore, made a rate of $17 from Kansas City to Cincinnati and return.

Grand Army tickets to Chicago proper and return, to St. Louis proper and return, and to Cincinnati and return, will be sold July 31, Aug. 1 and 2, good going for continuous trip to destination on or before Aug. 3, and good for continuous return passage to and including Aug. 18. This, as you will see, is in strict accordance with Central Traffic limits on tickets to Detroit and return.

We have been importuned to make longer limits, but we have done what we think is at least measurably fair to the Grand Army, and at the same time have taken into account the views of some members of your association and have endeavored, as far as we can, to protect you in the direction in which you appear to desire protection, and have done our best to preclude in every way any demoralization of rates. It will be the fault of your association and not of the Chicago and Alton if any trouble ensues. We have sought to prevent any friction, and if there is any feeling of that kind on the part of your association it must be remembered that it could have been avoided to a large extent, if not entirely, if you had permitted conference with the Chicago and Alton and placed us on a footing of perfect equality in voting power with any member of your association. This you have throughout carefully abstained from doing, and if any evil arises therefrom it must be laid at your door.

We have conferred with the most conservative line in your association, and one of our foremost competitors, and also with the most conservative lines west of the Missouri River, and our action not only meets with their approval, but has been solicited by them. Lines west of the river urged us to do more than we have done. We feel that we could not consistently or effectively do more than our connections permitted us to do. We have gone to the full limit of what the Central Traffic Association permitted to be done, and we are unable to go beyond that because we cannot practically do so without the consent and help of our connections. If the Grand Army has not got all that it wishes and all that it requires the fault does not lie with the Chicago and Alton.

On our part there will be strict adherence to everything laid down herein, unless we are forced to do otherwise in consequence of adverse action on the part of our competitors.

The arrangements heretofore made by the Western Passenger Association regarding Grand Army rates are knocked into a cocked hat by the action of the Wabash and Alton, and it is hard to see how general demoralization in rates can be prevented. Chairman Finley issued a call for a meeting of the general passenger agents of the roads in the association to be held at his office Saturday morning to consider the situation and agree, if possible, upon measures that will prevent more serious complications.

CAUGHT CUTTING COAL RATES.

Discovery Made That the Wabash Has Filed a Reduced Tariff.

For some time the Chicago coal shippers have been complaining that they are forced out of the hard-coal traffic owing to the cutting of rates from Toledo and Buffalo direct via St. Louis to Missouri River points, and they have been urging the Chicago roads to give them rates that would enable them to compete against the St. Louis lines. As positive proof could not be adduced showing that the rates via St. Louis were being cut, the Chicago lines did not feel inclined to grant the prayer of the Chicago shippers, alleging as a reason that to make such reductions would cause general demoralization in coal rates. During the last week or two the diversion of hard-coal traffic from Toledo to Missouri River points via St. Louis became so pronounced that some Chicago officials thought it wise to make an investigation. They asked the Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to inform them whether any of the lines running from Toledo to the Missouri River had filed with the commission a tariff at reduced rates on hard coal. The reply came that the Wabash in connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas several weeks ago had filed a tariff on hard coal from Toledo and Buffalo to points in Kansas as far north as Junction City at a rate of 70 cents per ton less than the agreed rate or than could be made via Chicago.

This information has stirred up the officials of the Chicago west-bound roads, and it is believed they will reduce their tariff on hard coal at once. By filing the reduced tariff with the commission the Wabash conformed with the provisions of the Inter-State law, but, it is claimed, violated the Western Traffic Association agreement. It is understood a demand will be made at once that Traffic Manager Knight of the Wabash be given the same dose of medicine that was administered a short time ago to Traffic Manager Leeds of the Missouri Pacific—namely: the peremptory discharge of the offending official. This would be rather rough on Mr. Knight, as he is now under indictment for alleged violation of the Inter-State law in giving rebates to East St. Louis shippers.

Much of the hard coal from Toledo has been shipped over the Missouri Pacific and it is believed this road has manipulated the rates, although so far as known it has not filed a tariff with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL DEPOT.

It Will Be a Temporary $300,000 Affair on the Old Site.

President Ledyard of the Michigan Central was in the city yesterday and was closeted all day with officials of the Illinois Central discussing plans for the construction of a temporary passenger depot on the site of the present ruin. What conclusion was reached could not be learned, but it is understood the intention is to build a structure on the site of the present one, the cost of which is not to exceed $300,000. After securing the coveted site on the Lake-Front south of Randolph street it is the scheme to convert this temporary depot into freight-houses. Both the Michigan Central and Illinois Central people are satisfied they cannot transact their business during the World's Fair in the ruin which now serves as a depot, but they are disinclined to erect an expensive permanent structure on that site, because it does not afford sufficient space to give the roads the accommodations they will need. Being unable to secure a new site between Randolph and Monroe at present no alternative is left them but to erect a temporary depot on the site of the old one.

GOULD PASSES THROUGH OMAHA.

Seemingly More Interested in Nebraska Crops Than in Railway Problems.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—[Special.]—Jay Gould and party arrived in Omaha this morning and proceeded West on the main line of the Union Pacific at 2 p. m. en route to Denver, Cheyenne, and Salt Lake. An effort was made to elicit information from Mr. Gould concerning matters in the railroad world, but with his customary wariness he eluded all attempts in that direction, and returned only evasive answers. The subject of joint agencies, a pet project of Mr. Gould's, was broached, and he was asked if it was still his intention to push their establishment in the larger cities. "There is no use pushing that matter as long as all the roads are not in the association," replied Mr. Gould. "When the proper time comes the matter will be pushed as far as it is deemed expedient."

"Is it a fact that the action of the Western Passenger Association towards the Alton is for the purpose of whipping that road into the Western Traffic Association?" was the next question.

"I don't know anything about that," replied Mr. Gould, shortly.

"Is it true that several of the roads in the Western Traffic Association will ask that ex-Traffic Manager Leeds of the Missouri Pacific be reinstated?"

"I don't know. They may, possibly."

"Is Mr. Leeds going to be reinstated?"

"I don't know."

"How long is the freight war in the Southern territory to be continued?"

"How are your crops in Nebraska?" replied Mr. Gould, blandly.

Favoring St. Louis Nail Shippers.

The Wabash, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern gave notice yesterday that July 20 they will put in effect a rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds on nails from St. Louis direct to St. Paul, claiming they must make this rate to meet the competition of the Missouri River steamboat lines. The regular rate from St. Louis to St. Paul on nails is 21 cents and from Chicago 20 cents. It is quite likely the action of the St. Louis-St. Paul lines will lead to serious trouble, as the Chicago roads cannot afford to allow such a discrimination against the Chicago nail mills. Unless the rate from this city is reduced to correspond with the rate from St. Louis the Chicago nail industries would be driven out of the Northwestern markets. The pretext of the St. Louis lines, that the competition of the river lines compelled them to make the reduced rate, is claimed to be a subterfuge, and it is said the sole object was to favor the St. Louis nail mills.

Decided in Favor of McKeen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—The long-pending suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stockholders against W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia, for over $1,000,000, was decided in favor of the defendant today. The suit grew out of the celebrated Ives-Stayner deal, by which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton people claim to have lost $1,850,000. The court holds that McKeen's part in the transaction was not fraudulent, as charged, but that he performed fully his contract. The case therefore was dismissed.

Abbott and the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—J. N. Abbott, assistant to President Hill of the Great Northern, decided to tender his resignation some weeks ago, and though no official announcement has been made the matter is practically settled. Mr. Abbott is at present in New York City. There is a well-founded rumor that he will remain with the Great Northern, but in a different capacity.

Railroad Notes.

The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association held its regular meeting yesterday. It was agreed to make a rate of 10 cents on wagons, vehicles, etc., Chicago to Jackson, Toledo, and Detroit. East-bound rates same as west-bound. It was also decided to make a minimum rate of 80 cents per ton on pig-iron. No other business of public interest was transacted.

The Michigan Central has leased the entire Dearborn street front on the fourth floor of the Monadnock Building, corner of Dearborn and Jackson streets, where its general offices, which are now in the Adams Express Building, will be located about Jan. 1 next. The present quarters of the company are inadequate for its rapidly increasing business, but the new offices will afford it all the conveniences and space it will require for several years.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Edwin Lee Brown.

The funeral of the late Edwin Lee Brown was held at his former home in the Ontario flats at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was private, and except the family only a few of the dead man's intimate friends were present. The Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor of the Swedenborgian church of the New Temple officiated. The Schumann Ladies' Quartette furnished the music. The pallbearers were Messrs. Arthur W. Landon, W. A. James, Judge William Barnum, E. H. Sergeant, B. F. Culver, and George Van Zandt. At the close of the simple services the friends were given an opportunity of looking for the last time upon the face of the dead man. The body was then taken to Graceland for interment.

The Executive committee of the Citizens' Association of Chicago has passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Edwin Lee Brown, who was for fourteen years a member of this Executive committee and who has filled the offices of Vice-President and President of this association and has been actively connected with its operations since its organization, has been removed from us by death; be it

Resolved, That in the demise of Mr. Brown the Citizens' Association has lost one of its most honored and valuable members and the City of Chicago one of its most active and useful citizens. No one who has enjoyed the companionship of Mr. Brown in the detail of such public duties as are voluntarily undertaken by men of the highest character can but regret that the community has been deprived of his example and his usefulness. The Secretary is directed to send to his family a copy of this resolution, signed by the President and himself.

Isaac N. Stoddard.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—Isaac N. Stoddard, President of the Plymouth (Mass.) National Bank, died suddenly of heart trouble this morning, aged 79 years. He was born at Upton and graduated at Amherst in the class of '32. He went to Plymouth in 1833 to teach the high school and was appointed Collector of the Port by President Harrison in 1841 and next became cashier of the Plymouth National Bank and President in 1879. He was also at the time of his death President of the Plymouth Mills, Vice-President of the Pilgrim Society, trustee of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was treasurer of the Pilgrim Society for many years. He leaves five sons and four daughters. One son, Col. William P. Stoddard, was on Gov. Brackett's staff. Col. E. B. Stoddard of Worcester is a brother of the dead man.

William Corbin.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—The Hon. William Corbin, father of Capt. Edwin Corbin of Chicago, died this morning of Bright's disease after a long illness. He was 66 years old and came to Michigan in 1843. He has held various important public offices, beside occupying a prominent place in business and social circles. He was twice Mayor of this city, served several terms in the State Legislature, and assisted in framing the Constitution of '67. Mr. Corbin was a thirty-three degree Mason and also stood high in Odd-Fellowship.

William H. Merritt.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 23.—Col. William H. Merritt of Des Moines died early this morning at the home of Mrs. Green, this city, at the age of 71 years. Col. Merritt was at one time prominent in Iowa politics. He was Democratic candidate for Governor in 1864, and was Postmaster of Des Moines under Cleveland. He served during the war, and at one time was Colonel on McClellan's staff.

WILLIAM HACKER DYING.

HE WAS THE BEST AUTHORITY ON RITUALISTIC FREE MASONRY.

The Author of Several Standard Works on Masonry, and His Name Is Familiar to the Fraternity All Over the Globe—A Train on the Wabash Road in Iowa Tumbles Over an Embankment—General Northwestern News.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—William Hacker is slowly sinking, and a few hours more will close his eventful life. For many years he has been known throughout this and European countries as the best authority upon the ritualistic work of Free Masonry. He is the author of several standard works of Masonry, and his name is familiar to the fraternity in all quarters of the globe. He has lived an exemplary life, and at the age of 82 is tranquilly going to rest without a stain upon his good name or a mistake to mar the beauty of a useful and well-spent life.

TRAIN GOES OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Two Persons Seriously Injured and Several Bruised, but None Killed.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—This morning at 7 o'clock St. Louis train No. 7 on the Wabash road was wrecked about thirty-five miles east of Des Moines. A broken rail caused the accident and three coaches were plunged down an embankment. Fifteen people were in the sleeper and in the first coach. Of this number four were injured, none fatally. J. L. Piel of New York was considerably bruised about the body, and a lady and her little girl from Ottumwa were also injured. The fact that the train was running at a slow rate of speed at the time of the accident was all that prevented worse results.

Thrown from a Car and Killed.

DECATUR, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Miss Hattie Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Frances Lockwood of Elgin, Ill., met her death at 9:30 o'clock tonight in an accident on the Decatur Short Line Electric railway coming in from Riverside Park, and several other persons were more or less seriously injured. Two were the Misses Smith of West Wood street, who were taken home in a carriage. There had been a balloon ascension at the park, and 5,000 people were there. The cars were packed coming to the city. Miss Lockwood was in a trailer near the front platform. Going down the grade at Cantrell and Webster street the sudden jerk of the motor-car as it turned on Webster street caused the trailer to leave the rails, and it ran out on the brick pavement. The sudden lurch threw Miss Lockwood off the car under the front wheels, and she was killed outright.

Result of the Plattsmouth Explosion.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 23.—[Special.]—The scene of last night's explosion was visited today by vast crowds. The Coroner's inquest was held this morning, but adjourned until tomorrow morning. The body of Charles Hasemyer, the fireman on the ill-fated engine, will be shipped to Louisville. He was a member of the Burlington Voluntary Relief Fund and of the Louisville Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The body of John Pardruba, the wiper, has been turned over to his relatives and his remains will be buried tomorrow. Frank Maurer, the man badly injured, was resting easily this morning, and the physician believes that unless he takes a turn for the worse he will recover.

Whirled to Probable Death.

LYONS, Neb., July 23.—[Special.]—A probably fatal accident has occurred here in the Lyons roller-mills. While playing near the cleaning department of the mill the clothing of the 10-year-old son of William Brink caught on the line shaft of the cleaner. He was whirled around with frightful velocity. At every revolution of the shaft the boy's head and shoulders struck against the waste-box with terrible force. His screams for help were answered by an attendent in the mill, who turned off the water power and disengaged the lad from the shaft. His arms were broken and one side of his face and body frightfully bruised and beaten.

Sells Fish in Spite of White Caps.

DECATUR, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Elias Moore, the Decatur fish merchant, has received a blood-curdling White-Cap letter warning him to leave town or suffer the consequences. Mr. Moore's wife has left him with four children on his hands. He tried to prove his wife insane, but the jury said she was sane. Moore has property valued at $80,000. The White Caps say he shall turn the property over to his wife and children, but Moore goes right ahead and sells fish.

Rose Zoldoske Taken to Waupun.

LANCASTER, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—The Rose Zoldoske drama, as far as Lancaster is concerned, is over for the present. She was taken to Waupun this morning. There has been a good deal of weeping with her since her sentence, and she is weak and sick, but it was deemed better for her to go than to remain here. She was hurried from the jail to the cars at the moment of starting, so as to avoid too much friction with the curious crowd waiting to see her off.

One of the Ten Forecasters.

LANSING, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—Norman B. Conger, who has been in charge of the signal station here for the last five years, has been appointed one of the ten local forecasters provided for in the transfer of the National Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department. He will be stationed at Detroit, and his territory will embrace Michigan and several adjoining States.

To Try Australia's System.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—The first election in St. Clair County under the Australian law will be held in Shiloh Valley Township Saturday. The election will be held for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue $1,000 of bonds for the erection of a bridge between here and Shiloh Valley. The notices of the election have been posted in accordance with the new law.

Bountiful Harvest in Fayette.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Wheat thrashing is now in full blast in Fayette County, and the quality as well as the quantity of the cereal is extraordinary. One field of eighteen acres yielded an average of thirty-eight bushels per acre and another piece of forty-five acres averaged thirty-four bushels per acre.

A Woman and a Decoy Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—[Special.]—R. L. Read, who is wanted in Grand Rapids, Mich., on a charge of forgery, was arrested here today. He was caught on a decoy letter which was called for at the postoffice by a woman. She was followed and was seen delivering it to Read, who was taken into custody.

Disease Among Iowa Cattle.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23.—[Special.]—Two dispatches received by Gov. Boies from Emmetsburg today announce the presence of a fatal and rapidly spreading disease among the cattle of that section. Assistant State Veterinarian E. E. Sayres of Algona was ordered to investigate at once.

Grandmother and Child Killed.

STATE CENTER, Ia., June 23.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon an old lady, Mrs. Johnson, and a grandchild started across the Chicago and Northwestern tracks near the coal chute at La Moille, seven miles east of here. They were caught by a freight train and both were killed.

Northwestern Notes.

Michael Blake, a farmer aged 50, living near Beloit, Wis., committed suicide yesterday morning.

Lucas Harmsen, a farmer aged 55, committed suicide by shooting himself at midnight last night at Averisel, Allegan County, Mich.

Justice A. M. Craig, ex-Senator A. W. Berggren, and other prominent citizens have subscribed $100,000 stock for a new State bank at Galesburg, Ill.

A brother and sister, Mrs. Alice Ballard and Arzie Waddell, became insane day before yesterday and were last evening taken to the Independence asylum.

The executive committee of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Southeastern Illinois met at Flora yesterday afternoon, and decided to hold a two days' session at Sailor Springs Sept. 8 and 9.

Sullivan, Ill., is building a three-story Masonic temple. There will be six store-rooms on the ground floor, and it is to be steam-heated and furnished with water and electric lights throughout.

The body of William B. Green, a bricklayer, who lived with Lewis Dill, a farmer, four miles from Shelbyville, Ind., was found at an early hour yesterday morning at a stock-well on Dill's premises.

The initial performance of "Tuxedo," by George Thatcher's minstrels, allied with the Rich and Harris Comedy company, was given at the Funk Opera-House, in Lincoln, Neb., last night to a large audience. The piece is a new departure in minstrelsy. It is a combination of farce comedy and the old-time negro minstrels, and kept the audience well amused.

IT WILL FLASH RED EVERY MINUTE.

Change of the Light at Portage River, Lake Superior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on or about Aug. 15, 1891, the light at Portage River, Lake Superior, Mich., will be changed from a fixed white light varied by a red flash every two minutes to a fixed white light varied by a red flash every minute.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 23.—[Special.]—The propeller Preston, one of the Thralls boats, went aground on Cranberry reef last night. The Monarch left here this afternoon to release it. The damage is thought to be light.

Last night seven men went aboard the schooner Sheldon and drove off the non-union men. The Captain and city authorities promised the crew protection and they returned to work this morning. The police recovered their clothing today.

Notes.

The sloop Jim Barnes was sold by John Fox to Margeret Gray for $150.

As the result of hard times in the marine business the steamer J. L. Rumbull, schooner W. H. Hawkins, and tug John Miner are in the hands of the United States Marshal, and will be sold at an early date for debt.

It will cost $15,000 to repair the schooner H. W. Sage, which was taken off the beach at Hammond's Bay, near Cheboygan, after bleaching there two years. It was not worth much more than that when it was wrecked.

The Quito takes wheat from Toledo to Buffalo and the Majestic from Detroit, both at 1½ cents. The big carriers now diverted to the Lake Erie trade have relieved the pressure on the grain market here, and thus allowed rates to be maintained.

The steel steamer Lulu, which F. W. Wheeler is building at Bay City, will be used in towing mahogany timber in the shallow rivers of the Central American coast. At the present rate lake built vessels will be scattered well over the American continent.

The steel steamer Corsica made two trips for ore, one from Escanaba to Ashtabula and the other from Ashland to Cleveland, in nine days and seventeen hours, the boat's gross earnings being about $5,000. This is claimed to be the best time ever made by an ore carrier.

The Chicago Custom-House is not keeping up its good record for collections this month, and July will show a heavy falling off in the receipts at this port. In this respect Chicago is but following the example of all other ports since the McKinley law went into effect. Up to July 1 this city, by reason of its great growth in business, had shown a steady increase in the customs receipts, while the rest of the country exhibited a large falling off. It is now Chicago's turn to join the procession.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Athabaska was libeled yesterday at Detroit for the value of the steel steamer Pontiac, which she sank by collision near Sault Ste. Marie ten days ago. As soon as the repairs to the Athabaska are completed a cross-bill on the wreck of the Pontiac for damages done the Canadian Pacific boat will be filed. Charles E. Kremer, attorney for the Athabaska, said yesterday that the defense would be that the Pontiac was wholly at fault for the collision which sent it to the bottom, and he expected that it would be compelled to pay the repair bill of the Athabaska. In all Canada there was not a place where the Athabaska could be repaired and it had to come into the United States for that purpose. The Dominion Government, however, will not neglect to collect full duties on the amount of money paid at Detroit for fixing it up.

There was a general feeling prevalent among marine men that a boom time was at hand when a big business at high rates would be in order. It is based on the fact that the iron manufacturers are now calling for all the ore they can get and the prospects of an immense amount of wheat to be moved. It is said that the result of squeezing a whole season's business into a few months will be high rates at its close. One general manager predicts that 10 cents will be paid on wheat from Duluth by Sept. 1, this being based upon the estimates he has received of the wheat to be moved from the far Northwest early in the fall. Yesterday boats that could not get cargoes at handy elevators at less than two cents on wheat were sent for ore, and enough tonnage was thus taken off the market to allow rates to be maintained. There was a fair demand for boats to carry lumber, and an advance of 12½ cents was claimed from the Straits and points beyond. Vessel-owners were chary about charters ahead, although several were offered at going rates. In fact, in all lines of lake business the feeling is now decidedly bullish. Grain charters were: To Buffalo—Sam Flint, oats; Nellie Mason, wheat; Galatea, Saranac, corn; Arabia, wheat and flaxseed. To Georgian Bay—Lotus, corn, at 1½ cents. Totals—Wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 121,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; flaxseed, 10,000 bushels.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Propellers T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; Powers, Menominee; Bradley, Ashland; H. B. Perene, Empire Pier; Thompson, Reid, Panly, Muskegon; Soper, Ludington; Woods, Ritchie's Pier; schooners Conneaut, Ludington; Brightie, Mary Woolson, Goshawk, Ashland; Simpson, Ottawa, Manistee; Live Oak, Port Huron; Lumberman, Whitefish Bay; Winslow, Scott's Point. Sundries—Propellers Cayuga, Chemung, Milwaukee, Arabia, Saranac, Avon, Susquehanna, Buffalo; Chicago, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon; Puritan, City of Chicago, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Virginia, Milwaukee; Lawrence, Sheboygan. Coal—Propellers Chenango, Buffalo; Hiawatha, Erie. Schooners Minnehaha, Erie; Donaldson, Buffalo. Cleared light—Propellers Reid, Neff, Muskegon; Carter, Ludington; Pauly, Whitehall; Woods, Ritchie's Pier; T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; M. Marshall, Rietz, Manistee; Pickands, Hayward, Helena, Rhodes, Owen, Escanaba; schooners Riverside, De Pere; Lillie Pratt, Pine Lake; Barbarian, Warrington; Peterson, Escanaba; Conneaut, Ludington; Live Oak, Cedar River; Presto, Ford River; Brightie, Duluth; M. N. Burke, Baraga, Adirondac, Marinette; Snowdrop, W. H. Dunham, Jacksonport. Sundries—Propellers Virginia, Milwaukee; Bradshaw, City of Chicago, Puritan, St. Joe. Grain—Propellers Wilbur, Scranton, Packer, Jewett, Buffalo; Frost, Ogdensburg; Stinson, Kingston; schooners Skylark, Port Edwards; E. B. Maxwell, Midland.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Maryland, Castalia. Sailed—Merrimac, Josephine.

Boiler Inspector Appointed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—[Special.]—Henry C. Waltz of Cairo, Ill., was today appointed United States Boiler Inspector of the Sixth Supervising District. This district includes the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers from Greenville, Miss., to the mouth of the Kentucky and all the navigable tributaries, and comprises the Districts of Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, and Nashville, with headquarters in this city.

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Absolutely Pure.
A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

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Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.
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JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.
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SISTERS DO AS I DID
DRESS YOUR SHOES WITH WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A MONTH; OTHER DAYS, WASH THEM CLEAN WITH WET SPONGE
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WILL DO IT ASK FOR IT.
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Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
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SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Beware of Imitations;
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Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.
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TERMS: $2.00 a day; $10.00 a week.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of August, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of the U. S. Government Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with drawings, general instructions and conditions, and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Illinois. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of proposal. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposal for the U. S. Government Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to W. J. EDBROOKE, Supervising Architect. July 18th, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs of the U. S. Custom House and Sub-Treasury Building at Chicago, Ill., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of August, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for the repairs, alterations, additions, and painting, etc., in the above-named building, in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of amount of proposal. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes sealed and marked "Proposals for Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Painting, etc., for the U. S. Custom House and Sub-Treasury Building at Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to M. E. BELL, Superintendent.
July 17, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will be received at that Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, July 31, 1891, for the construction, etc., at the New Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., of—Clause 1. Book cases, railing, shelving, standards, etc. (library fittings). Clause 2. Conduit, 300 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet (approximate). Clause 3. Passenger elevator. Clause 4. Freight elevator. Specifications, plans, forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished by the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory or by Architect R. M. Hunt, Tribune Building, New York City. GEORGE DEWEY, Chief of Bureau.

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HAS OFFICIAL CONSENT.

MAYOR WASHBURNE SIGNS THE WAUKESHA PIPE LINE ORDINANCE.

The Company's Representative Says the Work of Construction Will Begin at Once—Supt. McClaughry Returns and Talks of the Police Force—Rumor That Dr. Wimermark Is to Retire from the Poorhouse — Actions Begun Against Smoke Ordinance Violators.

Notwithstanding rumors and statements to the contrary, Mayor Washburne has signed the Waukesha Pipe Line ordinance passed by the Council last Monday evening and introduced a week ago yesterday by Ald. Madden. A strong effort was made, it is said, by the agents of a rival company to get the Mayor to use his veto power on this occasion. The rival company had an ordinance ready to introduce in the Council Monday evening, but the passage of the ordinance by a decisive majority early in the session prevented this. Then the agents of the rival company sought to bring "influence" on the Mayor to veto the ordinance.

Mayor Washburne has determined that if franchises are given quasi-public corporations they shall pay something in return to the city, and, though the franchise is not one of much magnitude, he insisted that it should comply with the general rule. As a result of his arguments with the representatives of the water company, the following letter was presented to him yesterday:

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor—Dear Sir: In consideration of the passage by the City Council and the approval by you as Mayor of the ordinance passed July 20, 1891, granting certain rights and privileges to the Waukesha Hygeia Mineral Spring company, I as attorney for said company agree that the said company will pay to the City of Chicago the sum of $500 per annum for each and every year that the said company shall avail itself of the rights and privileges granted it by the said ordinance, and that said company will execute a contract to that effect to be attached to the ordinance.

W. B. KEEP.

An agreement was drafted in accordance with the terms of this communication. It was attached to the ordinance, which the Mayor then approved.

At first the Mayor was disposed to exact a percentage on the gross receipts of the company, but in view of the experimental character of the enterprise, Mr. Keep, for the company, refused to agree to such terms. Then the Mayor, on being assured that only mineral water would be piped, agreed to the compromise as above set forth

Action of the Waukesha Council.

Mr. Keep said in reference to the reported rescinding of its ordinance in favor of the company by the Waukesha Council:

That Council has taken no action thus far that will affect the enterprise in any way. There was simply a motion passed to reconsider its former action. I do not think the Waukesha Trustees could take any action which would affect the company, as contracts have been let and obligations incurred which give the company certain vested rights. I do not believe, however, that there is any inclination on the part of the people of Waukesha to reconsider this matter, as it is backed by the general feeling that the introduction of their waters to the World's Fair grounds and the increased consumption in the city will be a great advantage to the Waukesha Springs, and the people there generally. The only objection, I think, there is to it is on the part of certain parties who have been negotiating for the purchase of the Waukesha water works which do not furnish, nor pretend to furnish mineral waters.

Under the ordinance the pipes cannot be used except for mineral water and it is the intention to furnish water to the World's Fair grounds at actual cost, which will be a nominal price. The reduced cost of transportation will enable the company to furnish the water in the city at a much lower price than at present.

It is intimated that the opposition of the Waukesha council to piping the water is stimulated by the Deep Rock Water company. The Deep Rock people, it is claimed, wanted an ordinance of their own, but were a little late in starting. It is said they have bought the Waukesha waterworks plant "with its good will and artesian well" thrown in. Some weeks ago the prevalence of malarious fevers among the school children at Waukesha led to an investigation by the village trustees. The water drank by the children was assigned as cause. A resolution was passed by the trustees ordering the school supply from the waterworks cut off. The company pumped its supply from a small artesian well. Just above the well is an enormous pond where bull frogs and jaundiced lilies eke out a malarious existence. The trustees thought that perhaps during the rush of business the waterworks pumped from the pond instead of the well.

It was at this juncture that J. E. McElroy appeared before the Village Trustees and asked for the pipe-line franchise. President Marvin of the water-works company took him aside and told him that what he needed was not a mineral spring, but a water-works with a franchise, pumping machinery, pipes laid beyond the city limits, to say nothing of the artesian well and a pond rich in mineral deposits to fall back upon. Mr. McElroy expressed himself as willing to close negotiations for anything that the company needed, and went over to talk with the Village Trustees. The Trustees told Mr. McElroy that any plan for palming off water-works water as Waukesha mineral water on Chicagoans was not to their way of thinking. So as a guarantee of good faith McElroy bought and paid for the Hygeia and Glenn Springs, and with 2,000,000 gallons daily supply of the best of Waukesha waters his company was ready to ask for an ordinance to distribute it as it deemed best. This the Trustees unanimously granted and the water-works company sought an alliance with the Deep Rock company. The Deep Rock company has secured a resolution to reconsider from the Trustees, but before the reconsideration is taken up, two weeks hence, work will be commenced under the present ordinance.

"The fact is," said Mr. McElroy, "that the springs have been bought and paid for, the ordinances have been granted for the pipe line, and we will commence work at once. There are no bonds to be floated nor company to be organized. The engineers, plans, and necessary capital are awaiting the settling of present difficulties."

SUPT. M'CLAUGHRY RETURNS.

He Thinks Chicago's Police Force, with Some Changes, Will Be a Model.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry returned from his Eastern trip last night.

"I have no intention of making any sweeping changes in the Police Department," said he. "Changes will be made, of course, in time; but I have none in mind now."

"How about the charge that Inspector Schaack has usurped your authority in ordering all his officers to always appear in uniform?"

"Well, I didn't see the Chicago papers while I was away and I cannot express any opinion on Inspector Schaack's action. I guess he got a little stirred up because I found some of his men in disreputable places while in citizen's clothing. The order itself is all right and similar rules are now in force in Boston and New York."

"How does the Chicago Police Department compare with those in Eastern cities?"

"We have fully as good material in this city as there is anywhere. The only trouble is that the men are not properly drilled and do not take enough interest in their work. This trouble is due to the influence politics has on the department. Officers think that if they have powerful friends they are all right. This should not be so. They should be taught that if they are efficient and attend to their duty they will not only not be in danger of being discharged but will be in line of promotion. The duties of the Chicago policemen are more arduous than those of the Eastern officers. In this city the beats are larger and the men have a more varied population and more desperate characters to handle than they have in New York. But take politics away from the department and Chicago's police force will be a model for the world to copy."

TALK OF WIMERMARK'S SUCCESSOR.

A Rumor That the Poorhouse Medical Superintendent Is to Go.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate charges made against Dr. Wimermark of the Poorhouse will be given to the County Board at its meeting Monday, and, it is said, Dr. Wimermark will not be Medical Superintendent of the Poorhouse after Monday. Though the report has not been prepared the committee has thoroughly discussed the matter, and has decided on what recommendations will be made to the board. None of the committee would either confirm or deny the report that Dr. Wimermark was to be removed. It was said, however, that the members of the committee, with perhaps one exception, are satisfied that Dr. Brown's charges have in the main been substantiated.

When questioned Commissioner Cann said: "I have been told that Dr. Wimermark would be removed, and asked who I would support for appointment in his place. I asked who the candidates were and was told that Drs. Lowry, Murphy, Hanley, and James R. Pyne were under consideration. The first two are physicians in the asylum, Dr. Murphy is a South Side man, and Pyne is chief engineer at the Poorhouse. I unhesitatingly said I would support Mr. Pyne. He has been in charge twice in Dr. Wimermark's absence and has proven himself a faithful man in the place. I understand the committee and the President of the board are for Mr. Pyne and will recommend his appointment. I know at least six Commissioners who will support him."

Pyne is not a physician, and it is said there is a feeling on the part of the committee that as there is a physician in charge of each department a medical superintendent is not needed, but rather a business manager. Mr. Pyne at present holds the office of chief engineer, but it is thought that with the assistance of a competent assistant engineer he could attend to duties of engineer and warden. The fact that two of the employes were discharged for being under the influence of liquor by Mr. Pyne while Dr. Wimermark was away has tended to militate against Dr. Wimermark and raise Mr. Pyne in the estimation of the Commissioners. Another incident which happened Wednesday also had its effect. In the afternoon of that day Chairman Nelson of the Insane Asylum and Poorhouse committee, visited the Poorhouse. Christianson, the discharged Morgue-keeper, handed him an affidavit sworn to by Supervisor Lagergren. It was to the effect that Christianson was not drunk, and that his discharge by Mr. Pyne was only another move, in his belief, on the part of the Irish to remove the Swedes from the institution. The affidavit also stated that Mr. Pyne was in the habit of drinking too much. The Commissioner is said to have handed the affidavit back with the remark that any one who would swear to such statements would speak falsely under oath. The committee will probably draw up its report Saturday.

SMOKE ORDINANCE VIOLATORS TRIED

Several Fines Imposed—New Suits Instituted.

Several cases of violation of the city smoke ordinance were before Justice Lyon yesterday. Among them were the West Chicago Street railway company and W. N. Eisenhardt. Neither of the defendants appeared in court and they were fined $20 and costs. Several other defendants who appeared were let off with a payment of the costs.

The Smoke Inspector has begun cases against the following firms for violation of the smoke ordinance:

Blakely Printing company, No. 188 Monroe street; Oxford Hotel, No. 159 Canal street; Chicago Spring company, No. 313 Clinton street; E. Bartelot & Co., No. 2323 Wabash avenue; H. Paepcke & Co., North Pier; Hyde Park Electric Light and Power company; Safety Car-Heating company, No. 16 Clark street; Chicago Arc Light and Power company, No. 21 Third avenue; Longley, Low & Alexander, No. 214 Monroe street; Frank Wenter company, No. 109 West Fourteenth; William Deering & Co., No. 18 Fullerton avenue; Ideal Folding Bed company, No. 18 Sloan street; Northwestern Terra Cotta company, Clybourn avenue; Joseph Lister, Elston and Fullerton avenues; United States Brewing company, Elston avenue and Snow street; Fecker Brewing company, Dudley and Bloomingdale streets; American Brewing company, Ashland avenue and Clybourn place; Northwestern Brewing company, No. 783 Clybourn avenue; Corper & Nockin, No. 101 Webster avenue; F. J. Dewes Brewing company, No. 64 West Chicago avenue; West Side Brewing company, Paulina and Augusta streets; Northwestern Lead and Oil company, No. 86 Pratt street; Belt Railway Engine No. 5; Chicago Arc-Light and Power company, 76 and 88 Market street; tug Viola, Van Buren street; steamer Post Boy, Van Buren street; steamer Rosaline, Van Buren street; steamer Ivanhoe, Van Buren street; and thirteen Illinois Central engines.

THE CURRENT STILL LAKEWARD.

Pumps at Bridgeport Fail to Turn the Tide of the Chicago River.

City Engineer Clark said yesterday that the machinery at Bridgeport could not pump 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute and that there was no use trying to conceal the fact. "The limit of the pumps' capacity is 45,000 cubic feet per minute," he said. "They never have pumped more and never can. There is no use trying to put an inch pin in a two-inch hole. These pumps were running this morning when I was out at the station and it was expected to start the fourth one at 10 o'clock. The head of water in the canal when I was there was three feet and four inches above the river, which is four feet four inches above city datum."

Mr. Clark was asked if it was his opinion that if the pumps at Bridgeport were run at their full capacity all the time the river could be kept free from unpleasant odors and replied that it could not. "The water should be changed once every twenty-four hours," he said, "but I do not know how much water would have to be pumped to do it. I have never figured it out. During June the pumps pumped 44,950 cubic feet of water for every minute in the month."

At 5 o'clock the water in the canal was three feet five inches above the water in the river. Engineer Clark will give the pumping works his special attention, and there is good reason to believe that the valley people will have no serious cause of complaint in the future.

Thomas E. Belton, who was chief engineer at the Bridgeport pumping works until forced to resign last March by City Engineer Cook, stated yesterday that W. T. Culliton, who succeeded him, was not a practical engineer. His experience, so Mr. Belton said, had consisted in running chains for Mr. Cook in surveying, and after that he had served as oiler at the West Side pumping works. He owed his position purely to political influence. Several firemen had become frightened so badly at the way affairs were run that they had quit work rather than run the dangers of an explosion. Mr. Belton further claimed that the wrecking of the works Monday by the explosion of one of the boilers was due solely to a lack of care.

What little current there was in the river yesterday was lakeward, and the water was black nearly to the breakwater.

HYDE-PARKERS WANT WATER.

Greatly Inconvenienced by a Scarcity—An Explanation That Doesn't Explain.

For several days the residents of Hyde Park have been greatly annoyed on account of the scarcity of water. They have been unable to get water above the second floor, except in the middle of the night. This is particularly inconvenient, as the Hyde-Parker has not been able to take his bath regularly, except he indulges in the luxury between midnight and daylight. People living in flats above the first floor have experienced great trouble in getting water for culinary purposes.

City Engineer Clark was asked the trouble yesterday, and replied that it was on account of the great quantity of water used in sprinkling lawns and gardens. "We are pumping under precisely the same head," he said, "as we have been every time the weather gets warm. Complaints come from Hyde Park. Now, the only way I can account for it is the excessive use of water for sprinkling purposes."

This explanation fails to explain, since there are two sprinkling hours—from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Any citizen caught sprinkling outside of the hours fares ill. The scarcity of water in the middle of the day, therefore, is yet to be explained. The Hyde-Parkers do not care so much for an explanation as for an increase in the supply.

That Alleged Paving Combine.

It was admitted at the Department of Public Works yesterday that there was some complaint about a combine of paving contractors, and that certain of their number insisted on freezing out a competitor on technical grounds. The competitor in question is the lowest bidder. He bid for the work in bulk. The "combine" contractors insist that the bidding should be in detail. The bids were opened Tuesday. Assistant Engineer Purrington is figuring on them, and there seems to be no doubt that the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, whether his bids were in for the work in bulk or in detail, the protest of the combiners to the contrary nothwithstanding. The contracts will not be let till Mr. Aldrich's return. The names of the bidders will be withheld from publication until then.

Refuses to Pay Once a Week.

Chief Clerk Twohig made an unsuccessful effort yesterday to get Acting Controller Barrett to pay the Election Board pay-roll for the first week of July, $384 in amount. Mr. Barrett refused to do so until an order is issued applying to all the departments. Mr. Twohig threatens to bring a test suit.

NEW DEPARTMENT CHIEF.

PROF. ADAMS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

The Appointment Made by the Director-General and Promptly Confirmed—W. K. Carlisle Made Assistant Solicitor-General—How the Foreign Editors Are to Be Entertained—Negotiations Regarding Switching Rates—Other Fair News.

Prof. Herbert Baxter Adams of Johns Hopkins University was yesterday appointed Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts by Director-General Davis, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Board of Directors.

Col. Davis took no chances upon having this nomination immediately confirmed. He secured the approval of the Committee on Liberal Arts, and a special meeting of the directory was held yesterday. Col. Davis made his nomination, and Director I. N. Camp, acting Chairman of the Committee on Liberal Arts, moved that the rules be suspended and the nomination of Mr. Adams be confirmed. This was done unanimously, and Mr. Adams is now Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts.

Mr. Adams has agreed to accept the position and devote his entire time to its duties. He has one of the most important department of the Fair. Among other things it includes education, music, and the drama, and is a position for which President Angell of Ann Arbor University and President Gilmore of Johns Hopkins University were under consideration. Prof. T. W. Bicknell of Boston was a candidate for the place, but he was distanced.

It is probable that music and the drama will be separated from the department and a sub-chief appointed. Col. Ziegfeld has been mentioned for this position.

[Dr. Herbert B. Adams is one of the most popular professors at the Johns Hopkins University. He graduated at Amherst and then traveled extensively in Europe, studying under such professors as Droysen in Berlin and Curbs and Bluntschli in Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph. D. He went as a fellow to the Johns Hopkins in 1876, was appointed associate in history and political economy in 1878, and upon the resignation of Dr. Austin Scott was made associate professor. This position he held until February last, when he was elected a full-fledged professor. He was also a lecturer at Smith's College in Northampton, and for several years has taught and lectured at Chautauqua. Dr. Adams organized the historical association at the university, and was also the active leader in the organization of the American Historical Association, of which he is now the Secretary. He has been since its organization the editor of the studies in history and political science published under the auspices of the university, the introduction to which was written by E. A. Freeman, the English historian.]

W. K. Carlisle, son of United States Senator John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, was also given a plum by the directors. Mr. Carlisle was made Assistant Solicitor-General upon the recommendation of Solicitor-General Butterworth. Mr. Carlisle will have to do with the law details of the Exposition.

The Assistant Solicitor-General has for the last five years been practicing law in Wichita, Kas. He is 30 years old and did valuable work at Washington when Chicago was making its fight before Congress for the World's Fair. Mr. Carlisle was one of Col. Davis' chief assistants at that time.

The Board of Directors accepted an invitation from the Highland Association asking it to attend the Scottish games at Burlington Park Saturday, Aug. 1.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EDITORS.

Arrangements Being Made by the International Press Reception Committee.

The International Press Reception committee has accepted the resignation of Mr. John F. Finerty as Chairman of the Committee on Coöperation of the Press, and Capt. Alvarez has been elected permanent Recording Secretary.

The seventy-five visiting editors of the various nationalities will be brought from New York to Chicago over the Michigan Central, viewing Niagara en route. The editors will be banqueted, and during their stay shown every possible courtesy by the committee. The Subscription committee reported that only a part of the guarantee fund of $12,500 required by the World's Fair authorities had been subscribed. Committees appointed to interview those directly interested in the program of the Reception committee will report at the next meeting, July 30. The railroads have been asked to provide transportation without cost to the editors, and the leading Chicago hotels have agreed to furnish free entertainment.

FIGURING ON SWITCHING RATES.

The Committee on Transportation Negotiating with the Illinois Central.

Several hours were spent yesterday by the Committee on Transportation and officials of the Illinois Central in trying to fix a switching rate for exhibits sent to Jackson Park. The Illinois Central officials offered to switch exhibits at the rate of 3½ cents per 100 pounds from all junctions with the Illinois Central. The Transportation committee thought this was half a cent too high. The Central officials were asked to make a uniform rate of three cents, and they agreed to take the matter under advisement until tomorrow afternoon.

It was agreed that the rate finally adopted should be uniform. That is, no matter at what junction a car is delivered to the Illinois Central, it shall be delivered at the Exposition grounds for the one rate agreed upon.

A little figuring, it is claimed, will show that the Central will not lose anything by granting a 3-cent rate. The average capacity of a freight-car is 30,000 pounds. Some recently constructed cars have a capacity of 60,000. On a car of the first capacity the Central would collect $9 for switching a car three or four miles. On the latter it would collect $18. It secures only $5 per car for switching construction material.

It was claimed yesterday by the Central people that exhibit material is light, and that a full car would not weigh for more than half the capacity of the same. It was cited that of the 4,000 cars of exhibits at the Centennial the average weight was 11,000 pounds. Should the same average prevail at this Exposition the Central would collect but $3.30 per car. It is conceded that cars loaded with machinery, of which there will be many, will be heavily loaded, and it is further argued that the average capacity of freight-cars since the Centennial has been greatly increased.

The three-cent rate if agreed upon will apply to consignments weighing over 800 pounds. Packages will be charged 25 cents each.

HAVE AGREED ON THE DETAILS.

Conference Regarding the Construction of the Government Fair Building.

Final arrangements were made yesterday between Supervising Architect Edbrooke of the Treasury Department, Secretary F. T. Bickford of the Government Board of Control, Maj. Clifton Conley of the War Department, E. C. Foster of the Department of Justice, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings relative to the site for the Government World's Fair Building. The local committee agreed to do the necessary grading and make the terraces for the building at a cost of $4,000. The government board will build the balustrades and do the sodding and ornamentation of the grounds.

Mr. Edbrooke said he was thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of the conference. As to whether eight hours should constitute a day's work for labor performed on the Government Building or how much should be paid per hour Mr. Edbrooke could not say. He said the work would be let to a contractor and he presumed that the local rate of wages would be paid and workmen employed the same number of hours as those on other buildings. He was not certain as to the effect of the government eight-hour law.

BALLOON SCHEME OF PROF. WELLS.

He Wants to Have a Captive One in Chicago During the World's Fair.

A mild-looking old gentleman, with a patriarchal beard, paid THE TRIBUNE a visit yesterday. He was Rufus Gibbon Wells, one of the world's most noted aeronauts. He has come here from New York for the purpose of organizing a stock company to operate a captive balloon at the World's Fair. He is making arrangements with the proprietors of the City of Pekin by which he can have the use of their auditorium during daylight. His plan is, he says, to expend from $5,000 to $10,000 in the construction of a cigar-shaped ship, with a car capable of seating fifty to 100 people. Prof. Wells has made ascents in every civilized country of the world and has many interesting stories to tell of hairbreadth escapes. During the Franco-Prussian war he constructed a number of war balloons for the French Government, and he enjoys the honor of having constructed the longest, and, next to Prof. Lowe's, the largest balloon in the world. He claims to be intimate with Edison. With Mr. W. J. Hammer, Edison's representative at the Paris Exposition, he made an ascent in the interest of science in which important discoveries were made. He says it is his ambition to carry the stars and stripes around the world, and he believes the trip can be successfully made in thirty days or less. "Pennington and his talk of millions and ten millions is a humbug," says the Professor. "For $10,000 I can build a balloon that will carry passengers from Chicago to New York, or around the world, for that matter."

The Professor seems to be an all-around scientist, as he says he has invented a war kite which will take up tons of dynamite and drop it on unsuspecting enemies or their war ships miles below. He is also about to take out patents on a number of new games of chess.

MISS COUZINS STILL TALKING.

Her Successor in Office Files a Voucher for $384 at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Mrs. Susan Gale Cook, who succeeded Miss Phœbe Couzins as Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, has filed a voucher for $384 at the Treasury Department for salary up to June 30. The voucher is accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of the commission. The documents were referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion as to the legality of the claim.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—[Special.]—Phœbe Couzins is in town with her war-paint on, and she scouts the idea that she has hoisted the white flag. "I want it distinctly understood," she said, "that I am not relaxing my watch on affairs in Chicago. It am in the fight heart and soul and I have no idea of giving up." Miss Couzins attributes much of the bitterness of the opposition to her to Mrs. Logan's spite, caused, Miss Couzins alleges, by the ex-Secretary's expressed opinion, freely delivered to Mrs. Palmer when the Presidency of the Woman's Board was under discussion, that Mrs. Logan was not fitted for the place, because she was not broadly enough educated and had done nothing for women. Mrs. Palmer told Miss Couzins that there was objection to making Miss Couzins President of the board because of her well-known woman's suffrage views. "I was indignant," continued Miss Couzins. "The suffragists got the bill through Congress that made this woman's board, I said, and I am proud to be one of them. The Southern women took the same view of Mrs. Logan that I did, and just before the meeting to elect officers was held the other side saw that Mrs. Logan had no chance. Then Mrs. Palmer sent two of her friends and asked me to withdraw in her favor. I said I would withdraw if they would support me for Secretary and they eventually accepted the proposition." Miss Couzins is confident of winning her case before Attorney-General Miller.

INTRODUCED TO LORD SALISBURY.

The Foreign Commissioners Meet the British Premier.

LONDON, July 23.—Robert T. Lincoln, United States Minister, introduced the Foreign Commissioners of the Columbian Fair (ex-Congressman Butterworth, Mr. F. W. Peck, Maj. Moses P. Handy, and A. F. Bullock) to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office today. The British Premier expressed pleasure at meeting the Commissioners and inquired into the prospects for the completion of and preparation for the Fair.

Lord Salisbury added that from reports circulated he had been lend to doubt that everything would be ready at the time appointed for the opening. The Premier said that he was aware that much trouble attended such a great enterprise, and was interested in hearing the description of the preliminary work which was furnished by the American Commissioners.

Lord Salisbury, in conclusion, said the Queen had assented to the appointment of a royal commission for the purpose of supervising the British exhibit, adding that the names of the British Commissioners would soon be gazetted.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth, in behalf of the United States Commissioners, returned thanks for the prompt action of the British Government in accepting the invitation of the United States. Mr. Butterworth also expressed the gratification which the United States Commissioners felt at the fact that the choice for a royal commission had fallen upon such a notable body of gentlemen as those who composed the Council of the Society of Arts.

After some further informal conversation Lord Salisbury invited the United States Commissioners to attend a garden party at Hatfield House, where Lord Salisbury recently entertained the Emperor of Germany, Saturday next.

Sir George Chubb, director of the Naval Exhibition, entertained the United States Commissioners at dinner today at the Naval Exhibition.

Say the Price Is Too High.

Wilbur F. Steel may not secure the contract for running a boarding-house and restaurant in Jackson Park. The Committee on Ways and Means stands in the way. Mr. Steel offered to board the men for $3.50 per week and board and lodge them for $4.50 per week. The Ways and Means committee thinks these prices too high, and has decided that Mr. Steel will have to come down or lose the concession. One of the members of the committee said yesterday that he remembered securing board and lodging in Chicago for $2.50 per week, and he thought as Mr. Steel will pay no ground rent he should furnish board and lodging for a third less than he had offered to do. There are a number of other applicants for the privilege.

Chief Ives to Sail for Europe.

Chief Ives of the Art Department arrived in New York yesterday, and will remain there until Aug. 6, when he sails for Europe. He has been in Washington, and after finishing his business with the artists secured his credentials from the State Department. A circular is being prepared by the Art Institute of Chicago with reference to the erection of a permanent gallery on the Lake-Front. This circular will call the attention of the public to the enterprise and advise all of the fact that it is still possible to contribute.

Meeting of Amateur Electricians.

Amateur electricians representing Cook County met in Room No. 506 of the Electrical Department at the World's Fair headquarters last night to discuss methods of work and form a permanent organization in connection with the Fair. O. E. Cozzens, editor of the *Amateur Electrician* of Ravenswood, was elected President. J. Z. Connor, one of the editors of *Electricity*, was appointed Secretary. The object of the organization is to encourage amateur electricians to make models and apparatus for exhibition at the World's Fair. A. J. Hornsby of the World's Fair Electrical Department assured the electricians that he would try to secure a separate department for amateur electricians at the Fair, having awards set apart for the same.

Commissioners for Ecuador.

Commissioner N. P. Tisdel has left Ecuador, having completed his work there. The President of Ecuador has named as Commissioners Don Jose Nicolas Vacas, Don Vicente Pallares Penafiel, Don Juan Abel Echeverria, Don Teofile Saenz, Don Luis Felipe Carlos, and Don Amadeo Tobar. Gen. José Maria Placede Caamano is the chief Commissioner, and will have charge of all the exhibits. The Ecuador building at the Fair will the same structure put up at the Paris Exposition. It is a reproduction of the famous Temple of the Sun of the time of the Incas. The Second Regiment Band of Ecuador will accompany the commission to Chicago.

Exposition Notes.

George C. Brackett of Kansas wants to be Chief of the Department of Horticulture. Col. Davis said yesterday that wherever the appointment should go it would not be California.

John Thorpe, the New York floriculturist, will not be Chief of the Department of Horticulture. Col. Davis says he wants him to have charge of the floricultural end of the department.

The Ways and Means committee is favorably impressed with the sliding water railway, which was on exhibition at Paris, and is about to grant the agent of the enterprise a concession for building one mile of the road.

Delaware has accepted its site for a State building. Thomas B. Smith, President of the State Commission, George W. Ewing, Vice-President, and R. W. Reynolds, Treasurer, have united in a letter to Col. Davis in which they express their gratification at the site granted.

LAY CLAIM TO MILLIONS.

ELEVEN TEXANS ASSERT OWNERSHIP IN BLOCKS OF CHICAGO LAND.

The Property in Question Said to Be of the Most Valuable Nature—The Jamieson Story Reappears with Additions—A Tale That Far Overshadows the Celebrated Case of Mark Beaubien's Heirs—The Claimants Alleged Descendants of an Army Officer and Indian Princess.

The story of early Chicago days, of Fort Dearborn and the Indians, involved in the celebrated claim of Mark Beaubien's heirs to blocks of business property in the center of the city, is discounted by the story of the Jamieson or Texas claimants. The Jamieson story was somewhat meagerly told last December, and then dropped out of sight and was forgotten as most such stories are.

Now it bobs up again. It has grown since its December début, waxed big and strong, and is somewhat self-assertive. A Texas lawyer has come to town with a chip on his shoulder and the unqualified statement that eleven residents of Texas, his clients, possess a clear title not only to land in the heart of Chicago, but also Milwaukee, Joliet, and other parts of Illinois and Wisconsin and also in Michigan, and, he says, these claims will be pressed in the Illinois courts as soon as the preliminary legal steps have been taken.

R. L. Summerlin of San Antonio is the man. He is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

"I can stand on the steps of the Government Building and point out several squares of improved property worth thousands of dollars a front foot which my Texas clients own and for which I can produce a perfect title," says Mr. Summerlin.

New Proof of Ownership.

The claims of these Texas heirs were not so clear two months ago, he says, but recently a large amount of valuable information has been secured from an old woman residing at Dundee, Ill. Abstracts more perfect than the Recorder of Cook County could ever produce have been found in an old scrap-book, and with other information that caused eighteen months of diligent research the lawyer asserts the Texas people are in a position to present claims which will make some of Chicago's property-owners wish they had invested in real estate in the next business block.

"Our claims date 'way back to the time old Fort Dearborn was here," said Mr. Summerlin, "but we are making no wild leaps in the dark, and can prove that people executed deeds to valuable business property here who had no more right to do so than I have to execute a deed for property on the planet of Mars. When our claims are made known through the courts or otherwise they will be a surprise to many, but to some it will not be new information.

"Our claims have already been made known to several large property-owners here, and a dozen lawyers at least have been sent to Texas to see what arrangements could be entered into with the heirs. Thousands of dollars have been spent for legal services in this direction, and if the owners of some of Chicago's most valuable business property were not really alarmed they would not go to a large expense in looking up outside claims."

History of the Claims.

The history of the claims of Mr. Summerlin's clients begins with the Pottawatomie Indians, who were once in possession of the present site of Chicago. As given by Mr. Summerlin it is as follows:

Fort Dearborn, when a trading post in 1804, was founded by the government. Col. Holliday of the United States army was in command of the fort, and it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in preserving peace between the whites and the Pottawatomies, who owned at that time nearly all the property inside the old incorporated limits of Chicago, extending from Fullerton avenue to Thirty-ninth street and from Crawford to the lake.

Married an Indian Princess.

In 1804 Col. Holliday, who was a well-educated man and belonged to one of the best families of England, married an Indian princess, the only daughter of the chief of the tribe of Indians owning the present site of Chicago.

Two sons and two daughters were born to the Indian princess and the army officer, but the sons died when quite young. The girls, however, grew to womanhood, and one married Col. John Jamieson, who was also stationed at Fort Dearborn, in 1820. The fruits of this union were Harriet E. and Louis T. Jamieson. The latter married a French-Indian girl, daughter of a post-trader, in 1840, and Louis' sister Harriet married a post-trader named John Durst.

Soon after the marriages Mr. and Mrs. Durst went to Nacogdoches County, Province of Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson removed to Michigan. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson married Col. Gussett, the English Consul performing the ceremony at Carmargo, Mexico, in 1856. Mrs. Gussett lived until 1864. Prior to her death, however, her grandmother, the Indian princess, had died and left her a large amount of property in the heart of Chicago. Mrs. Gussett left no children but she left heirs, and it is those heirs who will soon present the claims to which Mr. Summerlin referred.

A son of Col. and Mrs. Jamieson, who was a Captain in the United States army, married a New York woman and subsequently was appointed Paymaster for the district now comprising Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Having plenty of money at his disposal he speculated in lands in his district and secured valuable property in different parts of the three States.

"To this property purchased by Jamieson we have perfect abstracts showing how much was paid for it, exactly where it is located, from whom it was purchased, the former owners, what kind of buildings, if any, were on it, and everything to substantiate a claim," explained Mr. Summerlin.

Property Worth Millions.

"There is property worth millions within a few minutes' walk of this hotel which does not belong to the persons now reaping the benefit of it. The abstracts issued on the property years ago were issued by men who did not have the right to sign a name to any such document. Jamieson removed to Texas a year or so after purchasing the property from people who could produce a clear title, and never relinquished his right to that property, and we have the documents to prove it. The agents he left in charge of the property may have issued abstracts, etc., to speculators, but they had no such right, and the people in possession of the property today are not in a position to produce a clear title. It is the property left by Mrs. Gussett and Capt. Jamieson that belongs to my clients, who are the heirs."

The present heirs to the property, the Texas attorney says, are Bruno and Horatio Durst of Leon County, Texas, John Durst of Tyler, J. W. Blake and Harriet Moss of Limestone, John S. Durst of Kimball, Simon and Ella Bateman of Leon, J. A. and Louis Hodkins of Dallas County, and James R. Irion of Leon County.

"The breaking out of the war threw every thing into confusion," said Mr. Summerlin, "and the agents of Jamieson evidently took advantage of the opportunity to enrich themselves by issuing false abstracts. Then the fire of 1871 came along and destroyed many titles. But they did not destroy the titles possessed by Jamieson, as I discovered them in an old scrap-book, and their evidence cannot possibly be disputed. I have the correspondence between nearly all the parties interested—even to the love letters—and with these and the family Bible the relationship of my clients to the original owners of the property can be easily establised. Some of the letters I possess were written in 1838 and 1839 by Col. Jamieson and sent from Fort Dearborn to Harriet M. Durst, who was in Texas. The postal charges at that time were fifty cents for carrying a letter such a distance, and that is the amount the person receiving the letter had to pay. I have been in possession of considerable valuable information for some time, but it was not until recently that I found every connecting link. I have traveled from New York to the Pacific coast and from New Orleans to Northern Wisconsin in my search for proofs and have at last been rewarded."

The exact location of the property, Mr. Summerlin says, he is not at present at liberty to make public, but soon after associate counsel has been secured all the facts will be made known.

It Is Another Miss Bartlett.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 23.—[Special.]—Several newspapers have printed the statement that Miss Bartlett of Peoria, Ill., had come to this city to be married to Hiram J. Ward, a farmer. It was Miss Lizzie Bartlett of Smithville, Peoria County, Ill., who engaged in the matrimonial correspondence with Ward. Miss Bartlett of Peoria is not connected with the persons interested in the affair.

DISCUSSED DRESS AND PROHIBITION.

Proceedings of the W. C. T. U. Convention at Lake Bluff—Today's Program.

Yesterday's exercises of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention at Lake Bluff began at 9:30 o'clock with a drill in musical notation by Prof. Hudson. At 10 o'clock Miss Lydia E. Newcomb gave an address on "Healthful Dress." She stated that she had come to believe that it is an actual sin for ladies to dress according to fashion, as the fashionable dress deforms them. "Why is it," said the speaker, "that girls fail in school? Why does the girl come out of college completely broken down in health? I point to the fact of wrong dress. When the heart is so cramped that breathing is difficult the heart is in as bad a condition as is the 'tobacco heart.' The pressure of the corsets on the vital organs varies from 90 to 100 pounds, and on the liver and stomach from one to one and two-fifths pounds per square inch. A terrible pressure on delicate organs."

The address from this point treated of specific articles of ladies' dress, and gradually developed into a general conversation meeting, as to the style, quality, where found, etc., of certain garments.

Miss Helen L. Hood of Evanston followed with a paper on "How Can We Make Our Work More Effective?" Miss Hood said: "There is need of a better understanding by our membership of the principles of the W. C. T. U. The objective point and the end for which we are working is the abolition of the liquor traffic and the overthrow of its active agent, the saloon. The means used to accomplish this are personal total abstinence and a belief in the pledge; that the Bible is our chief corner-stone and the teachings laid down by our Divine Master are the foundations on which the organization rests and the rules by which we are to work up to a higher standard. We believe in the legal prohibition of the saloon and that no form of license, high or low, is to be indorsed by us."

A discussion followed, in which Mrs. Addie Fields, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Hay, and Mrs. Frances Leiter of Ohio took a leading part. A song by Prof. Hudson closed this part of the session.

At 11:30 o'clock Mrs. Rounds, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Drew of Chicago, gave a Bible reading from the topic, "Evangelistic Work." Mrs. Rounds' Bible readings partake largely of the nature of sermons. An earnest experience meeting followed. Mrs. J. B. Hobbs offered the noontide prayer. The meeting closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Fields of Petersburg, Ind.

The program this morning includes an address by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter of Ohio. This evening an entertainment will be given in the pavilion.

NEW VILLAGE HALL FOR EVANSTON.

Plans Prepared and Bonds Voted for a $40,000 Structure.

Evanston is to have a new village hall, and an attractive one at that. Bonds to the amount of $30,000 have been voted for its erection. It will occupy the lot now vacant at Davis street and Sherman avenue, where it will form an attractive addition to Fountain square. President Mann held a conference with Messrs. Holabird & Roche, the architects, yesterday afternoon, at which the plans and specifications were determined on. Three stories of St. Louis pressed brick, with raindrop brownstone trimmings, will rest upon a stone foundation. The Davis street frontage will be fifty feet, and the building will extend northward on Sherman avenue 150 feet. On the main floor will be offices for the Clerk and Commissioner of Public Works, fronting on Davis street, immediately back of which will be the Council chamber, 35x42 feet in dimensions, with an entrance on Sherman avenue. Adjoining this to the north will be the police station, with a lock-up in the basement, and adjoining the alley to the north will be the fire engine quarters, with 65 feet frontage.

The entire second floor, running back 70 feet, will be occupied by the free public library, with an entrance on Davis street. The remainder of this floor will be occupied as dormitories for the firemen and policemen. The entire third floor will be furnished as a hall for public meetings. A picturesque tower will surmount the Davis street corner, with a smaller tower on the north end for drying fire hose. Including equipments, this building will cost $40,000. Bids will be advertised for Aug. 10. Strenuous efforts will be made to complete the structure by January.

Muno Bros., the owners of the lot adjoining this to the west, will move away the frame building occupied as a paint shop and erect on its site an attractive brick structure in harmony with the new hall, thus greatly adding to the architectural effect of the corner.

SCANDAL IN THE MILWAUKEE GUARDS.

A Guardsman and a Woman Arrested in the Armory on Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—[Special.]—Something of a sensation was created among National guardsmen today over an exposure made last night, as a result of which certain members of the guard are likely to be court-martialed. For some time past these young men have been making the armory on Broadway a meeting-place where they indulge in disreputable orgies. Last night a policeman found his way into one of the rooms of the armory and arrested a young soldier, together with a girl who was found in his company. They did not give their names. In the police court this morning both were fined $10. As soon as the guard officers learned today of the occurrence they ordered a thorough investigation.

Adolph Schildknecht, the young man arrested here on suspicion of having stolen a large quantity of drugs which he had been selling, was released from custody this afternoon, but two hours later was rearrested. When first arrested Schildknecht admitted that the goods had been stolen, but claimed they had been furnished him by a young man employed in a Minneapolis drug house. This fact could not be established by the Minneapolis authorities and Schildknecht was released. Subsequently it was learned that Schildknecht had been employed by the wholesale drug house of Noyes Bros. & Cutler at St. Paul and that the goods had been stolen from them. He will be taken to St. Paul.

Henry C. Ambler left his home near the Soldiers' Home last night to go to a neighboring butcher shop. Some time later his mangled remains were found on a railroad track near by.

Health Commissioner Wingate today investigated the reported cases of typhus at No. 539 Fifteenth street and found them to be not typhus, but typhoid-fever.

GOLD FLOWING IN HOT STREAMS.

The Mines of Nicaragua Will Rival the Bonanza Mines of California.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GRANADA, Nicaragua, July 23.—The famous placer mines of Prinzapolka have again started the gold fever throughout Central America. Gold nuggets weighing from six to thirty-eight pounds, twenty-two carats fine, were lately found there. A Nicaraguan soldier stationed at the mines discovered a nugget weighing eighteen pounds, which he sold at Leon for 2,800 pesos. Senor Cabesas, who has just come from the mines, has with him rich specimens of native gold. He says that there are numerous pockets distributed in all directions, obviously caused by a volcanic upheaval of the lower strata, throwing the gold mineral to the surface. The excessive heat melted the gold, causing it to flow over the ground like a stream of lava. He states that this district, which is near Bluefields, is destined to become as celebrated as the Bonanza mines of California. He is about to send 112 libras of gold to the United States mint to be converted into Uncle Sam's eagles. Other miners propose doing the same thing.

It appears that the land environing Prinzapolka for nearly thirty leagues in circumference is a rich primeval pasture, where numerous wild cattle graze. This breed of cattle originated from choice stock brought to Jamaica from England and taken to the Mosquito coast by the maroons, who, escaping West Indian slavery, sought and found a safe refuge here.

Beguiled from Their Homes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Four hundred whites and negroes from Alabama towns are here. "Doc." Kennedy, a notorious negro, and a white man of the name of Edward Packett induced them to join an excursion party, promising work at high wages here and at Chicago. Tickets were sold at $5 and $10, the latter price being for Chicago. At West Point, Miss., an additional assessment of $600 was levied on the party, and here $3 additional was demanded from each Chicago passenger. Kennedy and Packett are studiously avoiding their dupes. The excursionists are making a strong talk of war.

Biliousness and liver troubles have no terrors to the man who owns an Electropoise; 96 State street.

CHARMED WITH CHICAGO.

CITIZENS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC INSPECT THE CITY.

Influential Merchants, Ranch-Owners, and Other Wealthy Men of That Country View the Wonders of the World's Fair City and Express Their Delight—Secretary Rusk's Flying Visit—Col. Robert Ingersoll Stops in Town on His Way to Butte, Mont.—Guests of the Hotels.

The Republic of Mexico had a strong representation at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday, an excursion from the City of Mexico having brought to the young giant city a number of the wealthy and influential people of that country. There are but two ladies in the party, Señoritas Corwen and Amposa Velasco, who are accompanied by their father, Señor Angel Velasco, a wealthy gentleman of the City of Mexico. Señors Pedro Romen, Blas Truchuelo, Luis Lopez, Manuel San Juan, and Luis Dublan are also representatives of the first city of Mexico. These gentlemen are engaged in various pursuits, Señor San Juan being the editor of *El Universal*, a leading daily paper of the Republic.

From the State and City of Guadalajara are Señors Lic Hilarian-Romero Gil, an attorney; Nestor Ceballos, Zeferino Espinosa, owners of large haciendas in Guadalajara, and W. B. Arrington, an American who has made Guadalajara his home, and who is now engaged there as a merchant.

Señor Rosalia Costro of Acaniburo and Señor Jesus Mancelles of Fresnillo complete the party which Mr. Rean Campbell, General Passenger Agent of the Mexican Central railroad, or, as his card reads, "Agente Viajero General de Pasajes, Camino de Fierro Nacional Mexicano," has the party in charge.

The party spent yesterday in driving about the city and viewing it from the Auditorium Hotel tower. They will spend today in further looking about, probably viewing the World's Fair grounds at Jackson Park, and Saturday they will take their private car, "Devonia," and continue their journey towards the East, the next stopping place being Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Mr. Lopez, the only one of the visitors who speaks the English language, expressed the sentiment of the party when asked about Chicago.

"It is grand, magnificent," said he. "We are going to be well represented here at the World's Fair, too. There will be a display of the products of Mexico such as was never seen before. The people of my country are much interested in the Fair and Señor Mamillas, one of our party who is engaged in distilling taquila, a Mexican whisky made of mescal, is now having an immense ornamental tun or barrel made. This will be so large that it will hold hundreds of gallons of taquilla, and he will have that exhibited here during the Fair."

"How about the McKinley bill?"

"That tariff bill is a bad measure and I am bitterly opposed to it. It will not interfere with us as far as getting our products here for exhibition of course, but after that Mexico, being a low-tariff country, cannot compete successfully with the United States."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is making another flying trip across the country. He arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning and left on the evening train for Butte, Mont. He is going West again for the fifth time to dispose of another branch of the Davis will case, which comes up in the courts there in a day or two.

Among the guests who registered at the Grand Pacific yesterday was Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, who is on his way to Washington from his home in Madison, Wis. Mr. Rusk is in excellent health and spirits, and after attending to some business in this city connected with his department expects to leave for the Capital this afternoon.

Alex. McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback boats and builder of the whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which reached Liverpool Tuesday with a cargo of wheat from Duluth, was at the Sherman House yesterday. "In ninety days," he said, "our mills for the construction of steel plates, angle irons, and bolts will be completed at Duluth, and we shall immediately lay the keels for ten more whaleback boats for service on the Atlantic. We shall build a whaleback steamer 450 feet long, with cabin accommodations for 2,000 passengers, for service during the World's Fair. After the Fair is over it will be cut in two and taken to the Atlantic. It is possible that we will build more than one of these boats. They will be given great speed and will be elegantly fitted out." The Wetmore, Capt. McDougall added, will load with a partial cargo of machinery for the new shipyard on Puget Sound, near Seattle, and will then return to New York, where it will take on material for the first two boats to be built on the Pacific coast. The American Steel Barge company, which is building the whalebacks, is largely composed of officials of the Northern Pacific railroad.

A. Kaufmann, editor and publisher of the *Commonwealth* magazine, which has been published hitherto in Denver, is in the city. "The September number of the *Commonwealth* will be issued in Chicago," said Mr. Kaufmann yesterday. "In fact, it is already a Chicago enterprise. I believe firmly that there is a field here for a high-grade magazine, which it is my intention to make the *Commonwealth*. The fact that it has thrived in Denver, where the field is necessarily limited, makes me believe that where there is undoubtedly a wide field the *Commonwealth* can be made prosperous and powerful. I have had encouragement from all quarters, and begin my labors with a firm conviction that the enterprise is certain to succeed."

Grand Pacific—Jeremiah Rusk, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. D. M. Dunbar, Cleveland; Robert G. Ingersoll, New York; John S. Gerhard, Philadelphia; Gen. Walker, England; Delos P. Phelps, Monmouth, Ill.; A. M. Kittridge, Dayton, O.

Richelieu—Charles Edwards, Cincinnati; H. I. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; James W. Franklin, Boston; F. C. Neeley, New York; J. F. Ensign, Cincinnati; J. C. Bland, Colorado Springs.

Palmer—E. C. Foster, Washington, D. C.; D. Lathrop, St. Paul; C. F. Horton, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. D. Caldwell, St. Louis; J. A. Cobb, England; C. W. Clay, Kansas City.

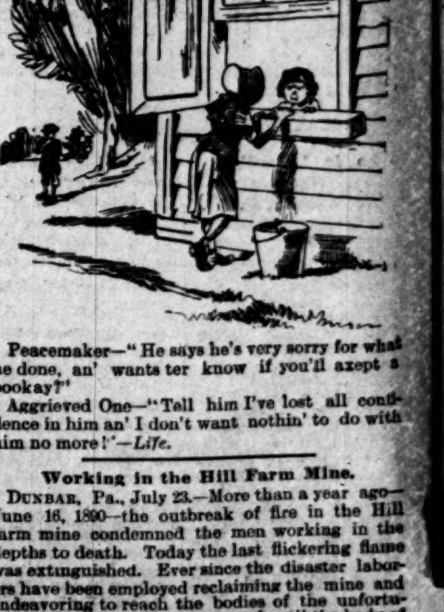
Auditorium—S. F. Smith, Denver; Howard Belcher, Philadelphia; A. S. Hughes, Denver; F. N. Russell, St. Louis; John A. Seeger, St. Paul.

Sherman—W. M. Cowen, Wellington, Kas.; R. A. Mason, Delphi, Ind.; Charles B. Fay, Mattoon, Ia.; I. B. Blackburn, Norfolk, W. Va.

Tremont—W. Hatton, New York; E. J. Wood, Boston; Theodore Wicker, New York; H. C. Davies, Boston; W. F. Kellogg, Omaha.

Leland—E. F. Warner, Nebraska City, Neb.; W. P. Kellogg, Denver; J. M. Worthington, Cleveland.

Wellington—O. W. Lapham, Springfield; R. B. Tewksbury, Ohio; Smith P. Galt, St. Louis.



Peacemaker—"He says he's very sorry for what he done, an' wants ter know if you'll axept a bookay?"

Aggrieved One—"Tell him I've lost all confidence in him an' I don't want nothin' to do with him no more!"—*Life.*

Working in the Hill Farm Mine.

DUNBAR, Pa., July 23.—More than a year ago—June 16, 1890—the outbreak of fire in the Hill farm mine condemned the men working in the depths to death. Today the last flickering flame was extinguished. Ever since the disaster laborers have been employed reclaiming the mine and endeavoring to reach the bodies of the unfortunates. The work has progressed until the body of water in the lower heading has been reached, and pumps will now be applied to remove this.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

PALE FACE AND RED MAN.

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S SENSIBLE VIEWS OF THE VEXING PROBLEM.

His Plan for Working Out a Satisfactory Solution—We Have Been Working Upon a Wrong Theory—Proper Methods Have Not Been Employed in the Education of the Indian—A Savage Cannot Be Made a Civilized Citizen in a Day.

New York *Times*, July 18: Senator Pettigrew is a member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and from his long residence in close proximity to the Sioux is familiar with the Indian's nature and his method of living. He said that it was the intention of the Senate committee to visit all the reservations in South Dakota in August and examine their condition, with the idea of securing information which will be valuable when Congress meets.

Senator Pettigrew said that it was his belief that the Indian should be made to take his lands in severalty as provided for by the Dawes bill. He said that he did not think the proper methods had been employed in the education of the Indian heretofore. The theory of taking a wild savage from his reservation, giving him a few years in an educational institution, and returning him to the reservation, with the expectation that he would become an intelligent civilized being like the white men was all wrong.

"The work which is done at the Carlisle school is worse than useless," the Senator said, "if the Indians are to be returned to their reservations. The Indian cannot at once be changed from a wild man to a civilized one. It is all nonsense to think that an Indian, whose ancestors have been savages and whose wild instincts are a part of his very existence, can be taken from his tribe, taught some of the higher mathematics and a bit of the modern sciences, and then sent back to his reservation to associate with the wild men of his tribe with any good results.

"The Indians are worse after they go back to the reservation than they ever would have been if they had not been at school. When they get back to the reservation they find their fathers and mothers and all their old associates living in tepees and wearing blankets. They have the dress of white men themselves and some of the white men's ways. At once they are accused of being proud and stuck up, and they are looked upon by their old associates as the dudes of the tribe. The girls come from the schools wearing bonnets and decent gowns. A short time in the tepees ruins their good clothes and they go back to blankets such as their mothers wear. The young men, surrounded by the rough, wild influences that have existed in the tribe for generations, get back to their old ways at once, and feeling bound to show their associates that they are not proud and consider themselves no better than the rest, they go into the old life, joining the dog dances and other dances with an enthusiasm that makes them worse Indians than they were before.

"I once made a personal investigation to find out the conditions of about forty young squaws who had returned from the schools in the East. In a large majority of the cases they were the worst in the tribe in their habits and general conduct. It is impossible to change the Indian from his untamed, uncivilized condition to a condition in which he will work and treat his family and neighbors as the whites do in any short period."

"Would you abolish the Indian schools?" the Senator was asked.

"No. They may do a good work if the Indians who are given the education are kept in the East or sent among civilized people, where by actual contact with settlers, with business-men, and with educated people they may continue the life they have begun while at school. The Indian should be taught at the start simply to read and write the English language and how to conduct a farm and herd cattle. The arts and sciences should have no place in his education for the present generation. He should be taught on the reservation. The school should be where all the Indians of the tribe may see what is being done, so that the changes in the condition of those who attend will come gradually to the notice of their associates and the pupils will not be made the objects of criticism on the part of those who have always known them.

"They should be taught the individual ownership of property which exists among civilized people, and when these rudiments have been hammered into the lives of one generation their children will show an advancement that will be noticeable and in the right direction. The tribal relations should be broken up, and they should be compelled to take their lands in severalty. The rest of the lands should be opened up to settlement by white men, and the constant association with these settlers would prove an object lesson more valuable than all the work of the Eastern schools. The Indian would then become a voter and understand that he is amenable to the law. With this system of dealing with the red men good results would follow, because it is starting at the beginning and working in a natural way. Under this method better results would follow with Indians taken fresh from the reservation who had never been away than with the graduates of schools who had been back to the reservation for ten years, associating with the 'squaw' men and losing all they had learned from their contact with civilization."

"What changes in the laws should be made to bring about this change?"

"Under the existing laws," the Senator said, "the Indians are given too much to say themselves on this proposition. They may take lands as soon as they desire them on reservations which have been ceded to the government. But when the government tries to make an agreement with them to give up their tribal relations opposition is at once met. The head men and chiefs of the tribes are naturally opposed to breaking the tribal relations. When that is done their power and influence are gone. They must then come to the level of the others and pass simply for what they are worth as citizens. They love their power, and they will not give their consent to their tribes taking the lands under the Dawes bill.

"Now, this is wrong. They are entitled to the best thought and judgment of Congress, and it stands to reason that on the question of advancing them from a savage to a civilized condition Congress knows what is best for them far better than they do themselves. They should not be allowed to have equal share in dictating the policy which is to be followed. They should be treated fairly and honestly, but the idea of giving them equal authority in settling these questions is simply the result of a sentiment which exists among certain Eastern philanthropists who do not understand the nature or real condition of the redskins. They should be made to take their lands in severalty and break their tribal relations at once. If this were done the greatest and most difficult portion of the Indian question would be solved within twelve months.

"Settlers should be invited upon the lands which are not needed for the allotments, and their presence would be a protection to the Indian, and, as I have said, a constant lesson. The settler who goes upon the Western lands is no longer a trapper or a hunter, wearing mocassins and a knife in his belt, but an energetic, educated Christian man, the son of the best element in the Eastern States, and his presence would do more than all the higher education of the schools to bring the Indian up to his highest capabilities.

"The Sioux in South Dakota have recently ceded about two-fifths of their land to the government, and under the agreement made they acquire an interest in the separate reservations on which they live. For this two-fifths which the government acquires the Indians will receive in all about $9,000,000. The remaining portions of their lands will be vastly more than is needed to give them their allotments. These should be assured to settlement and such compensation given the Sioux as is right and just. The price paid should be turned over to the government to hold in trust for the Indians, to be expended in building schools for them in their own neighborhoods and in purchasing farming implements and industrial outfits generally. This should be done regardless of the wishes of the Sioux and at once. It is for their own good, and, whether or not it suits the ideas of the chiefs and head men, should make no difference.

"The government is now building thirty schoolhouses at various points in the six Sioux reservations, and there are already schools at each of the agencies. The Catholic contract schools are doing excellent work, for they supplement the government schools. The government has not facilities for teaching one-fourth of the Indian children, and the Catholic schools should not be closed until the government can reach all. There is still room for more of the Catholic schools. But they as well as the government schools should be built on or near the reservations."

THE TINPLATE LIARS.

Nye and Heynen Agree—No Tinplate Made in this Country.

The tinplate liar is again active. He reappears in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in this way: Mr. O. W. Heynen of Miles, Ia., addressed a letter to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., metal-dealers of Chicago, asking the question: "Will you kindly inform me as to whether there is any tin made in America, such as box tinplate or ironclad stock such as railroad milk-can stock? and you will greatly oblige." To which the following answer was received:

> O. W. Heynen, Esq., Miles, Ia.—Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 20th, there is no tinplate manufactured in this country that we know anything about. All tinplate is imported. Very truly yours,
>
> HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & Co.,
> per Whipple.

The last-mentioned letter was sent to the *Inter-Ocean*, which is one of the most persevering editorial tinplate manufacturers in the country. The editor then addressed a note to Mr. James W. Nye, a member of the firm in question, asking him how his house could send such an answer to Mr. Heynen. Mr. Nye, who is evidently a good Republican, points out in reply that the particular variety of tinplate that Mr. Heynen inquired about was a very peculiar kind, not much made anywhere; in fact, made by only one firm in England.

Mr. Nye thus explains matters:

> Individually I believe in the McKinley bill, and believe that its provisions about tinplate will be the means of building up a great industry. I think that at present there are more than a dozen concerns who are *working up to* the manufacture of tinplate. [Working up mentally, dubiously, and afar off.] I think that a few of them have made and are making a little plate for their own use, and I believe they will succeed in making more. The buyers of our house inform me that *there has never been offered to us for purchase a box of American-made tinplate*. If any is offered us in the near future I will certainly inform you, and as soon as we acquire possession of it I will offer it for the inspection of the *Inter-Ocean*. [Safe offer!]

The editor of the *Inter-Ocean* prints Mr. Nye's letter as a refutation of Mr. Whipple's letter, and gently chides the latter for making such sweeping and misleading statements. "An ordinarily intelligent man in that line of business should have known better," says the *Inter-Ocean*; "the time has certainly arrived when business-men should attempt in their business correspondence to be accurate." It will be observed that Mr. Nye's letter does not contradict a syllable of Mr. Whipple's letter. It merely gives Mr. Nye's opinion that several American houses are "working up to the manufacture of tinplate," *not that they have made any*. To this he adds hearsay testimony that somebody has made a little for private use, but about this he has no knowledge of his own. The *Inter-Ocean* is more easily satisfied than John Phœnix was when he was surveying a route for a railway to the Mission of Dolores. That celebrated engineer, finding that his assistant had forgotten to record the measurements for the day, asked a passing drayman how far it was to the place from which the surveying party had started. The drayman, in a spirit of definiteness and decision in glaring contrast to Mr. Nye's vagueness and hesitancy, said it was just half a mile. So Mr. Phœnix put it down in his field notes and went on.

The Boston *Advertiser* rebukes everybody who doubts the existence of "a tinplate factory at Apollo, Pa." The name of this factory is the "Laufman plant." It now has a "capacity," says the *Advertiser*, of 200 boxes per day, and "its output will be doubled within a short time." The difference between a capacity and an output is manifest to the most defective understanding, since an output implies the *actual making of tinplate*, while a capacity merely implies an ability to make, which ability may be only mental, and, therefore, a subject of doubt and dispute. That the capacity of the "Laufman plant" is of this sort we infer from a trade circular issued on the 17th inst. by Messrs. Merchant & Co., metal dealers of Philadelphia, who say: "Up to this writing we are not aware of any American maker who can give us the quantity we daily require," and then they add:

> We wish it understood that our idea of manufacturing tinplates is not that of *dipping* a plate made elsewhere, and the use and *abuse* of a stamping-machine. Any one familiar with the tinplate business knows full well that such a *plant* can be erected and in operation in a few days.
>
> We consider it quite impossible that a "plant" having an output of 200 boxes of tinplate per day could exist in Pennsylvania without being known to such mercantile houses as those of Merchant & Co. and Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., unless it is one of the dipping-plants referred to by Merchant & Co. These dipping-plants are scarcely more complicated than tallow-candle factories, and of even less value to the country.

LELAND STANFORD TALKS POLITICS.

But He Says He Will Not Be a Candidate for President—The Alliance Is Giving Him Too Big a Dose of His Fiat Nostrum.

St. LOUIS, July 21.—Col. Joseph K. Rickey has received a letter from Leland Stanford in reply to one sent by the Colonel. The letter is dated Menlo Park, Cal., July 1. Senator Stanford says:

> It seems to me that the People's party are making a mistake in inserting so many questions in their platform. People may agree upon one or two great issues and differ upon others not so essential. In the platform adopted at the recent Cincinnati convention the people might all agree upon the money plank and entirely differ on the railroad plank. The latter is a momentous question. I can readily appreciate that the consolidation of all the railroads of the country under one management would render their operation less expensive. The burden of transportation ultimately falls upon the producer, and it is plain that if the government could substitute, say 2 per cent bonds, in exchange for the existing bonded indebtedness of the railroad companies, the benefit to the patrons of the roads would be the difference between 2 per cent and 6 per cent, the interest generally borne by railroad bonds. Then again, if the government was content to operate the roads without profit, the amount now paid to stockholders in dividends would be saved to the patrons of the roads.

After referring to changes in the civil service this would make necessary, the Senator continues:

> So far I believe the government control of railroads has not been such a success anywhere. The cheapest railroading in the world is in the United States, where, so far, railroads have substantially controlled their own rates and have been free from any interference. Our vast system of railroads, our varied and constantly increasing productions, the long distances that freight has to be hauled, make the railroad question of more importance here than in any other country. Whatever might be the advantage of government ownership, a great many people would hesitate to favor it on account of the vast political influence that might be exerted through its means by an administration desiring to perpetuate itself in power. I have great faith in the ultimate triumph of right, where the questions affecting it are fairly considered and thoroughly discussed, and think that the People's party organization, without nominating tickets of its own, can exert a powerful influence on the existing parties, which at most can only live while they have the approbation of the people.
>
> I receive many letters approving my Land Loan bill, some of them very complimentary and some of a political character, suggesting my name as a Presidential candidate, so much so that it has caused me to reflect on the possibility of a nomination. I have made up my mind, voluntarily, not to be a candidate and much less to seek a nomination.
>
> The old question of the tariff can hardly be called strictly a party question. The money question is a live issue. Every one is made to feel almost daily the importance of a circulating medium sufficient to make easy the exchange of commodities in themselves useful and necessary to mankind. It is, of course, very important that gold and silver should be coined into money. They have a recognized value according to their weight all over the world. When the government makes a paper dollar its value is measured by a gold dollar, but if there were no gold silver would answer the same purpose.

Affections Transferred.

The Farmers' Alliance people of Georgia are now deliberately snubbing Gov. Northen of that State by omitting to invite him to any of their political and social meetings. And it is not many months since Gov. Northen was such an intense Alliance man that he refused to meet Jay Gould during the latter's trip South. This seems to indicate that the Alliance, among other strange troubles, is subject to violent changes of affection.—*New York Advertiser.*

GUITEAUS OF THE PRESS.

THE MALICIOUS PERSECUTION OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

Malignant and Brutal Conspiracy to Drive Him Into a Premature Grave—Murderous Methods Unparalleled in the History of American Politics—Manly Denunciation of the Conspirators by Editor Dana and Editor Cockerill.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Charles Jules Guiteau went to work with no more murderous purpose than animates the men who seek a victim in the Secretary of State.

Mr. Blaine's present condition is no mystery to those who know his mental idiosyncrasy. He is a self-torturer in all that concerns his physical health. This does not mean that he is a coward, or even a hypochrondriac in the ordinary sense of the term. But he belongs to a class of beings, distinct and well recognized, in which the pathologic imagination is developed to an uncomfortable and often a dangerous degree. He is sensitive in the extreme to what he believes to be the disinterested opinion of others respecting his physical condition. This circumstance is neither to his credit nor his discredit: it is simply a factor in Mr. Blaine's individuality.

Every physician knows that in the reaction of mental impressions and apprehensions upon actual physical health, general intelligence, or even exceptional robustness of intellect, is no barrier to the mischief that may be wrought. Often the danger is greatest where the intelligence is most acute and the imagination the most active. There are cases and there are times when an incautiously expressed opinion, a mistaken diagnosis thoughtlessly communicated, may amount to a sentence of death.

For fifteen years Mr. Blaine's remarkable mind has been subjected not merely to the strain of continuous work of an exacting though not necessarily exhausting character, but also to the wear and tear of such an alternation of high emotions, of passionate hopes, terrible disappointments, feverish resentments, and tantalizing half-realizations as can perhaps be paralleled by the experience of no other man now on earth. For the last two or three years, as every generous reader will remember with sincere sympathy and regret, he has encountered a succession of domestic afflictions almost stunning to a nature of the sensibility of his. There has been no lack of manhood in Mr. Blaine's attitude under these repeated strokes of misfortune, heavy enough and frequent enough to have broken an ordinary constitution to pieces. But is there any wonder that a time comes when the danger signals begin to appear in certain physical symptoms? Or is it strange that Mr. Blaine and those solicitous for the usefulness of the next fifteen years of his life should reach the conclusion that the Secretary needs rest, freedom from worry, careful attention, and a fair chance to recuperate?

This is precisely the time chosen for the incredibly malignant and brutal conspiracy to drive James G. Blaine into a premature grave by exhibiting him to himself as a man doomed to death. We say conspiracy, because there is every indication of concerted action on the part of the inventors of the bogus interviews, the fabricators of the lying medical reports from Bar Harbor, Boston, and Washington, the artists whose pencils are set to the task of representing the Secretary of State in the last stages of emaciation and impending dissolution, the editors who have already ordered his coffin and are shedding crocodile tears over it. One day it is acute nervous prostration, another day it is paresis, another day it is Bright's disease, another day it is paralysis—any malady known to the pathologists is a good enough malady for the use of the assassins, providing it is swift and hopeless.

The history of American politics—we are constrained to add, the history of American journalism—records nothing comparable to the hounding of the foremost statesman of the Republican party by Democrats and Republicans in concert. What influence is behind it we do not know. Certainly not Benjamin Harrison, as is here and there intimated. The President may have as much reason to fear Mr. Blaine for the future as he has to be grateful to him for the past, but Gen. Harrison is not the man to carry on, directly or by proxy, a preliminary campaign for the Presidential nomination by methods fit only for Charles Jules Guiteau or the New York *World*.

Stop This Hounding!

New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Dem.): The persistent reappearance, first in one form and then in another, of the rumors that Mr. Blaine is a very sick man, that he cannot live much longer, that his physical strength is gone, that his mental powers are waning, is not a praiseworthy exhibition of journalistic decency. So far is it from this that it suggests motives more sinister than the mere bolstering of sensational circulations.

Mr. Blaine may be a sick man. It may be true that he has the disease mentioned by the correspondents. And it may also be true, even granting all this, that if he is not hounded to death by sensation mongers he will live another twenty years, still recognized as the greatest leader of the Republican party.

And here is perhaps the point of the stories. If Mr. Blaine's health is not broken, either in fact or in fancy, either by disease or by persecution, the Republican nomination for the Presidency is at his mercy next year. No other candidate—certainly not the President—can for an instant stand against the host of admirers and worshipers whom the great leader from Maine could summon from every part of the country to do his bidding at a convention.

Is it to counteract this absolute, acknowledged fact that these stories of his approaching dissolution are telegraphed from the neighborhood of his summer home? Is their effect, not alone on the public mind, but on Mr. Blaine himself, calculated in advance?

No man should be guilty of increasing the mental agony of a sick man. No Republican should make capital on the misfortunes of the greatest living Republican. No Democrat, above all, should lend his aid to the dirty work.

Every right-thinking American citizen hopes that Mr. Blaine will prove ere long that the stories of his ill-health are either grossly exaggerated or wholly unfounded.

Reacts in Blaine's Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—[Special to Boston Herald.]—The friends of Harrison here are more than ever afraid that Blaine will be nominated. They see that the attempt to discourage his friends by representing that he was physically and mentally incapacitated was a serious blunder, involving a strong reaction in favor of nominating Blaine. They fear now that nothing but Blaine's own word can prevent his nomination, and that perhaps even Blaine's word would fail.

They are talking about an attempt which the President is to make as soon as Blaine returns, if the President does not in the meantime go to Bar Harbor for the purpose, to make Blaine come out and declare himself. This is what the President would have done on his return from the West, they say, if Blaine had not gone off to New York, to the President's great disappointment, for he had hoped then to reach an understanding with Blaine.

So far, as Harrison's friends admit, Harrison has no assurance from Blaine that he will not accept the nomination next year, if it is tendered him.

Mr. Blaine's Health Greatly Improved.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22.—When Dr. Taylor called upon Secretary Blaine this morning he found him about to go out walking, and the two walked down to the cottage of Emmons Blaine together. The physician says Mr. Blaine is continually improving. All he can do is to watch his progress and counsel him about exercise and food. The Secretary spends his time hereabout as usual in summer. After breakfast he examines his mail, discusses with his secretary matters needing his attention, sees his friends who call, and at about 11 o'clock drives or walks out. He returns at 1, and usually goes out a second time in the afternoon. He spends his evenings with his family. Mr. Blaine's appearance, whether riding or walking, shows great improvement in health the last few weeks.

THE CONSTITUTION OF BRAZIL.

A Synopsis of the Supreme Law of the Greatest South American Nation.

Our State Department has received, translated, and printed the new Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. While it may be true that the Constitution of a country is found rather in the spirit of its people than in the text of any document, and while, from numerous experiences in South America, one has reason to doubt whether democratic institutions can be successfully established on that continent, the great charter of this new republic is so carefully drawn, and is in many respects so excellent, that it must command the approval even of those who are skeptical concerning the ability of the people to live under it.

This constitution is a long and exhaustive document, covering in print nearly twice the space occupied by the newly framed constitution of the commonwealth of Australia, which we commented upon a short time ago. In accordance with its provisions there are established a President, a national Congress, consisting of two branches, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and a supreme court of fifteen Justices, appointed for life by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The government of the country is declared to be a federal republic, and it is provided that no constitutional amendment having a tendency to abolish the federative republican form or the equal representation of the several States in the Senate shall be admitted for consideration in Congress.

While there is no express provision reserving to the States all powers not conferred upon Congress, there is in a number of respects a larger degree of independence granted to these members of the Federation than is held by the States of the American Union. For example, the States have the right to incorporate themselves with one another, subdivide themselves, dismember themselves to join with others or form new States, with the single check that the action proposed must have the approval of Congress. The States alone are competent to decree taxes on exportations of merchandise, on landed property, on the transmission of property, on industries and professions, and have the exclusive right to decree stamped duties and contributions touching their telegraphs and postal service. It is also lawful for a State to levy duty on imports of foreign goods, but these must be intended for consumption within its own territory, and it must in such cases transmit to the Federal Treasury the amount of duty collected.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies are chosen by direct suffrage, the representation of the minority being guaranteed. The number of Deputies must be fixed by law in such a way as not to exceed one for each 70,000 inhabitants, but there shall not be less than four to each state. The Deputies are elected for a term of three years. The Senators are elected for a term of nine years, three retiring annually, and each State chooses its Senators by direct suffrage at the same election at which members to the Chamber of Deputies are chosen. The President is chosen by a majority vote for a term of four years, and if none of the candidates receive an absolute majority Congress is to elect, by a majority vote of those present, one of the two who, in the direct election, shall have received the highest number of votes. In case of a tie vote in Congress the elder of the two candidates shall be considered elected.

The President is not eligible for reëlection; and neither can any member of his Cabinet or any relative either by consanguinity or marriage, in the first and second degree, of the President or the Vice-President be elected to succeed them. If a President does not retire at the end of his legal term to make way for his successor, the Acting President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the President of the Federal Supreme Court, each in the order named, in the failure of either to act, is to be considered the legal President. The executive powers of the President do not differ materially from those possessed by the President of the United States, but a chapter of the constitution specifies offenses and provides means for bringing him to justice if he fails to perform his duty.

The only restriction put upon suffrage is citizenship, which is granted under easy conditions and a knowledge of the alphabet, but whether these will prove sufficient to give the democratic system in Brazil the popular stability by means of which an orderly government is carried on is a question which can be answered ten years hence much better than at the present time. We certainly hope that our Brazilian neighbors will be able to solve the problem that they have presented to themselves in a satisfactory manner. Assuming a willingness to obey the law, and to hold personal ambitions in just restraint, no form of government is better calculated to secure equal justice than a democratic republic. But—and this qualification is a weighty one—no form of government apparently lends itself so readily to deceptive devices, which destroy its spirit, while pretending to hold to the letter of its law, as this same method of ostensibly securing human equality.—*Boston Herald.*

THE NAME OF BLAINE.

A Celebrated Scotch Philologist Looks It Up—Its Origin.

Tarrytown *Argus:* In the early part of 1890 I wrote to G. Y. Strang-Watkins, Secretary of the Buchanan Society, inquiring as to the origin of the name of the greatest statesman in America. My inquiry was caused by the fact that the greatest man of my name was born on the Blaine water, in the Lennox District. I refer, of course, to George Buchanan, whose position 300 years ago in Scotland was not altogether unlike that of Blaine's today in America. Mr. Strang-Watkins' reply, which I give below, is both amusing and instructive.

C. K. B.

> Chauncey K. Buchanan, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I was duly favored with your letter of 12th January last, and I have been making some inquiries on the subject therein referred to.
>
> With regard to the name Blane or Blain, it is an old Scotch word for an empty or blank place; thus a blainy field is one where there are blanks or bare places. Surnames were often given from the personal appearance of men. The first Mr. Blain, therefore, may have been so called from being bald-headed.
>
> The second meaning of Blane or Blain is a mark left by a wound or sore, or a sort of boil as in the Bible. Exodus ix., v. 9, 10: "And it shall become small dust in the land of Egypt and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt."
>
> The first Mr. Blain or Blane, therefore, may have been greatly marked by small-pox or perhaps scarred with wounds in battle. Blaine again is said by some to be a contraction of Bel Agriean—beautiful lamb—i. e.: Jesus. This points to the first of the name being a churchman. St. Blane or St. Blaine of Bute was a Scotch Bishop or confessor, born 10th of August, 590. He is said to have founded Dunblane and to be buried in Bute. He was not unknown in the Lennox district and had a cell at Colgrain in Cardross, and there is "Blanes Well" at Killearn. Very likely all the Blanes are called after him, but how he got his name I don't know.
>
> Surnames were, however, often taken from names of places, and the American Blaine and the Scotch Blanes, of whom there are a few, and the Scotch-Irish many, may take their name from the stream Blane, which runs through the valley into the Endrick Water. If this is so they must be a very modern race, for Strathblane is not the old name of the valley, but Strathblachan or Strathblathane, and other similar forms.
>
> This is all the information I have been able to procure on the subject, and so far as it goes there appear to have been no connections between the Clan Buchanan and the Blaines. Yours faithfully,
>
> G. Y. STRANG-WATKINS.
>
> Glasgow, June 10, 1890.

According to Altitude.

How the population of the United States is distributed according to altitude is indicated by a census bulletin just issued. Below 500-feet line are the people engaged in manufacturing, foreign commerce, and most of those engaged in the cultivation of cotton, rice, and sugar. The prairie States and the grain-producing States of the Northwest are located on the interval between 500 and 1,500 feet. East of the ninety-eighth meridian, 1,500 feet is practically the upper limit of population. The area between 2,000 and 3,000 feet constitutes almost everywhere the debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi Valley. In the altitude of 3,000 feet irrigation is necessary for agricultural operations. The occupation of the people living above 6,000 feet is mining. The movement of population is towards the higher altitudes, and is most marked between 1,000 and 6,000 feet. The greatest density is on the seaboard, and increases uniformly until the altitude of 2,000 feet is reached. At this point it becomes quite sparse.

Hospitable.

"Alas!" said the tramp, "I am hungry and sore;
Is there no one to pity my plight?"
"O, yes," cried the dog, as he sharpened his teeth,
"Come in, and I'll give you a bite."
—*Baltimore American.*

CHINA'S YANKEE MINER.

HOW CHURCH DEVELOPED LI HUNG CHANG'S SILVER MINES.

American Machinery Put to Work in the Neighborhood of the Great Wall and the Tombs of the Emperors—Three Years of Curious Experience in a Region That Has Never Been Described—The Work Carried on Under Guard.

Up in the Province of Mongolia, nearly 150 miles north of the Great Wall of China, in the territory of a Mongolian Prince, are the two old silver mines, Yen Tung Shan and the Ku Shan Tsu, owned by Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Imperial Province of Chihil, says a writer in the New York *Sun*. Their shafts have been sunk a dozen miles apart in the steep mountains that lie midway between the Mongolian plateau on the west and the seacoast. Nomad tribes of Mongolians have camped around them for many years, and if you asked a native of Northern China if he had ever heard of the Ku Shan Tsu he would probably tell you of the spirits that had haunted it in the past. Then he would protest mildly against the sacrilege of the miners, because 150 miles toward the sea in the same range of mountains are the tombs of the old Emperors, and the dragon that guards them is disturbed by the miners.

As a producer of silver the Ku Shan Tsu never has and probably never will be of great importance in calculating the world's aggregate supply of that metal. It has been during the last four years, however, the scene of an interesting experiment. Mr. John A. Church, an American engineer, has been teaching 700 Chinamen at the Ku Shan Tsu the American methods of mining. Nothing but the fact that he was under the special protection of the imperial government enabled him to live in that country. There were all the difficulties incident to the peculiarities of the Chinese methods of work and the local hostility to foreigners to be overcome in a country that is comparatively unexplored.

Mr. Church had a big contract before him. Accompanied by his wife he went to Tien Tsin, where the Viceroy lived, and from there he started by cart to the Mongolian silver mine, in a country about which he could learn nothing from any English books. It was practically unexplored, although like all of China it was thickly populated. "Even in the most desolate parts of this country," said Mr. Church, "you cannot feel that you are alone. Somewhere in the distance you will see a lone Chinaman toiling up a hill with a pack or walking along the plain. What interested me as much as anything that I saw in China was the great wall along its old northern boundary. From an engineering standpoint it is simply a marvelous piece of work. We passed through the Tieh Men Kuan gate, which means the great iron gate. The wall was at that point in a perfect state of preservation. It was 30 feet high, with a width of 12 feet at the top. The foundation was of squared granite blocks and on them were built two brick walls. The space between those walls was filled in with dirt. And, by the way, it seems to me that the Chinese bricks furnish just the colors that some of our architects are looking for. When they are baking water is thrown on them, and they come out of the kiln a bluish color. The effect of these shades of blue in a Chinese building is pleasing and might be advantageously tried in some of our American houses. When you realize that the foundation for the 2,000 miles of this great wall is built entirely of squared granite blocks, and that the wall runs over the crest of some very high and steep mountains, you can appreciate the difficulties that must have been overcome in building it. Where did they get this vast amount of granite, and how many men did it take to square the blocks and put them into the position they now occupy?

"At every pass there is a gate, and at the one we went through there were some old Chinese guns made of wrought-iron and about an inch and a half in diamter.

"In the portion of Mongolia where the Ku Shan Tsu mine was situated I found a country with a climate somewhat like that of New York. The mountains in their formation resembled in a general way those of West Virginia. They contain silver and lead in quantities that made mining them profitable, but the few attempts at working this ore had not amounted to much. They smelted it in small furnaces about two feet high, and they sunk their shafts by the use of picks and chisels without the aid of blasting powder. The Ku Shan Tsu had flooded and the Chinese miners did not have the proper machinery for pumping it out. It had ceased to be profitable under their methods of operating it, and after a thorough examination I concluded that to operate this mine successfully American machinery must be introduced. There is no country in the world that can compete with America in the manufacture of this kind of machinery. The Viceroy agreed to this, and our order, together with the money—for manufacturers in New York didn't know the Viceroy—was placed, and as soon as it was filled we were ready to work."

With his American machinery were a few American miners to operate it. The resident physician at the mine, Dr. D. N. Osborn, was also an American. Few Chinamen are good machinists, and the men who were expected to do the more difficult work came from Canton and Southern China. Then there were the coolies who did the heavy work in the shafts under the direction of the foremen. The Chinese workmen need close watching. The American or English miner can be sent into the shaft alone and instructed to do certain work. It is only necessary for the foremen to inspect the results of this work. Give a Chinese miner the same orders, and unless there is a man to watch him most of the time he goes to sleep. All told there were at Ku Span Tsu about 700 men. The seacoast was 250 miles away and a courier service was maintained, so that mails were received about every two days. A house on the American plan was erected for the Americans, and around it were the huts of the miners. American food was imported in cans, and the Viceroy did what was in his power to make life pleasant in that country for the American engineers who were trying to put his mine on a paying basis. A strong steel vault, similar to that in our banks, was constructed to receive the silver that was cast in blocks shaped like a Chinese woman's shoe. Once a month this silver was sent under guard to Jehol, where it was exchanged for notes and copper money. The common workmen got $3 a month wages and $3 a month for food. This seems small pay, but it was nearly double what the men had been paid.

"Strikes occurred occasionally, but I had no difficulty in stopping them. When I disciplined them for striking they were much surprised. One day some of the Chinamen came to me and said that they had concluded to strike. 'Very well,' I said, 'the mine cannot stop work. The fires must be kept up, and I will fine every man who strikes three days' pay.' They didn't like that at all and they stopped going on strikes. As a rule they were an easy class of men to handle, and they had great respect for authority.

"Two parts of the work, the blasting and smelting, I could not trust to the Chinamen. The man Hsieh, who was in charge of the mill, had been in England, where he was converted to Christianity, and he was a man of intelligence.

"Around our mine was a wild country, and after we had been working there for about a year we heard that a well-known robber with a band of thieves was preparing for a descent on the mine. This robber was well known to the men, for he had occasionally visited our camp.

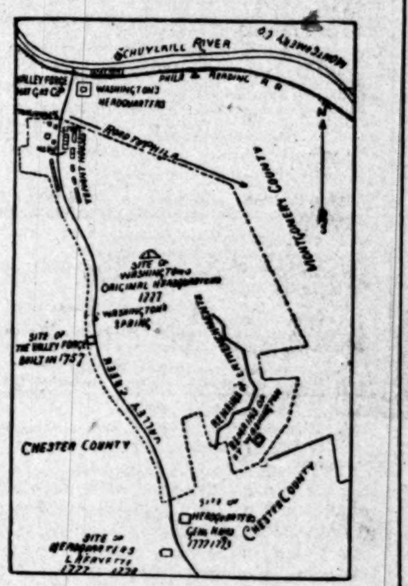
"Our work in opening up the mine was successful. We pumped out the water and sank a shaft 400 feet, from which we took out forty or fifty tons a day of medium grade ore which put the mine on a paying basis. Whether the Chinamen will keep it up to that standard remains to be seen. My contract with the Viceroy was for three years, and I overstaid it some months. It was an interesting experiment and the results justified it. The Chinese officials showed us a great deal of kindness, and I attended several banquets that were given for me. They were very trying ordeals, however. Because I didn't rub my stomach and give a more vulgar demonstration of my appreciation of the food before me they said that I ate like a woman. American table manners don't go in China, and Chinese table manners in polite society would cause consternation at our dinner parties. The Chinese workman had a sense of humor and he was inclined to play practical jokes. There is a good deal of talk about Chinese railroads just at present, although it may be some time before the prejudices of the people against such an innovation can be overcome. We know in America very little about this country. There have been some books of travel, but the Chinese have not in any way favored investigations by foreigners. The portion of Mongolia where I was is a good country for metals, and when the Chinese learn our methods it will probably be developed."

PART OF VALLEY FORGE FOR SALE.

Famous Relics That American Patriotism Should Preserve.

New York *Sun:* There is danger that the historic old Valley Forge property will be divided up and sold and its preservation as a whole thus lost to the nation. The tract lies in one of the most picturesque valleys of Pennsylvania, on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, close to Valley Forge station, and about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mrs. Anna L. Carter, who has recently instructed her attorney, Mortimer H. Brown of Philadelphia, to dispose of 190 acres of it.

It was on this spot that Washington was camped with his army during the frightful winter of 1777-'78. Valley Forge and its story are like a personal recollection to every one of us. There was where Washington prayed in the thickets when his soldiers were marking the paths with blood from their shoeless feet. There Lafayette joined him. It was from Valley Forge that the soldiers started to Philadelphia to demand their long overdue pay, at the time when Robert Morris met them and gave up nearly his entire fortune to pay them, in consequence of which he died in a debtor's prison. It was while Washington was enduring these hardships that Gates was plotting to supersede him. Valley Forge was a theater of the Revolution and in it was enacted the sublimest tragedy.


SCHUYLKILL RIVER
VALLEY FORGE
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
PHILA & READING R.R.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
SITE OF WASHINGTON'S ORIGINAL HEADQUARTERS 1777
WASHINGTON'S SPRING
SITE OF THE VALLEY FORGE BUILT IN 1757
CHESTER COUNTY
SITE OF HEADQUARTERS GEN. KNOX 1777-1778
SITE OF HEADQUARTERS LAFAYETTE 1777-1778

VALLEY FORGE.

The ramparts of Fort Washington are still plainly visible upon this tract of land which Mrs. Carter now offers for sale. The remains of the intrenchment erected in 1777 and 1778 are there yet, and the famous Cold Spring. There, too, is the site of the old Valley Forge, first built in 1757, the site of Washington's headquarters in 1777; the site of Lafayette's headquarters in 1777-'78, and the site of Gen. Knox's headquarters during the same time; the site of the artificers' quarters in 1777, and the sites of the headquarters of Gens. Woodford and Maxwell. The distance around the tract is about three miles, and the scenery is beautiful.

The loss of this historic spot would be a cause of national regret. It seems as if some of the historic and patriotic orders which exist so numerously should make vigorous efforts to obtain possession of this property and maintain it as a national park in memory of the events which took place there. With such organizations as the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of America, and the various State historical societies, the property should readily find purchasers who would preserve it intact.

HAND-TO-HAND WITH KNIVES.

An Indian Dispute Settled by the Death of Both Parties to It.

San Francisco *Examiner:* William Weston, a ranchman living twenty miles north of Tishomingo, I. T., brings a story of a most horrible duel which was fought with knives by two Indians near his ranch. There had been bad blood between the two for some time, which had started over a horse-race.

The Indians were named Sewapi and Nunechi. They had been restrained from fighting several times by their friends, but on meeting at another horse-race last week the quarrel was renewed, and it was finally arranged that they should end the matter by a duel with knives. A large crowd of Indians and half-breeds were present and a ring was formed. Each man had his second, who was armed with a Winchester rifle, ready to shoot down any one who might be tempted to interfere.

The contestants were stripped to the waist and each was armed with two sharp knives, the blades being about eight inches long. When the men entered the ring it was with the understanding that it was a duel to the death. Both were magnificent specimens of manhood and they were equally adept in the use of the knife.

Amid breathless silence the combatants slowly approached the center of the ring. There they stood for a minute gazing at each other, while the silence was most painful. Not a sound could be heard except the occasional stamp of a horse on the outskirts of the crowd. The spectators sat around perfectly motionless, while the duelists began slowly to walk around each other watching for a chance to catch one another off guard. It was probably two minutes before a change came, and then it was with the rapidity of a lightning stroke.

Sewapi suddenly made a leap through the air toward his enemy, and for an instant the air appeared to be full of Indians and knives, which latter flashed in the sunshine like streaks of light. As quickly as they came together did they separate, and notwithstanding the rapid play of the weapons it was seen that neither had received a scratch. Still, during the whole exciting scene not a sound could be heard except the clashing steel as it came together. Slowly the circling began again, and the glittering eyes alone showed that the walk meant death. Soon the same leap was repeated, this time by Nunechi, who seemed to fly through the air. The fight was fast and furious, and when they separated both were bleeding profusely. Sewapi had a terrible cut across his breast, while Nunechi had the muscle of his left forearm almost severed.

The intermission was short and both men sprang simultaneously towards each other. The struggle was fierce and suddenly a trip was given and Sewapi fell on top of his antagonist. The lightning-like rapidity of the stroke and parry precluded the possibility of knowing who was getting the worst of it until it was noticed that Nunechi threw up his arms, stiffened out his legs, and was dead with a knife in his heart. Sewapi sprang to his feet, gave an ear-splitting yell, and then slowly sunk to the ground with blood gushing from a dozen wounds. Before a friend could reach him he, too, was a corpse.

How It Was Decided.

Marshall P. Wilder, the little comic dwarf who amuses the British aristocrats at dinners by his funny stories, astonished and amused a dinner party in London recently by telling this story: "When Timothy Healy was a boy his father was in doubt whether to make him a lawyer, a parson, or a merchant. So be placed on a table a Bible, a sixpence, and an apple and called the boy in, determining to name the profession according to his son's choice. Young Tim came in and saw the articles on the table. Without hesitation he put the sixpence between the leaves of the Bible, tucked the Bible under his arm, and began to eat the apple. 'That settles it,' exclaimed Healy the elder. 'If he is such a hog as that I will make a politician of him.'"

Bad for Georgia.

The Georgia watermelon raisers will not be enriched by their Kentucky sales this year. The summer has been cool, the darkies have been occupied with excursions, and many consumers who usually buy freely when the Georgia crop comes on have had to pay so much for vegetables that they have no spare change for melons.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

REELING IN A MAN-EATER

EXCITING FIGHT WITH A SHARK IN GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Old Cap'n Joel and His Sloop Dancing on the End of a Line—Sport with Rod and Reel That Looks Very Much Like Work—Fight to the Death with the Living Incarnation of Devilish Ferocity.

New York *Times:* The cool, dim shadows of early dawn still clung to the leeward side of things as old Cap'n Joel made sail on the little sloop. A mild breeze came up from the southward and stirred into lazy life the vagrant patches of mist that hung here and there on the surface of Great South Bay. Away out in the solitude of water the lighthouse on Fire Island loomed faintly against the rosy sky.

As we went along close-hauled for the Fire Island Inlet I made ready my new shark tackle. Cap'n Joel had never seen it before and in ordinary circumstances he would have been as curious and as eager about it as a child, but he said never a word. When I had last fished with the old man I had used a heavy trolling line one end of which was made fast to the boat. When I hooked a shark I simply hauled in hand over hand by main force. This year I decided to put a little more skill into shark fishing, and for that purpose I prepared an extra strong bass rod and reel and fitted to it as stout a line as I could find that would run readily on the reel. I intended to play the shark as I would play a bass. Old Cap'n Joel sniffed contemptuously but silently as he took note of the new-fangled shark tackle, but I let him alone in his shell.

The wind came in a little fresher with the flood, so that the sloop had good working headway. She would jibe quickly and not too hard, while at the same time she could be luffed up in a twinkling. I baited the large hook with a plump mossbunker, which the old man had provided the day before, and threw it overboard.

"Slack away and stand off and on across the flood," said I. The sloop filled away with lifted sheets. The long line trailed astern with constantly increasing pressure. Away off on the lee quarter there was a slight commotion on the surface of the water, and in a moment or two I fancied that I could catch a glimpse now and then of the triangular fin of a shark.

Suddenly there came a tremendous jerk on the stout line, the reel gave a wild scream and began to revolve like a buzz-saw, and the stiff rod bent like a whip. I had struck big game. I put on the check very quickly, and as the velocity of the line lessened I thought of the pain that the big hook was causing in the mouth of the ferocious sea devil. The pain would stop him if the line would not. Presently the line slackened and I reeled in furiously.

"Ease off and run for it," I shouted, "or he will be on us."

The little sloop gathered headway and darted off before the wind, but still the line was slack. The shark was trying to see what held him. In about two minutes I had the line tight again, and then I had the sloop brought up into the wind. The shark then took a notion that he would go across the bay on his own account, but before he had made away with half the line the lively little sloop was chasing him. All the time I kept up a steady pull on the line, now holding fast and then slacking away, as the necessity of the situation seemed to require. The shark was getting vicious. Suddenly he made a lunge and changed his course.

"Jibe over, quick!" I called out. "He's after us again." The nimble sloop turned like a top and went racing away toward Babylon with her lee rail awash. I reeled in as fast as I could turn my hand. The shark came on like a race horse, dragging the slack line after him. He made straight for the boat.

"Luff lively," I shouted; "luff, or we lose him." The sloop came into the wind shaking and fluttering. It may have been the change, of course, or it may have been the pull of the line, but whatever it was the shark just missed the rudder. If he had fouled it we should have lost him. I saw him plainly as he darted past, and in my perspiring and panting condition he looked to be the living incarnation of devilish ferocity. The ship bore away, and in a moment more I had the shark towing by jerks at the end of the line, and the line well in the reel at that.

The shark was by no means subdued, however, for he led us a lively chase for fully half an hour after that. The nimble little sloop ran, and reached, and luffed, and came about, and jibed and spun around like a crazy thing, and all the while old Cap'n Joel said never a word. He was kept nearly as busy as I was, for it is no small task to keep a sloop dancing about on the water like a monkey on a hot brick. The old man was perspiring freely, but he worked to perfection. He knew as well as I did what to do, and when I gave an order he was all ready to obey it instantly. He could have done it all without an order, but on board ship nothing is done without instructions from the man in charge.

At the end of three-quarters of an hour I was about ready to give up the case as hopeless, but I resolved to keep it up until I fairly dropped down from sheer weariness. I never had been so completely tired out in all my life. The shark was altogether too heavy for this sort of fishing. A smaller shark would have been sport, but this was something like hard work. After a time, however, I noticed that the big fellow on the end of the line was becoming less ugly and energetic. He made a dash now and then, but he did not keep it up. By degrees I reeled him in toward the boat. I did it all very slowly and cautiously, for I did not wish him to make a particularly desperate break for liberty and get away from me. I felt that I had not enough strength left to resist him. After some trouble I got him within a short distance of the boat.

"Stand by with the lance, Cap'n Joel," said I. The old man dropped the tiller and took up a lance made of a bayonet fastened to the end of a bamboo fishing rod. He knelt on the deck beside me, with the lance poised over the water and with his toes braced against the standing rigging. I gently coaxed the shark alongside directly under us.

"Stab him," said I, and almost before the sound of the words had died away the keen bayonet had flashed into the shark's head and out again twice. The third stab went into the unresisting water, for the shark thrashed the water into foam with his great tail and tore off across the bay. The reel screamed again and again as the wounded thing, crazed with pain and rage, darted here and there. Wherever he rushed he left a thin trail of blood. Although I was no longer so heavily oppressed with weariness I took my time about checking him, for I knew that I had him then.

When the wild creature's fury was spent I reeled him in again to the boat. He was weak, but still game to the last. Cap'n Joel stabbed him four times, but even with that the fish made a desperate struggle for life. Cap'n Joel put a noose around under his forward fins, and we hauled him aboard by means of tackle already prepared for that purpose. We let him hang in the rigging while we bore away for home.

When I was rested a bit I started in to measure him with a tapeline. As I fussed about him he made a lurch and gave a vicious snap with his ugly jaws that caused me to fall headlong on the cabin roof. His razor-like teeth missed my left arm by barely six inches. Old Cap'n Joel grinned like a fiend, and chuckled to himself all the way home. It must have been the shark's last death spasm, for when I took the lance and prodded him with if he made no further demonstration. He was dead beyond all recall. In life he was 7½ feet long.

The Near Horse Fed the Off Horse.

I would like to tell you what I saw from my window on Huntington avenue today. A handsome team of horses stopped near our door, where the grass looked temptingly green. The near horse munched the grass contentedly, which the off horse tried in vain to reach. Suddenly, to my astonishment, the near horse raised his head with his mouth full of grass and held it near his companion's mouth. The off horse accepted the apparent invitation to eat and took the grass from the other one's mouth. After turning and eating a while on his own account he repeated this maneuver, and I then called in the other members of my family to watch them. There could be no mistake about it; the horse who could reach the grass fed his companion at short intervals as long as they stood before the door.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

COURT DECISION REGARDING COMBINATIONS TO MAKE PRICES.

How It Affects the Law Stenographers' Association—International Military Encampment Stockholders Must Pay Up—Other Decisions of the Appellate Court—Mr. Barnett Refuses to Be Sworn on the Advise of an Attorney—Court Record.

There were only six reversals out of thirty-seven opinions filed in the Appellate Court yesterday.

A decision affecting the public was rendered by Judge Waterman in the case of More & Dundas against Bennett, Edwards & Pettit. All these parties are members of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association, which has adopted scheduled rates on shorthand and transcript work. Such prices, it was alleged, were deemed reasonable and fair by the Judges and lawyers in Chicago. On joining the association the members bound themselves to each other not to underbid the rates so fixed by the association. Under this arrangement plaintiffs entered into an agreement to report the Cronin murder trial for the county at the rate of $10 per day for attendance and regular rates as established by the association for transcribing. It is said that the defendant firm knew of the agreement, and yet, contrary to the rules of the association, they offered to do the work for $5 a day and charge less for transcripts. In this way plaintiffs were obliged to do the job at defendants' figures, and after the trial they sued Bennett, Edwards & Pettit for $3,000, the difference between the contract prices. Judge Baker found for defendants and More & Dundas took an appeal, and Judge Waterman thus comments on the case:

"It has from time immemorial been an industrial maxim that competition is the life of trade, while monopolies have always been odious. Combinations looking to the destruction of competition have, therefore, always been unfavorably regarded by the law, for it is manifest that without competition there can be no such freedom of trade. There is another reason why this action cannot be maintained. Any agreement which in its object or necessary operation tends to diminish competition as to anything the public have for sale, or it is necessary that the public should use, is void. Public policy requires that the public shall obtain the things necessary for its use upon fair competition in a free and open market. The services in this case were rendered for the public, and the public authorities have no right to pay a larger sum than that for which they could get the work satisfactorily done. Any agreement depriving the county of its right to secure the performance of this work from any one competent to do it was void as opposed to public policy.

"We are of opinion that the agreement set up in the declaration was contrary to public policy and therefore void. Parties who make such promises must depend upon the disposition of the promisors to keep the same; the law will not enforce such undertakings."

Encampment Subscribers Must Pay.

People who subscribed for stock in the International Military Encampment company must pay for it if they haven't done so, says Judge Gary. Among the subscribers are the Palmer House, $2,000; the Richelieu Hotel, $1,000; Leland Hotel, $1,000; Briggs House, $3,000; Drake, Parker & Co., $1,500; Charles Kern, $500; Willoughby, Hill & Co., $500; Kinsley, $500; and fifty other prominent business houses. Mr. Kinsley and Mr. Bemis fought their subscriptions on the ground that they signed their names under misrepresentations and for other reasons.

Other Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Court upheld Judge Shepard in fining Henry and Charles M. Leopold $200 each for refusing to appear before a master and submit to an examination touching the affairs of Leopold Bros. & Co. The Leopolds declined to testify on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to enter the order before the case was at issue. Judge Gary says the court below made no mistake.

In the court below Judge Collins dismissed the bill brought by the executors of Henry Schubart against the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company. The bill sought to prevent the gas trust from operating as a monopoly and for a return to complainants of 585 shares of stock of the Gaslight and Coke company exchanged by Schubert for gas trust stock. Judge Waterman holds that the stock was voluntarily exchanged with the understanding that the gas trust was to be a monopoly. The court would not return property knowingly devoted to an unlawful enterprise.

List of Opinions.

Following is a full list of the opinions: 135—John Benson vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; 140—City vs. Emma Babcock; 143 Casey vs. Curtis; 146—Gerlinger & Co.; vs. Laboche; 91—Kinsley vs. Int. Mil. Encamp. Co.; 114—Higgins vs. Lansingh; 128—Leopold vs. People; 133—Ayers vs. Ayers; 141—Wabash W. Railway Company vs. Friedman; 150—Findies vs. Kelso; 161—Schilling vs. Klein; 164—Richelieu Hotel vs. Int. Mil. Encamp. Co.; 168—L. S. and M. S. R. R. Co. vs. Hundt; 4,090—Mass vs. Hess; 149—Dunham Towing and Wrecking Co. vs. Dandelin; 152—Anderson vs. Lindberg; 155—Schubart vs. Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.; 159—Schillo vs. Almira Turnverein; 134—More vs. Bennett et al.; 167—Stearns vs. People; 129—Clark vs. Ford; 138—City vs. Smith; 142—Wilson vs. Lindmer; 145, Illinois Central R. R. vs. Southern Bank of Ga.; 148—Shepard, admr., vs. Speer; 151—Ridner vs. Daven; 152—Gottlieb Lenz vs. Simon Glickauf; 158—Hale Elev. Co. vs. Trude; 162—Fangner vs. First Nat. Bk.; 169—Sims vs. Parker; 166—Woodward vs. Scribbner. Reversed and remanded—132—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. vs. Thayer; 136—Jansen vs. Siddall; 144—Carson vs. Mitchell; 153—Nat. U. Bldg. vs. Bremer; 163—Chi. Stove Works vs. John Lally Jr.; 130—A. S. Mattiman vs. Chi., Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co.

He Wouldn't Be Sworn.

Judge Tuley felt indignant over the excuse given by Abraham Barnett for violating the order of the court. The Anglo-American Provision company filed a creditors' bill against Barnett to recover $1,200 on a judgment. Barnett was ordered to appear before Master-in-Chancery Boyesen and he refused to be sworn on the advice of his counsel, B. M. Shaffner. Attorney R. W. Morrison, representing the complainant, asked the court to attach Barnett for contempt of court. "I will impose a fine of $25," said the Judge. "The defendant solicitor should be included in this proceeding for violating his duty as an officer of the court. But I will not allow Barnett to shield himself behind his counsel." There was some more talk, and the court evidently forgot about Shaffner, as nothing was done, and Mr. Morrison dropped the matter.

Sued for $200,000.

A suit for $200,000 damages, brought by Edward S. Richards against Thomas B. Bryan, involves a West Side elevated road company that was once a rival of the present Lake street concern. The plaintiff says he and two associates—James C. Beeks and George C. Buell—worked up the scheme for elevated roads on the West Side, and that Bryan and his partner, John D. Jennings, organized a stock company, with the understanding that the three originators were to receive $100,000 each in unincumbered capital stock. Richards yesterday began suit in the Circuit Court against Bryan for his share of the promised stock. In the Probate Court a like action will be begun against Hannah Jennings as administratrix of the estate of John D. Jennings.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

134,218—C. Henning et al. vs. James H. Gilbert. Replevin. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.
134,219—Asst. Withheld for service.
134,220—Charles Wiell vs. Consolidated Iron Wks. Attch., $600. Stern & Danziger, attys.
134,221—Morris F. Levy vs. Helen P. Smith. Asst., $409. A. Archer, atty.
134,222—Olga Junga vs. Rudolph Junga. Bill for div. L. Weber, solr.
134,223—Asst. Withheld for service.
134,224—Frank R. Meadowcroft et al. vs. J. B. Martindale. Asst., $500. T. H. Schintz and F. Ives, attys.
134,225—James Potter vs. Frederick L. Hubbard vs. Wm. H. Craig. Bill. G. G. Bellows, solr.
134,226—Mary Dorgan vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $25,000. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.
134,227—Bill. Withheld for service.
134,228—Same.
134,229—John A. Muller vs. Michael B. Bailey and Charles S. Fay. Bill. J. P. Rafferty, solr.
134,230—Attch. Withheld for service.
134,231—Asst. Same.
134,232—Dwight Haven, exr., vs. Frederich R. Stowell et al. Bill. D. C. Haven, solr.
134,233—Dearborn S., L. and B. Assn. vs. Hamilton Vanderwater et al. Bill. J. A. Phelps, solr.
134,234—Harrison G. Wells vs. Henry Sachs. Attch., $120.95. F. C. Blackman, atty.
134,235—Simon Mandel et al. vs. Caroline Van Horn. Creds. bill on judgt. for $216. Byam, Weinschenk & Herschl, solrs.
134,236—Martha A. Gilbert, extrx., vs. Martha T. Bartlett et al. Bill. Mason Bros., solrs.
134,237—George F. Westover vs. Erastus M. Miles. Asst., $1,000. D. S. Gooding, atty.
WITHHELD CASES—134,212—Marsh & Bingham Co. vs. Spooner B. Howell. Asst. (attch.), $513.53. Herrick & Allen, attys. (July 22.)

County Court—New Suits.

93,360—Housatonic Brass Corporation vs. William J. Bickert and Nels C. Nelson. Asst., $600. F. Ullmann, atty.
93,361—Petition of Hugh H. Edwards, committee of estate of F. Kelly, insane, to sell land. H. T. & L. Helm, solrs.
93,362—Edward S. Richards et al., use of E. S. Richards, vs. Thomas B. Bryan. Asst., $200,000. L. H. Whitney, atty.
93,363—Gottschalk Co. vs. John W. Schroeder. Conf. judgt., $225.67. Matz & Fisher, attys.
93,364—Karl Peterson vs. Wm. Winston. Asst., $1,000. Moffett & Barnard, attys.
93,365—Midland Co. vs. Robert Theel. Conf. judgt., $298. G. M. Harris, atty.
[illegible] B. R.—Ellen S. Young vs. Comrs. of Cook Co. et al. Petn. to establish title. Lots 5 and 6, resub. of Blk. 1, Le Moyne's Sub., in n. w. ¼ 33, 40, 14. Smith & Harlan, solrs.
93,366—Chicago Trust & Sav. Bk. vs. T. B. Bryant. Conf. judgt., $405.60. G. M. Harris, atty.
93,367—Midland Co. vs. N. R. Foster. Same, $196.18. Same atty.
93,368—Same vs. Frederick H. Guhl. Same. $1,718.18. Same atty.
93,369—Same vs. Elete Publishing Co. Same, $412.59. Same atty.
93,370—Asst. Withheld for service.
93,371—Frank Schell vs. Jans Flynn. Appl.
93,372—Adelor J. Petit vs. Peter Olff et al. Replevin $700. Plff. pro se.
93,373—Sarah L. Beckett vs. Thomas A. Beckett. Bill for div. G. A. Trude and D. J. McElhern solrs.
93,374—Asst. Withheld for service.
93,375—Asst. Same.
93,376—George Berz vs. Joseph Des Jardins. Asst., $600. M. B. Harris, atty.
93,377—J. B. Lesh Mfg. Co. vs. C. H. Luhr. Attch., $421.39.
93,378—Frankie D. Dibble vs. William H. Dibble. Bill for div. McConnell & McConnell, solrs.
93,379—Mark Specker vs. Lyon & Healy. Asst., $700. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.
93,380—W. N. Eisendrath et al. vs. Tecumseh Facing Mills. Attch., $227.10. Knight & Brown, attys.
93,381—International Gas and Fuel Co. vs. Weckler-Prussing Brick Co. Asst., $500. Same attys.
93,382—Alexander Anderson vs. Edward Corrigan and James C. Burke. Asst., $15,000. Same attys.
93,383—Charles T. Swan vs. Charles Lyman. Conf. judgt., $210.20. F. McWinnie, atty.
93,384—S. L. Tompkins vs. Mary A. Kneier. Same, $221. C. J. Wood, atty.
93,385—Anton Dietsch vs. Paul Rosenow et al. Mchs. lein. A. Schroeder, solr.
93,386—Martin L. Granger, use, etc., vs. C. & C. C. & D. Co. Appl.
93,387—Frank Pawetskey vs. John Murphy. Appl.
93,388—Julius Zager vs. P. C. Finnerty. Appl.
93,389—Asst. Withheld for service.
93,390—H. S. Warren vs. Whittaker Supply Co. Appl.
93,391—Asst. Withheld for service.
93,392—White Lake Lumber Co. vs. S. H. Levy et al. Asst., $2,000. N. A. Partridge, atty.
93,393—Samuel Heyman vs. Joseph E. Blauther. Trover, $500. Griffin & Wile, attys.
WITHHELD CASES.—93,248—Schultz & Hirsch vs. Chicago Chair Co. Attach., $368.82. Moses & Pam, attys. (July 18.)

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,088—Withheld for completion.
22,089—Thomas Glass & Co. vs. Adams Exp. Co. Case, $5,000. Trans. from Cir. Ct.

County Court—New Suits.

9,389—N. A. Laugh vs. L. S. Berwin.
9,390—Petn. of H. H. Emery, agent, to declare assignment by Ida A. and William C. Wright. J. S. McConnell, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—132,219—James H. Walker & Co. vs. Ernst T. Peterson. By stip. attch. issue dis. and judgt., $453.94.—133,499—James B. Clow et al. vs. Lazarus S. Berwin and Michael J. Howard; $102.21.
JUDGE TUTHILL—92,044—Falls Rivet & Machine Co. vs. Belding Motor & Mfg. Co. By deflt., $1,394.59.—92,891—Charles Sanders et al. vs. Jacob Blathau and Charles Tewsing. Same, $242.68.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—92,738—Arnold P. Gilmore vs. Mrs. H. E. Merrifield. By deflt., $340.—71,445—Sarah C. Allen vs. G. W. R. R. Co. On findg., $2,000.
JUDGE DRIGGS—91,969—Chicago Fireplace Co. vs. Martin C. Neuberger. By deflt., $425.90.—91,520—Mutual Fire-Ins. Co., use of recvr., vs. James G. Kimball. Same, $914.91.—90,035—Morris Heyman et al. vs. Louis Marceau. Same, $606.87 and sci fa.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,862—Webb vs. Gage; dec.—5,871—Smith vs. Fidelity & C. Co.; dec.
JUDGE TULEY—88,592—W. N. Ave. B. & L. & H. Assn. vs. Michaelson; dec sale.—2,219—Donoghue vs. Donoghue; dec. sale.—92,567—Brass, Jennie C., from Oliver; dec.

The Call Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Campbell vs. Jacobson, Same vs. Same, Story vs. Springer. Herting vs. Wistar on hg.
JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No announcement.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions and submitted cases.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Motions and submitted cases.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE SHERWOOD—Insanity cases.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business; forenoon only.

THE NEW DESERT LAKE IN COLORADO.

Maj. Powell, the Well-Known Geologist, Talks About It.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Maj. John W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, was in New York yesterday and gave a reporter some interesting facts about the new lake which has recently been growing in the Colorado Valley just above the Gulf of California.

The cause of the inundation—namely, the overflowing of the Colorado River through a newly-made mouth, had been correctly stated, he said, some time ago, and while this had cleared away all the sensational stories of a subterranean channel and stripped the phenomenon of all its mysterious elements, still there were many facts which were of interest in connection with the occurrence because what had happened in this case might happen at the mouth of any river which had a delta.

"The traditions of the Indians are by no means the only evidence that this basin has been filled, wholly or partially, before," he said. "Since the delta was formed and that portion of the Gulf of California was cut off and left to evaporate under the terrific heat of the sun the Colorado has been playing pranks of this sort on several occasions. Along the hills which form the sides of this basin there are shore marks which indicate that at different times the basin has been flooded to different heights, and then, when the river cut back through its old channel, evaporation has again changed the lake to a parched desert. Along these shore lines shells have been found which confirm this theory. The action of the Colorado in cutting new mouths for itself and then stopping them up is comparatively rapid, because of the quantity of silt which the stream carries. It is not unlikely that the supposed traditions of the Indians are facts within the memory of some of the older ones of the scattering bands that live on the hillsides along the basin, for indications are that the valley has been inundated within fifty years, and certainly it has at least once or twice since this continent was discovered.

"There is no immediate danger of the basin being filled, because it requires a large volume of water to fill it to the river level, and the evaporation is something wonderful. At the present time, according to reports, only a fraction of the water in the Colorado is flowing from this new outlet. It is possible that the channel may be enlarged as the stream flows through it so that all the water in the river will pour into the basin. Even if that were to happen the evaporation is great enough to take up fully one-half of the Colorado as it spreads over the basin, and it would probably require from two to three years for the balance to fill the hole up to level. At times, when essentially the same thing has happened, a flood in the main body of the river has washed away the deposits of the mouth and the river has emptied itself from its natural mouth again, leaving the basin half filled. At such times as the river filled the basin to its level the flow to the Gulf of California has been through a channel which begins at the lower end of the basin and makes a short cut directly south to the salt water. This is called Hardy's Colorado, and it is usually simply a dry channel or ditch. It may have been formed under circumstances similar to those existing at present. It is large enough to accommodate the entire volume of the Colorado after the evaporation which is sure to take place while the water is spread over the basin.

"Some idea of the terrible heat may be had from the evaporation which takes place. If the basin was filled to the river level the lake would present a surface of about 1,600 square miles. This would be lowered at the rate of six feet a year by evaporation. The salt which is now being mined at Salton was deposited in the valley by the previous evaporations. The original salt deposit from the water, which was a part of the Gulf of California, is not responsible for all that is found there. The waters of the Colorado are saline, for the river flows through beds of rock salt at places many miles up from its mouth, and the successive deposits from the waters of this river as they have flooded the valley and then dried up have added largely to the original deposit."

No Free Silver Coinage for France.

The three great banks in Europe, the Bank of England, Bank of France, and Bank of Germany, exhibited an excess of gold over silver in their reserves a year ago of $182,530,138. Now the excess of gold is $278,995,284. The Bank of France holds of gold, $262,851,000; England, $102,507,370; Germany, $139,947,000; or France has $20,000,000 more gold than both Germany and England. The silver reserve of France is also enormous, amounting to $252,802,232. The three banks hold of gold $505,305,370. France sustains her silver as we do by her gold reserve, but the French people are wiser than our folks about money—they neither disparage silver as some of us do, nor do they propose the silver standard, and there is no evidence that there is anybody in France so foolish as to want free coinage of silver, for that would destroy the gold standard, and make merchandise of gold. The French have had enough experience in irredeemable paper. Its horrors are known to them, and there is a repugnance to its follies equally intelligent and instructive.—*Ex.*

An Easily Solved Problem.

Kentucky distillers are reported to be much worried over a surplus of 400,000,000 gallons of whisky on hand. They need give themselves no anxiety. There will be the utmost unanimity in the Kentucky mind as to the proper way to meet this problem, and the rapidity with which this surplus will be reduced will make the late Billion-Dollar Congress ashamed of itself.—*New York Advertiser.*

Turnpikes in Kentucky.

The counties in Kentucky that own stock in the turnpike companies, which are doing so much to provide the State with good roads, regard their investment with much satisfaction. In Warren County, for example, this method of encouraging road building has worked so satisfactorily that the people will vote in August on the proposition to take another $30,000 block of stock in the turnpikes, and there appears to be no doubt that it will be adopted. The county is now provided with fifty-nine miles of turnpikes, and most of them are paying good dividends to the stockholders. "Warren County," says the Bowling Green *Times*, giving the results of the county's experience, "never took a wiser step or one fraught with more benefits to the people of the county than when she got an act from the Legislature enabling her to induce the building of turnpikes by taking stock in them. At the first election under this act $30,000 were voted for pike construction. In a short while this amount was expended, and afterwards an additional $30,000 was voted, and all this, except $1,000, has been put in pikes."

Foxes Still Plucking Geese.

"A piano for a dollar" is a swindle that belongs to the class including the watch club and the short-term-order business. It was worked in Chicago until its promoters departed for fear of prosecution and in Omaha until they found themselves in jail. At the present moment it is flourishing in Philadelphia. The "plan" of the promoters is not one that is susceptible of a perfectly lucid explanation, for if it were no victim probably would fall into their hands. But so far as they make themselves clear it may be said that they get up what are called "classes" of 150 persons who pay $1 a week. So soon as a class is completed, the fortunate person heading the list receives a piano, "the equal of any $350 instrument." The others are formed into another class and on the receipt of $150 another award is made. No person is permitted to know what position he occupies in a class, and the failure to meet the weekly payments promptly is punished by forfeiture of all the money that has been contributed. A particularly mysterious feature of the plan is that every person gets a piano and no person is obliged to make more than seventy-five payments for one. The promoters claim that this mystery vanishes when it is remembered that the forfeitures enable them to perform this wonderful piece of legerdemain.—*New York Post.*

Shortsighted.

She—"What do you mean, sir, by speaking to me in the street? I want you to understand that I am a respectable married lady."

He—"Excuse me, but I am so shortsighted that at first glance I cannot distinguish a married lady from any other lady."—*Texas Siftings.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 23.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following:

The Kansas Fuel Gas company, at Chicago; to manufacture gas, steam, ice, electricity, smokeless fuel, paints and varnishes, and compressed air; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Thurston Gordon Hall, J. A. Campbell, Patrick Dowling, and others.

The Mecca company, at Chicago; to do a hotel business; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, H. C. Hullinger, H. Ferbrache, and L. P. Conover.

Electrical Engineering company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, R. H. Pierce, G. W. Seymour and F. K. Biggs.

The Refrigerator Milk Can company, at Chicago; to manufacture milk cans; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, L. J. Cobb, C. G. Cobb and M. C. Farr.

The Berwyn Water, Fuel and Light company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, W. J. Andrews, C. E. Piper and G. S. Thompson.

Central Co-operative Coal company, at Central; incorporators, John Griffin, Lawrence E. Markey and Michael Meagher.

American Onyx company, at East St. Louis, to mine and manufacture onyx; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, I. C. Brown, L. B. Whitham, William Lingenbrink, and H. M. Thompson.

Enterprise Athletic club, at Columbia, Monroe County; incorporators, J. R. Walker, A. Lambrecht, and others.

The Blue Island Library Association, at Blue Island; to establish a library and reading-rooms; incorporators, L. B. Voorhees, B. C. Sammons, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, July 23:

Wisconsin-st., n w cor of Princeton, e f, 347x125 ft, also Chestnut-st., n e cor of Princeton, w f, 147x125 ft, July 3 (F. P. Smith to R. Bannatyne)	6,000
Clybourn-av., 450 ft s e of Sheffield, s w f, 25x100 ft, July 22 (J. Waller to N. Kern)	5,054
Ashland-av., 200 ft s of Grace-st., w f, 25x123 ft, April 14 (O. Charles to N. S. and M. Dickinson)	1,200
Gross-av., 121 ft s of Bloomington, e f, 25x125 ft, July 22 (W. H. Gallop to J. Anderson)	1,200
W. Congress-st., 133 ft e of Spaulding av., s f, 25x125 ft, July 21 (S. W. Roth to W. T. Lesher)	1,100
Davlin-st., 380 ft n of Lake, e f, 25x125 ft, June 26 (W. T. Lesher to S. W. Roth)	4,200
Western-av., 241 ft s of Ogden, w f, 25x71¼ ft, May 6 (E. A. West to F. R. Wagner)	3,500
Madison-av., 244 ft s of 50th, w f, 90x140 ft, July 7 (C. H. Tebbetts to J. S. F. Batchen)	16,200
Dickens-av., s w cor of Springfield, triangle of 84 ft; July 15 (G. F. Bunday to S. F. Kimball)	2,500
Desplaines-st., 46 ft s of Eagle, e f, 20x80 ft; July 16 (E. Rich to G. Hansen)	10,300
The premises No. 657 Park-av., July 17 (S. F. Kimball to G. F. Bunday)	5,000
Evanston-av., 255 ft n of Grand, e f, 40x125 ft; April 6 (J. N. Young to J. J. Kelly)	1,720
Erie-st., 80 ft e of Roberts, s f, 57x100 ft, July 22 (C. Stone to A. K. Jewett)	12,000
Lots 17 and 20, Block 1, Pearson & Kinne's add Irving Park, July 1 (C. F. Hunting to W. B. Baldwin)	1,000
Lots "A," and "C," and "B," except s 300 ft, William's Diversey-av. sub, July 3 (F. P. Smith to C. C. Clark et al.)	5,500
25 lots in sub located on Maple-av., s w cor of Diversey, July 3 (Clark & Seaton to F. P. Smith)	5,000
Grenshaw-st., 191 ft w of Kedzie-av., s f, 50x130 ft, April 23 (M. Reilly to D. A. McDonald)	1,100
School-st., 543 ft e of N. Halsted, n f, pt of lots 1 and 3, July 9 (J. W. Kennedy to O. Ernst)	2,725
Dearborn-st., 75 ft s of 51st, e f, 100x100 ft, May 18 (J. Dreyfuss to C. Baker)	7,600
Lots 1 and 2, Blk 28, Halsted-st. Add. to Washington Heights, July 23 (E. H. Arnold to W. H. May)	1,000
Drexel-av., 47½ ft s of 87th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, May 8 (E. D. Neal to M. F. Cullerton)	1,100
Adams-st., 162 ft n of 83d, w f, 40x115 ft, July 1 (F. W. Smith to C. E. Feil)	1,000
Lots 30 and 37, Young's Grand-av. Add., 5, 40, 14, April 6 (J. N. Young to F. G. Riddlekauff)	2,640
Iowa-st., n w cor of W. 44th-st., s f 122x123 ft., April 13 (E. T. Noonan to A. M. Arnold)	1,600
Cornelia-st., s e cor of W. 45th-st., n f, 122x123 ft., April 13 (E. T. Noonan to D. Forsyth)	1,500
Lots 29 to 32, B. 37, E. Washington Heights, July 17 (E. L. Gillette to S. M. Smith)	3,600
42d-st., 69 ft. w of Wright-st. n f, and ½ of 25x125 ft., July 13 (W. J. Mullen to F. F. McCarthy)	1,000
Calumet-av., 125 ft s of Gano-st., w f, 25x130 ft, June 9 (L. J. Marks to C. E. Clark)	5,250
Fulton-st., 256 ft e of Elizabeth-st., 25x141½ ft, July 21 (J. Speight to L. A. Dean)	2,500
Sebor-st., 60 ft w of Clinton-st., s f, 22¾x106 ft, May 14 (D. Sullivan to W. D. Cooper)	6,000
35th-court, 75 ft e of Gage-st., s f, 25x147 ft, July 21 (C. Klinger to C. Burchak)	1,700
Wallace-st., 300 ft s of 28th, e f, 25x130 ft, July 9 (J. A. Vaudenbarg to J. G. Uschlies)	4,900
Leavitt-st., 137 ft s of W. Division, w f, 24x102 ft, June 6 (estate of T. Saffern to T. Frischke)	1,225
W. Congress-st., 237 ft e of Francisco-av., n f, 38x153 ft, July 8 (J. J. McSorley to F. C. McDonald)	7,030
54th-pl., s e cor of Ellis-av., n f, 66x150 ft, May 1 (est of S. Blake to M. A. Kendrick)	5,280
Same property, June 4 (M. A. Kendrick to L. Levi)	7,500
W. Monroe-st., n e cor of Paulina, s f, 22x104 ft, July 23 (E. H. Slosson to E. W. Burke)	7,700
Carroll-av., 492 ft w of Kedzie, s f, 288x150 ft, July 13 (Fidelity Trust and Savings Vault Co. to E. W. Stanwood)	9,000
Carroll-av., 612 ft w of Kedzie, s f, 48x150 ft, June 14 (E. W. Stanwood to J. B. Hall)	1,600
Carroll-av., 564 ft w of Kedzie, s f, 48x150 ft, June 14 (same to S. C. Hayes)	1,600
South Park-av., s e cor of 83d-st., w f, 119x125 ft, with 9 other lots in same block, July 18 (A. Speight to L. A. Dean)	7,400
South Park-av., bet 83d and 84th-sts., w f, 50x165 ft, July 8 (same to H. M. Conroy)	1,000
North and adj. above, 50x165 ft, July 8 (same to M. H. McCabe)	1,000
Wentworth-av., 96 ft n of 62d-st., e f, 24x93 ft, July 15 (L. S. Keen to G. Byrne)	6,000
Fish-st., s of 33d, w f, 24x124 ft, June 1 (M. L. and L. A. W. Tilmann to A. Skelnik)	1,600
Adj. above, 24x124 ft, June 1 (same to W. Keslinki)	1,800
Morgan-st., 166 ft s of Garfield-bouldvard, w f, 232x124 ft, June 24 (P. Neil to White & Sullivan)	9,000
Morgan-st., 89 ft n of 56th, w f, 25x124 ft, June 24 (J. C. White to Neill & Mahulle)	1,000
Lot 22, Block 3, Beverly Hills, 6, 37, 14, July 23 (W. A. Stanton to L. R. Tobias)	2,250
Clyde-st., 332 ft s of Center, w f, 24x100 ft, June 4 (M. F. Elliott to M. Stamsen)	1,250
Fairfield-av., s of and near Bloomington, e f, 25x125 ft, July 18 (G. E. Jacobson to J. and J. E. Johnson)	2,600
Southport-av., n w cor of 57th-st., s f, 58x125 ft, March 19 (Z. Mave to J. Tucker)	1,836
Kedzie-av., 25 ft s of 19th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, March 19 (A. Rhoner to E. Odell)	3,500
Sacramento-av., n w cor of 39th-st., 10 acres, July 18 (H. P. Merriman to S. F. Wayburn)	20,000
School-st., s e cor of 53d, w f, 25x131 ft, July 20 (G. B. Peacock to W. Grinberg)	5,800
35th-st., 298 ft w of Stewart-av., s f, 331x150 ft, June 10 (J. F. Joy et al. to H. H. Porter)	36,584
Erie-st., 88 ft e of Roberts, e f, 56x100 ft, July 23 (O. R. Jewett to Standard Oil Co.)	14,000
45th-st., s w cor of Evans-av., n f, 35½x81½ ft, July 1 (C. F. Roush to H. D. Crocker)	8,000
Aberdeen-st., near s e cor 52d, w f, 120x125 ft, July 20 (J. J. Sullivan to R. Neill et al.)	3,000
Raleigh-court, 72 ft s of 13th-st., e f, 24x72 ft, March 16 (E. A. West to D. E. Sullivan)	4,000
Dearborn-st., s w cor of 46th, e f, 30x100 ft, July 23 (H. Buckett to H. Kocher)	3,500
22d-st., 178 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x110 ft, June 1 (Int. Bldg. L. and H. Assotn. to R. Koehler)	2,200
OUTSIDE SALES.	
W. Division-st., s w cor of Oak Park-av., 43 acres, July 11 (M. W. Bosthwick to N. C. King)	90,300
33.72 acres, w ½ s e ¼ sec 34, 41, 12, July 8 (C. Wolff to J. A. Murphy)	16,885

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Diversey-av., s e cor of Wisconsin-st., 3 blks, C. C. Clark.

Hermann-av., n w and s w cor Adams-st., 116 acres, E. A. Cummings et al. Union Land Association add to Maywood.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

L. Silverman, 1-story frame cottage, Forest-av. and N.W. R. R. tracks	$ 1,000
George Ebert, 2-story frame flats, 1531 Hill-st.	2,500
T. C. Peterson, 2-story frame flats, 112 Clarence-st.	2,500
B. J. Regnel, 2-story frame flats, 102 Clarence-av.	2,005
Gus Holmstrom, 1 and 2-story fram front addition additional, 248 Belmont-av.	1,100
Joseph Klicks, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1032 19th-st.	5,200
Philip Sherwood, 4-story and basement building, 3703 to 3707 Langley-av	35,000
Mrs. Annie Menchen, 2-story and basment brick flats, 263 W. Congress-st	6,000
Philip Crouse, 1-story brick cottage, 90 Norwood-av.	1,200
Olof Larson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5222 Emerald-av.	3,000
C. F. Claussen, 2-story frame barn, Western-av. and 52d-st.	1,500
Henry Johnson, 1½-story frame cottage, Wabash-av. and 109th-st.	1,500
S. W. Roth, 2-story and basement brick flats, 343 Hamlin-st.	2,400
Wm. Eckart, 2-story and basement brick flats, 932 Lawndale-av.	2,500
Katharine Bahrs, 3-story and basement brick flats, 135 11th-st.	5,000
Christ Schnur, 2 and 1 story and basement brick front addition and additional, 775 Girard-st.	1,500

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD FOR RETURN OF YOUNG FOX terrior, "Sport;" marked well about head, one large spot on side; collar bore name of owner and address. 64 Cedar-st.

LOST—WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS 13,359 AND 13,360, issued to A. Blum Jr.'s Sons by Hiram Sibley & Co. All persons are warned against negotiating for same, as delivery has been stopped, and finder will please return same to us or to the warehouse. A. BLUM JR.'S SONS, 101 and 103 Broad-st., N. Y.

LOST—LADY'S WATCH, BETWEEN MORELAND and State and Madison-sts. Return to WATSON & CO., 267 State-st., and receive reward.

LOST—JULY 18, ON WAY TO ILL. CENT. DEPOT, pocketbook containing diamond jewelry, chain, knife, Cincinnati car tickets, about $6 cash; finder please return to 383 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS of the late Nicholas Birren of Birren & Carroll will be carried on at the old place, 171 E. Chicago-av., by Mrs. M. K. Birren & Son. Telephone 3130.

PERSONAL—PRIVATE WATER CURE AND MEDical instruction; experienced physician from European hospitals; real hygienic institute. Address E 14, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a speciality of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; reliable. References. Address E. M., No. 45 Porter-st., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER FOR a lumber firm by a young man with seven years' experience. City references. D 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG CLERK, GERman-American; registered; graduate of Chicago College of Pharmacy, and A1 references. E 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AGED 27 position, in wholesale house; good double-entry bookkeeper, accountant, correspondent, stenographer, and has good knowledge of French and German; has an excellent testimonial from last employer; temperate and reliable; state salary. Address E 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD POSITION WITH some manufacturing concern or hardware house; 14 years in hardware business; very best of references. Address E 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 23, IN GROcery. London experience and ref. E 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD HOUSE—ALLround office man; age 35. Address E 76, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, and telegrapher. A 128, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER, COSTUME tailor; 4 years' experience. E 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE CLOTHiers—Foreman with good references wants position. Address D 36, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands the care of horses and can furnish good references. Address MR. PETERSON, 9 Oak-place, Lake View.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND ALLround man; age 35. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OR REAL ESTATE office, or ad. solicitor on newspaper, by an attorney; references. Address E 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN, 22, arrived from New York today, wishes position as bartender; club or hotel preferred; first class references. Address E 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS INDOOR SERVANT; 8 years' reference last place; Englishman. Address F 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STENographer; wages moderate; Caligraph. Address E 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY lady; thoroughly competent; state salary and character of work. Address E 99, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, work by the day. Address 618 North Clark-st., 1st flat.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Call at 3968 Drexel-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK. Call at 4045 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY competent German girl. Good reference. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ONE HUNDRED first-class girls. MRS. RITE, 351 North Clark.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man who writes a good hand and has had experience as bookkeeper; position permanent; must give good city reference. Address E 26, Tribune.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; must write a good hand and be able to furnish city reference; permanent situation. Address E 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, 413 Chamber of Com.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OFFICE ASSISTANT; must understand bookkeeping, be quick and accurate at figures, and willing to work long hours. Address, stating salary expected, E 50, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 18 AND 22 years of age for general office work in large manufacturing institution on South Side. Address, stating age, experience, and references, E 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and appearance as bookkeeper and cashier; must be a competent bookkeeper and have first-class references. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; PREFER A MAN about 30; must be an accurate, rapid worker; write a plain, legible hand, sober, and willing to do general office work; hours 7:30 to 6; salary $65 to $75 per month; state experience and reference. Address F 3, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRApher and typewriter for a short time to assist during the busy season; one accustomed to general office business. Address, stating wages, E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GENTLEMAN stenographer, Remington operator, in law office; $70. Address B K 71, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENTED SALESMAN with reference, to sell jobbing trade in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. Apply tomorrow at 75 and 77 Lake-st., third floor, between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN FOR GROCERY trade. Address E 159, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL cheap lots at Harvey. Address E 121, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL-ESTATE LOT salesmen; liberal commission. E 20, Tribune.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ON commission to represent the Los Angeles Wine company; reference required. Address Los Angeles Wine C., 363 N. Main-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—BY EASTERN SHIRT FACTORY traveling salesman for near-by trade. Address E 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMAN; must give bond. Address F 6, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO SECURE SUBscriptions for German and English editions of "World's Columbian Exposition, Illustrated," Large commission. J. B. CAMPBELL, 218 La Salle-st., R. 515.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS IN BIography work; good wages paid. Address or call at 218 La Salle-st., Room 603.

Designers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRAUGHTSman; state age, salary wanted. E 68, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—CANDY FOREMAN—FIRST-CLASS man to take charge of large steam-power factory; good wages paid to right party. Address E 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANDYMAKER, FIRST-CLASS, IN wholesale factory; state salary and experience. Address WILSON KILMER, Portage, Wis.

WANTED—CAR BUILDERS AT THE WELLS & French Co., 22d-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—HORSESHOER; MAN THAT CAN FIT and drive; good references; steady employment. DRISSIN & CONLEY, 924 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — PRESS-FEEDERS — CYLINDER press-feeders on register work. Call on or address W. W. RUSSELL, Supt., The United States Printing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MAN TO SELL LUBRICATING oils; if you are a hustler and have good city acquaintance you can secure paying position by addressing E 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL CHEAP lots; no experience required. Address E 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBunes on West Side; must be engaged during the day. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE HUSTLERS and want to make money representing the best co-operative investment company in Chicago. Call or address 410, Chicago Opera House Building.

WANTED—POSITIONS PROCURED FOR CASHiers, salesmen, collectors, clerks, bookkeepers, hotel, usefulness; information free. Chicago Employment Company, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO ACT AS buyer and steward in a first-class restaurant. Apply to M. A. HOGAN, 334 State-st., after 6 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EDUCATED, REFINED LADY AS bookkeeper, typewriter, and stenographer; references required; state experience and salary. Address E 33, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN EXPERT LADY STENOGRApher in wholesale house; state experience, references, and salary. Address E 101, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER — STATE age, salary expected. Address E 56, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER IN LAW office; state salary expected. F 5, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKkeeper; quick. Room 512, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 11, TO MIND baby. 2407 Groveland-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER; ONE THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of a first-class business. Address, with reference, experience, and wages expected, MRS. B. F. GREEN, 87 N. High-st., Columbus, O.

General Housework.

WANTED—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL, GENeral housework; small family. 121 Maple-av., Oak Park.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and plain sewing. 3333 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 4807 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL; GOOD wages. 3723 Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—270 5TH-AV., GIRLS TO STITCH corsets on steam power. GAGE-DOWNS CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN interest in and take the general management of a large dry goods company doing the principal business in one of the best Illinois cities. Manager's salary very liberal. $10,000 cash and good references required. Principals only. Address B L 174, Tribune office.

A LIVE MAN, FOR A SMALL SUM, CAN BUY ½ profitable business; sure to make him a fortune. Address Room 3, 161 Washington-st.

CHEAPEST CIGAR STORE IN CITY FOR SALE, $600. Room 402, 167 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR STORE—$2,000 YEARLY PROFITS; PRICE 50 cents on dollar. Address E 119, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—YOUR OWN PRICE. 6 years. Address E 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best brown quarries in the country at Marquette, Mich., together with tools and whole outfit, ready to commence work at once. For particulars, etc., apply to S. J. LOWELL, 535 Pearl-st., New York City.

FINE JEWELRY SITE—LEASE AND BUSINESS for sale; established 18 years; finest location in a growing city of 205,000 population (which has doubled in growth in last ten years); change in partnership cause of selling; a great bargain for cash. Address JEWELER, Room 17, No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO GO HOUSEkeeping. A magnificently furnished 7-room flat, complete to smallest detail. Lease optional. Furniture, etc., cost $2,500 new; in use only 7 months. Will sell for $700, part time; wish to dispose of it immediately. Apply to owner, 225 28th-st., flat 5, Devonshire Apartments.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIVERYSTABLE, 75 stalls; sold on account of owners' bad health, which will be shown to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Address F 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK FINE GROCERIES NOT TWO months old, health of owner the reason. Address E 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST SAMPLE rooms on West Side; daily receipts $40; rent $45; a bargain; no agents. Address E 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; NO DEAD GOODS; will invoice $2,500; best store on the best side of the best street in the best city of 8,000 county seat of best county in Central Iowa. Address D 132, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND saloon in the center of the city; splendid chance; will take part cash. Address D 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—7 CAN MILK ROUTE. 1027 JEFFERson-av., Park Side. S. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM; 3 years' lease; on principal street, near Court-House. Full particulars at Room 8, 80 and 82 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—$1,000 BUYS THE BEST grocery on South Side; invoice $1,500; no agents. Address E 135, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED medicine business; $200 will buy it; investigate. Address E 61, Tribune office.

MAGNIFICENT MINERAL PROPERTY IN MISsouri, 1,080 acres, on which is found onyx, lead, zinc, copper, and iron ore; cash or trade; specimens shown and particulars of O. M. TRUMAN & CO., 520 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PARTY WANTS NO. 1 sample room, location down-town, or will buy if reasonable; must have lease over fair. Address D 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $500 to $1,000 in profitable business. Address E 162, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WITH $500 WILL BE GIVEN GOOD interest in light manufacturing business and management for owner. Address F 7, Tribune.

$5,000 WILL BUY ABSTRACT AND REAL-ESTATE business in one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the Northwest. The only abstract in the county. Address ABSTRACT, B L 175, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO $20,000—RARE OPPORTUNITY for manufacturing enterprise in a business much needed in Chicago. A throughly practical man with highest testimonials can be had, either as partner or manager. Address in confidence, Manufacturer, B L 177, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Era Gas Fuel Appliance Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 2626 Shields-av., Chicago, on the 8th day of Aug., 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors.

CHICAGO, JULY 23, 1891.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Berg & Pfaff, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN V. BERG.
CHARLES B. PFAFF.

Chicago, July 23, 1891.

I take pleasure in notifying my friends and the trade generally that I have associated myself with Albert W. Cobb & Co., 41 River street, and solicit a continuance of all business heretofore intrusted to my firm. CHARLES B. PFAFF.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY—IN the matter of the Consolidated Ice Machine Company, insolvent.

Pursuant to the order of said court the undersigned, assignee of the estate of said insolvent, offers for sale the following described assets of said insolvent, viz.:

1. Its manufacturing plant in Chicago, including machinery, tools, patterns, and drawings, the total cost of which was about $100,000; also good will of business.

2. Also stock of merchandise remaining on hand and in the factory at Chicago, the total cost of same being, as per inventory, $29,955.66.

3. Also interest of the undersigned, whatever it may be, in $50,000, par value, of the capital stock of said company, which was subscribed for as "Treasury stock," but which has never been issued, and in $50,000, par value, of capital stock subscribed for by W. B. Bushnell, but forfeited for non-payment and never issued.

4. Also the lease of the premises now occupied by said insolvent, expiring May 1, 1893.

Bids will be received for the whole of the above, or any part thereof, at the office of the undersigned, No. 89 East Madison-st., Chicago, until 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, next. Such bids may be made for the purchase of said property as aforesaid, either for cash, or partly for cash and partly upon credit.

5. Bids will also be received as above for the purchase of the said property, together with all other assets of the said insolvent in bulk, including all claims for money due and owing upon promissory notes, contracts, book accounts, and all property of every name and nature belonging to said insolvent.

6. Bids will also be received for leasing the property described in Paragraph 1. The bidders will state the rent offered and the guarantees proposed for preservation and return of property. It is suggested that the time do not extend beyond May 1, 1893, when the lease of the building expires.

The right to reject all bids is reserved and all bids received will be reported to said court for its action thereon. ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Chicago, June 30, 1891. Assignee as aforesaid.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the County Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 2 p. m. Aug. 13, 1891, for all the labor and material required in the erection of the joint city and county building for Salt Lake City and County, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot, architects, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and at the office of Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Wichita, Kansas, after July 20, 1891.

Bids will be received on the whole or any part of the work.

A certified check for 2 per cent of the bid must accompany each bid.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Bid for the Construction of the Joint City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory," and addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Building committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. M. SCOTT, Chairman.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,312
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542.
GEORGE PARRY.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTtle sewing machine retailed at wholesale prices: 2-drawer, $23; 4-drawer, $25; 6-drawer, $27.50. Closing out sale; come at once if you wish a bargain. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., wholesale dealers, 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

WE ARE DOING EXACTLY AS WE ADVERTISE. Bring this with you and prove it. Elegant new $50, 4-drawer machines, oak or walnut, at $20; 4 or 6 drawer $60 machines at $25. They are the finest made, warranted in every way for five years; we are manufacturers and wholesale dealers; will retail for a short time at above prices; they are bargains that are making the people open their eyes in amazement. Established in 1883. The Favorite Manufacturing Co., 43 East Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 DESIRES partnership in legitimate, established business; will devote all his time to same; A1 references given and required. Address E 110, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE; WITH $1,000 AND services; big money; references given; answer quick. Address E 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A STRAIGHT, HONEST man with $5,000 to 6,000 in first-class manufactory; factory in good order and good trade; references and full investigation to right man; confidential. Address F 4, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TAILOR WANTS TO DISPOSE SOME SLIGHTLY worn clothes. Address E 45, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Practice in all courts; confidential cases a speciality; counsel free.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—FROM 2 TO 25 H. P. stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and South port-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,331.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OR
EXCHANGE
for good vacant and part cash.
STATE-ST., NEAR 34TH.
Three-story stone-front store and flat building, east front, rented for $1,000 per year; price. $13,000
OGDEN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.
Three-story and basement brick store and flats, rented for $122.50 per mo.; price 14,000
TWELFTH-ST.
Two three-story brick store and flat buildings, 10 flats and two stores, rented for $1,800; price. 16,000
ADAMS-ST., NEAR OAKLEY-AV.
Three-story stone-front house, modern, leased for $60 per mo.; price............ 7,500
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 LA SALLE-ST.,
MAIN FLOOR.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; ONE 3-STORY AND basement brick and one 3-story frame on same lot, renting for $900 per year.
D. M. LEAVITT,
36 Temple-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
Archer-av., near 30th-st.; paying 12 per cent.
Butterfield, near 53d; flats and store.
Butterfield, near 43d; flats.
Center-av., near Vernon Park; flats.
Lincoln-st., near Washington-blvd.; flat building.
22d-st.; flat and store building paying 11 per cent.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50 x 118 ft. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT ELEVEN-ROOM residence for $3,000 cash, $3,000 in trade, balance $5,000 long time at 6 per cent; rock face Bedford stone hardwood trim, reception hall, etc. Address E 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR BARGAINS IN BERWYN LOTS, acres in Cicero, and fine South Side property see or address the owners, FITZGERALD, PRICE & MILLAR, Room 38, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Insurance Building, cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.:
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Magnificent new house, with large grounds; one of the finest homes in Chicago; elegant interior; $145,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two very fine residences in choice locations; both built about two years ago; $80,000, $100,000. Both are magnificent homes.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern brick house near 27th-st., with brick barn; only $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, bet. 29th and 30th-sts., east front; only $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, with 26 ft. or 51 ft., as purchaser prefers; will sell house and 26 ft. with brick barn for $24,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front house, with lot 43x176 ft., and barn, near 29th-st.; $40,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown-stone house, with valuable corner lot; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two modern houses near 30th-st.; one east front and one west front, $30,000 each.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house near 34th-st., $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown-stone house, No. 3524; heated by hot water; tile bath rooms; has never been occupied; immediate possession.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown-stone house, with lot 50x176 ft., bet. 31st and 32d-sts., $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house, near 32d-st., designed by Cobb & Frost; brick barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two fine brown-stone front residences, near 32d-st.; $36,000, $48,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—First-class house near 28th-st.; very fine locality; $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome residence north of 22d-st., with large grounds; $85,000.
CALUMET-AV.—House near 21st-st., with lot 45x300 ft. to lake; a bargain.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house near 32d-st., with lot 37 ft. front; $25,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house, heated by hot water, finished in hardwood, and wired for electric light; has never been occupied; immediate possession; detached on one side, with side light; six bed chambers.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine residence n. w. cor. 50th-st., with lot 100x267 ft., greenhouse, barn, etc. Will consider a proposition to rent for 3 or 5 years to private family.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine modern residence with lot 80x235 ft. and barn; $75,000.
KENWOOD—4 houses on GREENWOOD-AV., from 45th to 51st-sts.; $30,000, $50,000, $22,000, and $35,000.
KENWOOD—3 fine houses on ELLIS-AV.; $28,000, $40,000, $50,000.
KENWOOD—2 fine places on Woodlawn-av., with large grounds; $100,000, $100,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful little modern home near 32d-st.; finished in hardwood and finely decorated; only $12,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—Brown-stone house, No. 3231.
KENWOOD—Very fine new house; stone on all four sides; no brick exposed to view; heated by steam and finely finished in hardwood; corner lot, 86x164 ft.; stone barn. House cost $35,000; lot worth $15,000. It would cost $55,000 to duplicate the property. Owner is in Europe, and will sell for $45,000.

FOR SALE—
A $90,000 DOWN-TOWN
INVESTMENT ON WABASH-AV.;
PAYS 5 PER CENT NET AND WILL SOON
PAY MORE.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
DREXEL-BLVD., near 48th-st., 100 feet, east front, cheap.
39TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., several lots at low figures.
LAKE-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., 25x125; good location for flats. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV.,
N. W. cor. 37th-st.,
Fine modern house, 14 rooms; full view of the lake; near steam and cable cars; first-class stable; 10 per cent off this month.
Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL home, Englewood; 7-room house, lot 35x200; worth $5,500; will take $3,250; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 223 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., 50 FEET, only $160 per foot; this is cheap; good for building. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.—A SMALL, CHOICE building lot in one of the best blocks on the boulevard. R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
298 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
220 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cent., and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS FOR A QUICK turn; need cash.
50 ft. on Washington-blvd. west of Francisco-st.; for less than $200.
50 ft. on Park-av. near Homan-av.; for $120; all assessments paid. Address D 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ADAMS-ST., S. FRONT, near Homan-av., 25x180 feet; terms $2,300.
JAMES R. LANE,
Exclusive Agent,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—951 MADISON-ST., LARGE STORE, four flats above; will be sold at a bargain if taken before 1st. Apply to JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., south front, 50x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOTS ON PARK-AV., near Kedzie, $10 per foot under market price. Address E 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON ASHLAND-BOUL., NEAR Taylor, 24x91 feet; $4,500. Address D 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FACTORY AND WAREhouse building on the West Side, near the proposed warehouse plant on Northern Pacific grounds; can be bought reasonable.
R. L. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., NEAR LEAVITT, 25 OR 50 feet, very cheap. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN 10 LOTS NORTHWEST of Humboldt Park; $4,500; would take cottage and lot as first payment, cash value. Address D 106, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. HARRISON AND 43D-STS., 50x125, at a great bargain if sold at once. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 100 FT. CORNER NEAR north end of Lincoln Park, $160 per foot. Address E 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH—75 FT.; business site. A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH PARK-AV., NEAR CENTER-ST. AND Lincoln Park, 48 feet. Owner must sell. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THIRTY LOTS ON 93D AND 95TH-sts., near Commercial-av.; in business center of South Chicago, on line of electric road; very cheap if taken quick.
GEORGE F. MORGAN, Room 64, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN MY ten-room modern house, with beautiful east front lot, on Washington-av.-blvd. This street is a restricted pleasure drive and the location is unsurpassed. OWNER, Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$90 PER FOOT TAKES 50 FEET ON Drexel-av., near 53d-st.; act quick and secure a bargain. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
S. w. cor. of Langley-av. and 66th-st., 90 ft.; $65.
N. e. cor. of Langley-av. and 66th-st., 115 ft.; $65.
6 lots, 144 ft., w. f., on Langley-av. s. 65th-st.; $50.
S. w. cor. of Maryland-av. and 60th-st., 48 ft.; $83⅓.
W. F. VANDERWATER, 48, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WANT AN OFFER FOR LANGLEY-av. vacant, near 43d.
A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAIN—LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av. and 87th-st. A. HEINZE, Room 515, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRENCH-AV., CORNER 78TH-ST.—447x165, at $35 per ft. This property is near the Windsor Park and Cheltenham stations of the Illinois Central R. R.; desirable for immediate improvement or investment; terms to suit.
F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 100X179 FT., WEST front, between 54th and 55th-sts; $100.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—66TH-ST., NEAR Hope-av., s. f., 40x127, $6,900.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 13, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK—LOTS $40. STONE sidewalks, streets macadamized from curb to curb; but three blocks from Illinois Central railroad station. KNOX, owner, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE to Jackson Park, at $250 per foot. The best location in the city for a fine hotel—Fair or no Fair. Not in prohibition district. GEO. A. CHANDLER, 320 First National Bank Bldg.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN BOOMER,
Room 13, 107 Dearborn-st.
Michigan-av., near 41st-st., 50 or 100 ft.; $175 per ft.
Michigan-av., cor. 71st-st., 125 ft.; $80 per ft.
Champlain-av., near 72d-st., 3 lots; $1,000 each.
Langley-av., near 49th-st., e. f., 25 ft.; $105 per ft.
Evans-av., near 65th-st., w. f., 24 ft.; $55 per ft.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 78th-st., 100 ft.; $25 per ft.
Rhodes-av., cor. 77th-st., 58 ft.; $35 per ft.
Cottage Grove av., near 78th-st.; 100 ft.; $60 per ft.
Monroe-av., near 59th-st., 50 ft.; $150 per ft.
63d-st., near Evans-av., 50 ft., $110 per ft.
Ellis-av., near 57th-st., 48 ft.; $95 per ft.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK HOME FOR SALE AT A bargain. No 5325 Washington-av., 2-story frame, rooms, all modern improvements, newly and handsomely decorated; every convenience; possession immediately; it will pay you to look at this bargain. R. H. KERR, owner, 5315 Washington-av., 2d d. north.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—8 NEW 3-STORY flat buildings, 4719 to 4733 Evans-av.; pays 10 per cent.

FOR SALE—
WOODLAWN-AV., near 72d-st., 50 feet; can be had $10 per foot under the market.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST., 100x100; boulevard improvements; bargain.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR 80th, and only two blocks from Stony Island-av.; will be sacrificed for cash; this is a genuine bargain for either a home or for an investment.
INGALLS & KIMBALL,
175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT JACKSON PARK. Fine hotel site; 20 per cent below value. RUSSELL & RUSSELL, 504 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., N. W. COR. 58TH-st., 100x218 ft. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE AND SHERIDAN DRIVE.
The cheapest first-class residence property along the
NORTH LAKE SHORE IS AT ROGERS PARK.
I own and have for sale a large frontage and can offer some decided bargains.
SEE ME BEFORE BUYING
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
50 feet in Edgewater,
50 feet in Ravenswood.
These are very desirable lots and can be bought reasonable.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Oxford Building,
84 and 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK.
A number of lots on Evanston and Buena-avs. We can sell these (on account of closing an estate) at prices below the market.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOME—NEW 9 ROOMS, bath, all conveniences, oak interior, bargain, easy terms. Owner, 1303 Chamber Commerce.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT GAGE Park, corner Garfield-blvd. and Western-av., one block from the new line of the Northern Pacific, Chicago Central, Pan Handle, and B. & O. Forty suburban trains daily, 5c fare. Fine station to be built at this point; buy now before the advance which is sure to come. CRAIG BROS., 717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN THE HEART OF AUStin, near N. W. railroad and near electric cars, only $20 per ft. TAYLOR A. SNOW, R. 13, 115 Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.
$125 LOTS
at
BELLEWOOD.
On $5 down and $5 monthly payments, with sidewalk, graded streets, and fine trees.
BELLEWOOD STATION IS ON THE PROPERTY.
LOTS, $200, WITH CLEVELAND STONE WALK.
Bellewood is 1½ miles west of Maywood, and is near the
CHICAGO SPRING AND TIRE WORKS,
NORTON TIN WORKS,
And other manufactories.
FREE EXCURSION TO BELLEWOOD,
SUNDAY, JULY 26TH,
at 2 p. m., via the
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.
(Depot cor. Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.)
THIS TRAIN WILL NOT STOP AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
Tickets during the week at my office; on Sunday at the gate in depot.
After the sale a game of
BASE BALL
will be played between the
CHICAGO LETTER CARRIERS AND CHAS. P. KELLOGG'S.
GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.
If you will not go Sunday we can take you out any week day at 8:20 a. m. via C., St. P. & K. C. Ry.; at 10:15 a. m. via C. & N. W. Ry.; at 2 p. m. via C. & N. W. Ry.; at 4:20 p. m. via C., St. P. & K. C. Ry.
Call for plats and tickets. Office open until 9 p. m. daily.
BUTLER LOWRY,
145 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE— LA GRANGE
LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago
on the C., B. and Q. R. R.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOW BEING PUT ON OUR CHOICE KENSINGTON ADDITION TO LA GRANGE.
OUR PRICE INCLUDES ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS; THE LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE VERY SOON.
TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.
Go out with us any day and look at this property and see with your own eyes what a splendid investment we are offering.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
One of the best homes in Wilmette (which is THE BEST residence locality in this county and only 34 minutes' ride from Chicago, on the north lake shore) at a bargain; lot 100x185; 4½ blocks from the R. R. station; fine trees, new house and barn, furnace, bathroom, wire screens, two wells, and cistern; all to be sold at a sacrifice on account of unexpected call to move.
DRURY BROTHERS,
1110 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT EVANSTON—MODern houses; immediate possession. W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON SHERIdan-drive, Rogers Park. MATHEWS & JONES, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $250 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OWNER LEAVING city; fine suburban residence; good location; near station. HARDY & STEWART, 73-162 La Salle.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES; TASTEFUL; complete; large lots; moderate payments; cheap; free tickets. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—
House with lot 50x200........................$1,200
House with lot 100x240........................2,200
House with lot 150x200........................3,500
Houses with larger lots, $5,000 up.
W. E. STARK, 504 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—100 PER CENT PROFIT IN A YEAR, lots at the new Stock-Yards on monthly payments; don't fail to call. HYNDMAN & SON, 213, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-ACRE BLOCK (28 LOTS) AT Wheaton, $600; 45 minutes' ride; 32 trains. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRES.
40 ACRES AT CLYDE, splendidly located; cheap.
6 ACRES NEAR MORTON PARK, $750 per acre under the market.
6⅛ ACRES AT HAWTHORNE, near Ogden-av.; we will submit an offer of $2,200 per acre; 1-3 cash, balance long time.
130 ACRES AT DESPLAINES, at junction of Chicago and N. W. and Wisconsin Central Railroads; $350 per acre, worth $500.
WE HAVE MANY OTHER CHOICE TRACTS.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRAL KANSAS, 3,050 ACRES, clear title; some $8,000 improvements; guaranteed lease to net purchaser 6 per cent; no exchange considered. For full particulars address HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEST ACRE BARGAIN IN CHICAGO, 10 acres, close to Brainerd station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Will retail for double the price asked before the year is out. Nothing in the city that shows off to better advantage. Apply to CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITE OF 3¾ acres on Sheridan drive, within 14 miles of Court House; $10,000 buys it this week. NO EXCHANGE. 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT HARVEY—20 ELEGANT ACRES just west of Ashland-av., between 157th and 159th-sts., surveyed and ready for subdivision; large profit in the deal. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY AT Worth. J. H. DUNHAM, 19 State-st.

FOR SALE—10, 40, 80, 120 ACRE WHEAT AND dairy farms; houses, barns, orchards, and spring brooks; 30 miles. BULLOCK, 80 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN—20 ACRES, 2½ blocks from new C. and N. W. depot; $250 per acre under the market; must sell.
F. A. BINGHAM, 707 Opera House Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HORSE RANCH OF 960 acres in Laramie County, Wyoming; all fenced and well improved; good buildings; plenty of water from creek and wells; excellent meadow; 500 acres under ditch; also small band of well-graded horses. Inquire at the office of FRANK RIEDLE & CO., Room 53, 81 Clark-st., Between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE 160-ACRE FARM in Jefferson Co., Ill., $4,000; or would exchange for good residence. Address E 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—150-ACRE FARM, 2½ MILES SOUTH of Lombard. Address 22 Artesian-av., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WELL IMPROVED FARM of 900 acres in Dakota County, Neb.; other property for sale and trade. MEREDITH & MITCHELL, South Sioux City, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PIECE OF MANUFACTURING PROPerty bet. Madison and Van Buren, Canal and Desplaines; about 60 feet; must be cheap. JAMES R. LANE. 121 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—30 FEET AT CHELTENHAM OR Windsor on secured payments. D 97, Tribune.

WANTED—A CHEAP MANUFACTURING LOT on West Side; will give choice Sheridan Drive in exchange. PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., ground floor.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE THAT $10,000 will buy on the North Side, east La Salle, south Division. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BUSINESS CORNER ON SOUTH Side for $10,000 to $12,000; must show good per centage or don't offer it; not south of 43d-st. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—50 FEET, east front; must be cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, Room 611, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—8-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD LOCAtion on West Side in part payment for large house on the South Side. Address E 116, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—GROCERY STORE, FINE STOCK, and A1 location; South Side; for city improved; will assume or pay cash; price, $3,500. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 709 Chamber of Commerce.

EXCHANGE—$7,000 CLEAR RENTED PROPERTY for merchandise or hardware; rental blocks, flats, and residences for farms, vacant, and acres; ranches stocked, timber lands, and farms for rental equities. R. 709 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—7 FINE ORANGE AND FRUIT ranches near Los Angeles, Cal., clear; also fine house and lot in the City of Los Angeles to trade for Chicago property; send or leave full description of your property or it will receive no attention. IRA S. SHERMAN & CO., 223 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND, PAWNEE Co., Kansas. What have you? JUDD & DUNN, 167 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN Tallapoosa, Ga., the best town in the South, for Chicago real estate. Address J. W. DORSEY, 239 E. Indiana-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES, MADISON-ST., NEAR Bellwood Station; want house or flats. CLARK & POTTINGER, 26, 116 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE — BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED farm, 120 acres, in Northern Alabama, four miles from Decatur; value $3,600. What have you? Will pay difference up to $1,400 in cash. Address B K 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A 32-ACRE FARM 30 MILES south from Court House on Illinois Central R. R. for city property; will assume, or will trade for good merchandise. Apply to 268 South Clark-st., in Misfit Parlor.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, a patent valued at $8,000; used in every family; would pay difference up to $1,000 in cash. Address E 81, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, value $6,000, for farm, with good improvements, in Illinois or Iowa. Address ERNST RIEPEN, 236 La Salle-st., Room 83.

WANTED—TELEPHONE 4960—TO EXCHANGE South Englewood lots for house and lot. WILSON & WILSON, 125 La Salle-st., Room 63.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY, NOTES AT reasonable discount. FOSTER & VERMILYEA, 110 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., S. E. Corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

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FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent. "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand "VAN VLISSINGEN", Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE amounts to suit, at lowest rates; no delay. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—PARTIES WHO WISH TO BORROW $4,000 at 6 per cent, to call on us at once; money ready. JUDD & DUNN, 167 Dearborn-st.

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WANT TO MEET PARTY WITH $1,000 TO $20,000, which they will loan at 6 per cent on real estate. Address E 114, Tribune office.

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$150,000 STOCK IN STREET RAILWAY for sale below value. Address OWNER, E 28, Tribune office.

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TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—NORTHWEST CORner of North Clark and Diversey-sts., 150x217 feet. HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 25x100—Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2737.) 2,000x126—Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STEAM YACHT; seat 22 people; length 30 ft., beam 6¼ ft.; complete in every respect; elegantly finished. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & [illegible]'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

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South Side.

FOR RENT—18 E. 16TH-ST.—MAGNIFICENT residence, 14 large, elegant rooms, handsomely decorated; large yard; everything first-class.

TO RENT—6832 YALE-ST. (SOUTH SIDE), FINE 9-room modern house; mantel, gas, bath, furnace, screens, etc.; reduced to $30. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

North Side.

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TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE; WILL SELL furniture if desired. 88 Lincoln-av.

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TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE FINISHED IN oak, 132 E. 50th-st. Apply on premises.

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Lake.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—623 AND 625 66TH-st., near Honore, 8-rooms, all improvements, furnace, laundry, in fine order; $22.50 per month. Keys at 629 66th-st. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

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South Side.

TO RENT— 2270 ARCHER-AV. Two nice flats of 6 rooms each, second and third floors; rent very reasonable. C. H. MULLIKEN, "Oxford Building," 84-86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THAT NEW BLOCK, 3816 Stanton-av.; six and seven rooms; modern and low rent. Open all day Sunday. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

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TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," OAKWOOD-blvd., near Drexel-blvd. References required.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NORTH 28TH-ST., TWO beautiful flats of seven rooms each, second and third floors; rent reasonable to right parties. J. W. MURPHY, 704 Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—$32—LOVELY LAKE VIEW AND SOUTH front; bay windows; 5 rooms; janitor service; 36th and Ellis-av. BURBANK, 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 4-ROOM MODERN flat, 6802 Yale-st. (South Side); bath, bay, gas, oak mantel, janitor; $18. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

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TO RENT— A very desirable flat on Erie-st.; new building; everything very nice; rent $40. C. H. MULLIKEN, "Oxford Building," 84-86 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT— A choice first floor flat on North State-st. in a new rock front building having all modern improvements; possession given on or about Sept. 1; rent $60. C. H. MULLIKEN, "Oxford Building," 84-86 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

Lake.

TO RENT—CHARMING 5 AND 6 ROOM NEW brick flats, 7550-58 Honore-st., South Side; baths, handsome oak mantels, hardwood, etc.; $16 to $20; near three depots; also cable. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

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FOR RENT—4326 EVANS-AV—SECOND FLAT; 7 rooms; modern 2-story brick; east front; very desirable. Rent, $30 per month. SHERER & BENEDICK, 4265 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW MODERN 6 AND 7-room flats, $18 and $24. Call 509 60th-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS, ALCOVE room and other rooms. 3003 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, CHEERFUL ROOM, NICEly furnished; choice location; home conveniences; private family. 3220 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for $8 a month; also elegant east front alcove. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE PARlors on Michigan-av., lake front, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; private family; excellent table board if desired. Address F 78, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE, PLEASANT furnished rooms. 293 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS ON NORTH Side apply to North Side Room Renting Agency, 52 North State-st.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago club; table d'hote, 50c. Ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—SIX LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; one square from Lincoln Park. 764 Sedgwick-st.

West Side.

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TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT— An elegant down-town store for sample-room, marble flooring, steam heat, etc.; 5 years' lease. KEEBLER & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 188 MONroe-st.; 20x100. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

FOR RENT—SEPT. 1, STORE, 172 ADAMS-ST. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—STORES—MICHIGAN-AV. AND 16th-st. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—747 W. INDIANA-ST., FINE LARGE brick store with rooms and barn, reduced to $22. Also, 321 Ogden-av., plate front store, $16. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

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WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE OR SIX large, light, airy rooms; all modern conveniences; steam heat and gas range; rent, $40 to $50; location central, North or South Side. Address E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, COOL, WELL furnished front room, with bath and closet; south of Superior-st. and west of State. Address, stating terms and location, DOUGLAS YOUNG, Room 320, Gore's Hotel.

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Largest stock of pianos in the West.
Western house of
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Intending purchasers of pianos are cordially invited to examine the new scale

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NEW SCALE. NEW CASES.
Patent convex sounding-board.
Double repeating action.
We have an extensive stock of these celebrated pianos in rosewood, mahogany, walnut, cherry, and oak.
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An UNLIMITED GUARANTEE with every Chase Bros.' Piano.

A full line of the famous CHICKERING & SONS, Wissner, and Mathushek & Son always in stock. Cash or monthly payments. Old pianos taken in exchange; new pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased. An immense stock of second-hand pianos at prices from $25 upward.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av. FRANK H. KING, Manager.
Andrews Building.

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THE KIMBALL PIANOS have been indorsed by many of the world's greatest artists, such as Patti, Tamagno, Albani, Nordica, Lilli Lehman, Alvary, Fursch-Madi, Perotti, Fischer, Del Puente, and others.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY, having two large factories in Chicago, are enabled to do away with the profits of all middlemen and manufacturers' branch houses, thus affording a great saving to their customers.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS are sold for cash or on convenient terms of payment.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY are sole agents for the celebrated Hallet & Davis and Emerson pianos.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY sell their instruments strictly on the one-price system.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY sell a good piano of Eastern make for $188, with fine silk plush stool and cover.

THE KIMBALL COMPANY have a large stock of second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $25 to $250.

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LYON & HEALY'S CARD— The summer prices we are now making on second hand pianos seem to fill a long felt want, as the inquiry and the sale during the past two weeks testify. At present we have the following choice assortment which we are offering on the easiest terms.

UPRIGHTS.
1 Knabe, 1 Fischer, 1 Pease, 5 Lyon & Healy, 1 Gilbert, 2 Steinway, 1 Standard, 1 Kellmer, 1 Bush & Gerts, 1 Schaeffer, in mahogany, rosewood and ebonized cases

SQUARES.
4 Knabe, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Mathushek, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Kurtzman, 3 Steinway, 1 Bauer, 1 Vose & Sons, 1 Gilbert, 1 Higgins, 1 Brainerd, and others.

GRANDS.
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Our prices range from $50 up, according to the condition of the instrument.
Our new pianos embrace the famous KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND AND PEASE.
Correspondence invited.
New pianos for rent.
Pianos moved and tuned.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BIG CUT IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. The largest and most reliable stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos in the city at half their actual value.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES!

Good squares from $25 to $108. Uprights from $100 to $250. Terms from $10 down, and $5 a month to $15 down and $10 a month, according to the price of the instrument. Call on us before buying if you wish to save money

Good pianos rented for $3, $4, and $5 a month.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—

9 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145, ..	$165
4 Vose & Sons, $175, $190, $200	220
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225..	250
1 Chickering & Sons	225
4 Schaaf, $150, $165, $175	225
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	250
7 uprights, each	100
19 squares, all makes, $20 to	125

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
LOWEST CASH DISCOUNT.
FINE. GOOD. MEDIUM. CHEAP.
PIANOS. EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
A Perfect warranty with every instrument.
Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion, Mathushek.
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N. B.—Some extra good bargains in second-hand pianos and organs. A big discount for very little use. —Sole agents for Green's celebrated "Acme" piano polish.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

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SHONINGER PIANOS, sold direct by the manufacturers at LOWEST PRICES. Cash or easy time payments. PIANOS TO RENT. Rent allowed if purchased. B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

CHICKERING PIANO SACRIFICED; LADY in need of cash. Address E 35, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT OF LAKE—ROOMS, with board.

256 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—ONE double and one single room, with board; by the day, week, or month; reasonable.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE room, with excellent table board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS; bath and board; reasonable.

1815 INDIANA-AV. — LADY WANTS ROOMmate; employed.

2222 PRAIRIE-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with board; terms reasonable.

2330 INDIANA-AV.—A LADY FROM THE EAST having taken the above and newly decorated and furnished, has a choice alcove and square rooms to rent. Excellent table.

3024 GROVELAND-AV.—A SPLENDID LARGE front room, with board for two

North Side.

164 WEBSTER-AV.—LARGE FRONT BEDROOM and parlor, nice location, with board; private family.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Some finely furnished suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; terms reasonable; also first-class day board.

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217 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; moderate terms.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE ROOMS —Also 20 single rooms; board; references.

310 E. CHICAGO-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EXcellent table, best location, moderate prices.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—FOR RENT WITH BOARD; hot and cold water.

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PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—4 MINutes from Court House; rooms $3 weekly; transients, 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c; gents' open all night; restaurant; popular prices.

PALACE HOTEL—176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; elegant outside rooms 50c up; $2 up weekly.

WAVERLY HOTELS AND TEMPERANCE COFfee Houses, Clark and Lake-sts.; also 261, 262, 264, and 265 Clark-st. Rooms 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

WAVERLY HOTEL—261, 262, 264, 265 CLARK-ST. Room and three first-class meals, $1.25 per day.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD—BY GENTLEMAN, WITH NICE family on C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. line; convenient to depot; Riverside preferred; give full particulars. References exchanged. Address E 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN WITH REspectable family; home comforts; at Austin or Oak Park; convenient to Wisconsin Central depot; give full particulars. References exchanged. Address E 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG BOOKKEEPer with refined family; convenient to Stock-Yards. Address E 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY THREE GENTS; NORTH-AV., WEST Side; will pay fair price; private family preferred. Call 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD—BY LADY; STENOGRAPHY TAUGHT in part payment. Address E 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF ALL SECOND hand wheels at once, high and low; will sell at about ½ price; save money. Spring-back bicycle lamps at $1.50 each. Bicycle suits reduced to $1.50; must run stock out; your chance now. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO., 293 and 295 Wabash-av. Branch houses: Drexel-blvd. and Oakwood-blvd., 592 W. Madison-st., and 337 and 339 Third-st., Milwaukee.

WANTED—A SAFETY BICYCLE, IN EXchange for a first-class breech-loading shotgun. Address or call evenings, 242 Park-av., lower flat.

HIGH GRADE SAFETIES, PROMPT DELIVery; Paragon, Iroquois, Clipper, and boys' wheels. THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND and shopworn wheels at THOS. KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPEED AT SALE— On Saturday, July 25, between 1 and 2 p. m., F. J. BERRY & CO., Union Stock-Yards, will sell several trotters and pacers that can show from 2:30 to 3 minutes gait. Also fine Kentucky combination horses. All young and sound. Don't fail to attend the sale.

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE TEAM, dark chestnuts, large, well matched, sound, and fearless; been used in Chicago for one year only. Please call on H. M. McINTOSH, 94 Washington-st., or coachman at stable, 3327 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE. CHIcago Stove Works, 22d-st. and Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—40 HORSES OF ALL GRADES cheap. 146 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness. Room 64, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND WAGONETTE that will carry 6 persons; not too heavy for one horse; must be cheap for cash. W. H. CAIRNDUFF, 301 Inter-Ocean-Bldg.

FOR SALE—LADIES' ELEGANT VILLAGE cart to carry two or four; made by Brewster of Broom-st., New York; will sell very low. See coachman, private barn, rear 2100 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR TEAM AND SPRING wagon; will work cheap. Address E 64, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE OFFICE FIXTURES; desks, safe, show case, tables, etc., in first-class office building; cheap rent. Address E 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND VAULT DOOR, with inside and outside door; state price, size, make, and condition of same. 54 Franklin-st. The Knapp Electrical Works.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—A FINELY FURNISHED 6-ROOM flat, full of good roomers. 232 Wells-st., Flat 6.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON N. Y.—Modern improvements; beautiful grounds and scenery. Moderate rates. Circular free.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop. Will open June 25. For circulars and information address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

PLEASANT SUMMER BOARDING HOME, CLOSE to Lake Michigan; fine beach, boating, and fishing; seven hours by steamer from city. J. A. SHENK, South Haven, Mich.

SPRING HOUSE, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—"AS perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard." Pioneer hotel on island; every facility for comfort or entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island) belong to this hotel. Descriptive circular free. B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY— Ogontz, near Philadelphia, Pa. Unexcelled in location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Limited to sixty boys. Illustrated circular at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Chicago, or by addressing the Principal. JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, AURORA, N. Y. A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDson. Both sexes. An endowment takes ladies at $200. Catalogues, W. H. BANNISTER, President.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Address WM. VERBECK.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH UNIVERSITY Is the only school recommended as such by R. A. Lamberson, LL. D., President of the Lehigh University (one of the best technical and classical institutions of the country offering free tuition to all), and the Faculty of Lehigh University. For catalogues apply to W. ULRICH, Ph. D., Principal, 26 New-st., Bethlehem, Pa.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOga Springs, N. Y.; 27th year begins Sept. 16. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Fulda, Sat., July 25, 9 a. m	Lahn, Tues., Aug. 4, 6 a. m
Werra, Tues. " 28, 11 a. m	Ems, Sat., " 8, 8 a. m
Aller, Sat., Aug. 1, 1 p. m	Havel, Tues., " 11, 10 a. m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—PLEASANT DAYLIGHT EXcursions on the "Virginia" to Milwaukee and return; fare for round trip, $3.50; dinner going and berth returning. Excursions to Grand Haven and Muskegon and return; fare for round trip, $5, berth included; on the elegant new steamships "Atlanta" and "City of Racine." Delightful excursions to Green Bay and Manistique and return; 1,000 miles beautiful coast; fare for the round trip, $15, meals and berth included. Pleasant short trips to Sheboygan and return, $6, and to Manitowoc and return, $7, meals and berth included, on the new SS. "Indiana" and str. Chicago.

SAILINGS:
Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at....*9 a. m. and *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at.... *9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at.... *8 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at.... 8 p. m.
Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids daily.... 7:30 p. m.
For Traverse City, Petoskey, etc.... 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues., Thurs., and Sat.... 7 p. m.
*Sun. excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The Great Lake Route—Sailings from Chicago. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Harbor Springs, Tuesdays, 1 p. m., Fridays, 10 p. m. Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE— Daily, except Sunday, for Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., at 8 p. m., by stmrs Chas. McVea and Pilgrim. Ticket, including berth, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Connects at Saugatuck, with boat for Ottawa Beach and Holland. Stmr Kalamazoo for Ottawa Beach and Holland, Mich., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p. m. Ticket, including berth, $2; round trip, $3. Cheapest route for Grand Rapids, Mich. Dock of Graham and Morton Trans. Co., Foot of Wabash-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—"THE GREAT Lake Michigan Route." 4 SAILINGS PER WEEK. 30 HOURS TO MACKINAC ISLAND via Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Steamers leave Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. For folder or copy of "The Great Lake," giving full information, address S. S. BURKE, agent. Office and docks foot of Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st. Telephone 572.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR. Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island. Chicago and West Michigan and D., L. and N. Rys. All tourist points in Michigan. Leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 5:20 p. m. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. Excursions every day, returning to the city early in the evening, on the elegant steamers City of Chicago and Puritan. Dock foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 8:55 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 8:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†11:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 211 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 1:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 1:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:58 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:20 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:00 pm	* 7:20 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street. Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡ 6:30 pm	* 2:15 pm ‡ 8:00 am ‡ 6:50 am * 2:00 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:50 pm ‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:00 am ‡ 9:35 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville and Beloit	* 9:00 am ‡ 9:00 pm	* 6:15 pm ‡ 7:15 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:20 am ‡ 3:00 pm ‡ 5:00 pm ‡10:00 pm	X10:20pm ‡ 4:00 pm ‡ 5:15 pm ‡ 6:25 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	‡ 7:30 am ‡11:30 am * 3:00 pm ‡ 5:00 pm	X10:30am ‡11:50 am ‡ 4:00 pm ‡ 6:25 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	‡11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	‡ 1:25 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:25 pm * 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 1:25 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:25 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 5:00 pm ‡10:00 pm	‡11:20 am ‡ 6:25 am
Lake Geneva and Williams' Bay	* 8:00 am * 3:15 pm	* 7:15 pm * 9:32 am
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	X 9:55 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:20 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 9:00 am * 6:00 pm	* 6:15 pm *10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:32 am
Worth Accomodation	† 9:45 am	†11:55 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 8:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:40 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	† 4:05 pm	† 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	† 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	† 4:20 pm	† 9:55 am
Springfield Express	‡ 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger		†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:10 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 8:05 am
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:30 pm	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:45 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:30N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	7:20 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	†9:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Evansville Route—Ticket offices 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 5:40 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:40 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00am	* 9:30am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30am	* 9:30 pm
New York Fast Ex.	* 3:10pm	* 9:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30pm	* 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45pm	* 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:55 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:30 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15am	5:35 pm
DoNight Express	8:35pm	7:30 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., *3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive †6:50, *7:05, †8:05, †11:15 a. m., †4:50, †6:30, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 8:30 a. m. Trains arrive *7:15 a. m., *9:50 a. m., *10:20 a. m., *1:55 p. m., †9:15 p. m. and 9:00 a. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †3:15 a. m., P *9:25 a. m., P *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:25 a. m., *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *9:20 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., P *7:45 a. m., F †1:55 p. m., P *9:20 p. m. F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 4:30 p. m. daily; 9:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive at [illegible] and 11:15 p m.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 23.	July 16.
New York	$ 83,083,769	$90,436,284
Boston	11,873,802	15,342,149
Chicago	13,263,573	13,771,414
Philadelphia	10,330,713	12,308,489
St. Louis	3,686,449	3,693,908
Baltimore	2,363,257	2,174,403
New Orleans	872,663	1,076,668

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c discount; Boston, 12½c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

Money has at last begun to flow West freely. New York exchange yesterday dropped to 80c discount, at which figure money can be shipped from New York to Chicago at a profit, and it was stated that quite a large amount of money in the aggregate was shipped from New York. The Chicago banks in turn were moderate shippers of money to country points. The demand from this quarter, however, was not large. Local inquiry, too, is small, although the legitimate requirements of business are on about the usual scale. Commercial paper is in plentiful supply, and the banks expect rather firm rates, with some discrimination in loans from now on. A New York authority makes the following statement in regard to the money market at that point: "The money market keeps working a little firmer every day either through small offerings or increased demand. Five per cent was bid for sixty-day money yesterday. The fact that shipments of currency to the West have begun is expected to have an effect on call rates soon. Shipments last year began about a week earlier, but for two weeks the total was no larger than the two days' shipments this week. Last year when these shipments began call money worked as high as 6 per cent, but as a rule hung around 4 per cent for two or three weeks and then became active and considerably higher in August." Yesterday call money in New York was apparently in good supply, being offered at 1½ to 2½ per cent. In London call money was ¾ to ¾ of 1 per cent, and three months' bills, which on Tuesday loaned at 2½ per cent were down to 2 per cent. The failure of the Bank of England to advance its rate of discount above 2½ per cent was, doubtless, one reason for the weakening of the rate for three months' bills.

Sterling exchange was about steady, although sight exchange was perceptibly easier. It was reported that anywhere from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 gold would be shipped abroad on Saturday's steamers, but no engagements have yet been made. Following are the latest rates for sterling exchange:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	484½	487½
Actual	484⅛	487
Documentary	483⅝	486

On the local Stock Exchange trading was, as usual, on a very limited scale. A few shares of West Side stock changed hands at 119. North Side was a shade better, ten shares selling at an advance of ¼ per cent. On the whole the market was without animation and without feature. Following is a list of sales:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

400 W. C. St. R. R. Co. .119	65 N. C. St. R. R. Co. .156
20 do. .119⅛	10 do .156¼
10 Chi. Tel. Co. .235	

BONDS.

$7,000 Consumers' Gas 5s 70

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

5 Dia. Match Co. Ill. .118⅞	5 C. & C. C. & D. Co. .60¼
50 do. .118⅞	40 Western Stone Co. .99½
60 W. C. St. R. R. .119	10 Street's S. Car L. .28⅛

BONDS.

$8,000 Chi. Gaslight & Coke Co. 5s 81

Twenty-five shares of Continental National Bank stock sold yesterday at 160, 20 shares of Fort Dearborn at 120, and 25 shares of Metropolitan National at 220.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased in the last week £1,036,000, and the proportion of reserve to liability rose from 39.05 per cent to 42.01 per cent.

New York exchange was decidedly weak yesterday, selling early at 80c discount, but closing, according to Wilson & Sturges, at 75c discount.

The Philadelphia *Press* propounds the following interesting query: "There is no longer any question but that present exports of gold are simply arbitrary withdrawals of the metal at a price paid by the foreigner, the effect of which is to weaken our silver policy as expressed in the July law and endanger gold payments in this country. Under such circumstances would it be a proper thing if Secretary Foster should order the sale of, say, $10,000,000 bonds in London, Paris, and Berlin and bring that amount home at once in bars or American double eagles?"

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special.]—The day in Wall street was full of uncertainties. The market drifted like a rudderless boat, with changing tides and conflicting currents. While the list was irregular it was mainly lower than last night, but only to a fractional extent. The fledgling boom of the last two days seemed to have been choked off this morning. The sentiment changed with Wall street's proverbial fickleness, and prices went off a little during the first hour. The opening was sleepy and dull, with only fractional changes from yesterday's closing figures, and there was no disposition at all to trade. No London orders to speak of were executed, and the West, which has been inclined to be bullish for several days, was lukewarm and faltering. No bad news was forthcoming except the reiteration of the promise that more gold would go out Saturday. Not much is to be expected so long as this gold movement continues, or, what amounts to the same thing, the apprehension continues. The steamer Werra, which arrived this morning, brought over 53,000 pounds of gold, but as it is destined for Cuba, the same as the last import, it is without significance. The question of money is now interesting if not disturbing people. Already the shipment of currency to the West has begun, and the banking element of the community believe that the drain will soon exhaust the reserve at this center and a period of tight money will surely ensue. Time loans are things of the past. No changes of importance occurred during the two hours after 11 o'clock. Trading was almost at a standstill, and prices showed scarcely a fluctuation beyond ⅛ or ¼.

Chicago Gas was an exception in that it recovered ¼, to 49⅛. Northern Pacific preferred gained ⅜, to 64⅛, and Western Union ⅜, to 80⅛. The street is watching with a little interest the suit against the Sugar Refinery company for the want of something better to do. The hourly bulletins of the progress of the trial are read and commented on, but seem to have little effect on the price of the stock. More strength developed during the latter part of the afternoon in some of the specialties, but greater weakness in several of the old-standards, Louisville and Nashville even declining ⅜. The Gould and Granger stocks except Western Union all remained steady and without recuperative ability at ⅛@⅜ below last night's closing. A spurt took place in National Cordage which carried the price up ⅝, to 88⅛. The list as a whole was irregular and sentiment divided. Little is expected of the market tomorrow, or, for that matter, at any time in the near future. During the last ten minutes a heavy selling movement began in Burlington and large blocks of stock were thrown on the market, which broke the price to 82⅛. The rest of the market became weaker in consequence.

Money on call easy, ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent; last loan 1½; closed at 1½. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 484½ for 60-day bills, and 487½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 182,349 shares, including Atchison 4,000, Louisville and Nashville 10,020, Richmond and West Point 2,810, St. Paul 16,050, Union Pacific 2,766.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Jul. 23	Jul. 22
Atchison	4,400	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
American Sugar	1,645	79⅝	79	79⅝	79⅜
B., R. & P.	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
C., B. & Q.	17,930	82⅝	82⅛	82⅜	82⅝
Canada Southern	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
Ches. & Ohio	500	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛
Colo. Coal	400	30⅞	30⅞	30	31
C., C., C. & St. L.	540	60	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Chicago Gas	1,809	49⅛	48⅜	49⅛	48⅝
D., L. & W.	822	133⅞	133½	133⅝	133⅝
Del. & Hud.	120	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128
Dist. & C. F. Co.	300	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
Edison	526	104⅛	104	104⅛	101⅛
Eastern Ill.	100	64	64	64	64⅛
East Tenn. 1st pfd.	100	64	64	64	
Great North'rn pfd	235	90	89	89	88
Illinois Central	18	95½	94	94	
Jersey Central	440	111	111	111	111
Lake Shore	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜
Louis. & Nash.	9,620	71⅝	70⅞	70⅞	71⅛
Long Island	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅜
L. E. & W.	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Lead Trust	2,210	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Missouri Pacific	100	66	66	66	66⅛
Manitoba	120	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	25	109	109	109	109
Manhattan	150	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Mob. & Ohio	106	37	37	37	
Northwest	200	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Do pfd	25	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	132⅛
New England	510	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
Nor. Pac.	250	22	22	22	
Nor. Pac. pfd.	600	64⅜	64	64	64⅛
Nor. & W., pfd.	20	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
N. Y. Cent.	280	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	7	7	7	7⅛
Nor. Amn. Co.	110	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Natl. Cordage	3,150	88⅛	87⅜	88⅛	87⅜
Do pfd	200	100	100	100	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	100	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	25⅜
Ont. & W.	150	16	16	16	
P. C. C. & St. L.	325	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
Rio G. & W. pfd.	100	66	66	66	
Rich. Term.	2,330	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Rock Island	4,433	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	72⅛
St. Paul	15,850	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜
Silver bullion	70,000	101	101	101⅛	101
So. Pac.	280	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
St. Paul & Dul. pfd.	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Texas Pacific	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Tenn. Coal	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
Union Pacific	2,766	42	42	42	42⅛
W. & L. E.	300	31⅝	31	31	31
Do pfd.	200	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	74⅛
Wabash	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd.	925	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
Western Union	2,772	80⅛	80	80	79⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	140
American	116	United States	57

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	117	U. S. 4½s reg.	100¼
do 4s coup.	117	do 4½s coup.	100¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

10 W N Bk. 95	5000 NYS&Wistrfdg5s [illegible]
10000 Atch4s 78⅛@78⅜	6000 NP 1st cp 115
5000 Atch inc 48⅜	5000 NPcon 5s [illegible]
1000 BCR&N 1st 105	10000 NW ex 4s 91
7000 CNJ g m 5s 108⅜	10000 Or Im cons 63
27000 CNJ g m 5s reg 107⅜@107⅜	14000 Or Imp 1st [illegible]
14000 C&O cn 5s 97⅞@98	10000 OSL&U cn 70
1000 CO&SW mtg 105⅜	10000 OSL 6s [illegible]
1000 C&A 1st 118	5000 P&E inc 19
1000 CB&Q 7s 112	1000 PDE 1st 74⅛
1000 CB&Q deb 5s 97	1000 P&R gm 4s [illegible]
1000 CHI&P 5s cp 97	1000 R&WP tr 6s [illegible]
1000 C&M 1st 114½	1000 R&WP ctr tr 5s [illegible]
1000 C&P 1st [illegible]	10000 R&WO cn [illegible]
3000 CHV&T 5s [illegible]	10000 SL-SW 1st [illegible]
11000 D&RG 4s 78⅛@78⅜	10000 SL&SF [illegible]
2000 DSS&A 5s [illegible]	10000 SP&MissE con 6s [illegible]
6000 Ky Cen 4s [illegible]	10000 SP of Ariz 1st [illegible]
5000 LE&W 1st 106	10000 SP Cal 1st cn 5s [illegible]
5000 LS 2d cp 119	1000 TexP 1st [illegible]
5000 LSDiv bds [illegible]	10000 TAA&NM cn [illegible]
10000 L&N un gd 4s [illegible]	10000 UnPa 1st of 1896 [illegible]
1000 L&N-P&A 1st [illegible]	10000 UP-D&G 1st [illegible]
11000 MK&T 1st 78⅛@78⅜	10000 Wab1st [illegible]
2000 M&O gm 4s [illegible]	10000 Wab 2d [illegible]
2000 Mo Pac [illegible]	10000 W S gtd 4s 100@100⅛
1000 NY&H 1stre 119	5000 WS reg [illegible]
3000 NYAP-Ctfs 22⅛	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 NC cn 4s 98	6000 NP con 5s [illegible]
5000 A&S con [illegible]	1000 O&M con [illegible]
2000 Atch inc [illegible]	5000 Or Im 1st [illegible]
3000 C&O cons 97⅜	4000 PDE 1st ED [illegible]
3000 C&NP 1st 78⅜	3000 P&R g m 4s [illegible]
3000 CCC&I 1st 111	2000 R&WP Ctr [illegible]
14000 D&RG 4s 78⅜	4000 Sav&W 1st [illegible]
5000 FtW&D 1st 99⅜	5000 TP 2d inc [illegible]
10000 Ky C 1st 4s 79	1000 W S gtd 4s [illegible]
10000 LS 2d cp 120	3000 WNY&P 2d [illegible]
10000 NYLE&W new 2d 98	5000 WU col tr 5s 100
5000 NY&PC&I 6s 92	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,500	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
Amn. Sugar	300	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
Bell Telephone	40	183	183	183	183
C., B. & Q.	1,900	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
Ill. Steel	1	58	58	58	58
Mexican Central	1,333	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
So. Cal. pfd.	115	11	11	11	11
Thomson-H.	335	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Do. pfd.	40	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Do Series D	100	7	7	7	7
Union Pacific	530	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅜

Bond sales and quotations:
1000 Atch 4s.... 78⅜@78½ | 2000 Mex 4s.... 69⅜
6000 Atch inc.... 48⅜ | 2000 C B & N 1s.... [illegible]

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—Money at the Clearing-House is steady at 3½@4 per cent this morning. While money on call is apparently easier than loans give indications of a firmer tone. Call loans 4@5 per cent and time paper 5@7 per cent dull and steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 50⅛@50⅜; Reading, 14@14⅛; Lehigh Valley, 47⅜@48; Reading general 4s, 76⅛@76⅜; do 1st pfd., 50@51; do 2d pfd, 35 bid; do 3d pfd, 27@27⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 23.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 13-16; do account, 95 13-16; United States 4s, 120; do 4½s, 102; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 30; Canadian Pacific, 81⅝; Erie, 19⅝; Mexican ordinary, 35; St. Paul common, 65⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 72; bar silver, 46⅜ per ounce; money, ¾@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 2⅛ per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,036,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve liability which last week was 39.05 is now 42.01 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £74,000.

PARIS, July 23.—Three per cent rentes 95f 90c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 3,300,000 francs in gold and a decrease of 1,800,000 francs in silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.30; Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Aspen, $2.00; Deadwood, $1.25; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $3.20; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.00; Ontario, $38.00; Savage, $1.40; Plymouth, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $2.30; Yellow Jacket, $1.30.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.25; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Montana, $42.25; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $16.25; Huron, $1.00; Kearsarge, $12.25; Osceola, $37.00; Quincy, $110.00; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; Tamarack, $147.50; Centennial Mining, $14.50; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 65c; Bulwer, 30c; Best and Belcher, $2.50; Bodie Consolidated, 75c; Chollar, $2.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $6.12½; Crown Point, $1.30; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould and Curry, $1.55; Hale and Norcross, $1.70; Mexican, $2.30; Mono, 45c; Navajo, 25c; Ophir, $3.45; Potosi, $4.30; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $2.45; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $1.65; Commonwealth, 60c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 60c; North Belle Isle, 60c; North Commonwealth, 45c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was a good deal of activity in all of the leading markets yesterday, July oats being remarkably erratic, and there was a nervous feeling that made the traders susceptible to slight influences. On the whole the victory of the day was to the bears, who succeeded in closing the markets at nearly bottom prices. The weather map had no unfavorable indications, but during the day there were reports of heavy rains in the Northwest, where there is much uneasiness over the possibilities of rust. A fall in temperature is predicted for this part of the country. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on December wheat, which sold after the close at 87⅜c, were 87½c later. Calls were 89½c early and 89⅜c later. Puts on September corn sold at 52⅞c, and calls at 53⅛c early, and calls sold late at 54⅛c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 700 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 250 cars, and 16,000 hogs.

Charlie Wright was the leading seller in the provision pit. He sold something over 1,000,000 lbs of ribs. The Anglo-American led the selling of lard.

The agent of the Illinois Central road says that they are getting more wheat than they can handle. He estimates their receipts at 300 to 400 cars a day, and their yards are blocked with the loaded grain cars.

The packing in the West last week is estimated at 140,000 hogs, against 325,000 during the corresponding period a year ago. This makes the decrease since the opening of the season 1,240,000, as compared with a year ago.

The movement of rye from first hands has evidently begun in earnest. Yesterday's posted receipts were by far the largest of the season, consisting of 35 cars all new, and all but 3 cars of this quantity inspecting No. 2 or better.

Norton-Worthington were prominent buyers of wheat, and it was supposed that their purchases were made for Pardridge. Perhaps Baxter was the leading buyer on the early advance, and among his purchases was 50,000 bu of December at 90½c, the top price of the day.

A dispatch from Howard, S. D., stated that they were cutting wheat there and that the prospects were fine. This news was responsible for the first break in wheat. There were other reports from the Northwest that were not so favorable, as the rain and hot weather were well calculated for the development of rust, and heavy rains in some of the districts did great damage to the growing crop.

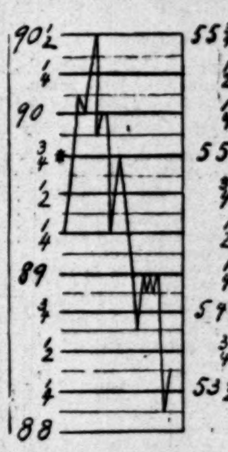
There will be a general meeting of the members of the board in the Call Board room at 3 o'clock this afternoon to act on the amendment to the proposed amendment to the rules of the board making No. 2 hard winter wheat, formerly known as Turkish red, regular for delivery on future contracts.

The *Price Current* says in its crop review: "Thrashing results continue considerably over expectations in Indiana; moderately over in Ohio; not much gain in Illinois; not fully realized in Missouri and Kansas; the Central States as a whole are not likely to essentially exceed expectations. The Northwest admits of doubt whether the condition of wheat is being fully realized. Corn generally doing well; needing rain badly in some sections; not overcoming greatly the drawbacks west of Mississippi River. Oats prospects unchanged."

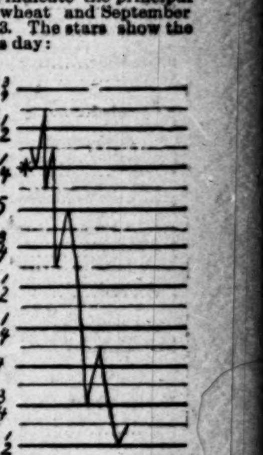
The first car of new barley of the season was received by Scribner-Creighton from Iowa. It was poor in quality, graded No. 4, and sold at 53c. Aside from this a total of 3 cars old has been inspected in this week. Panck showed a sample of new Iowa barley taken from a lot of 6,000 bu which he recently purchased in the country. The sample was attractive in weight and color, although slightly stained. It was pronounced admirable for malting purposes, and said to be worth about 65c on the cash market.

July oats were nothing if not erratic, selling at a 9c range, the top price being exactly 12c above a figure paid on the opening day of this week. Leading brokers on the buying side refused to confirm the report that the short interest was largely a New York account, and the quantity covered was variously estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bu. The new crop is beginning to move to market with more freedom. Out of a total of 155 cars inspected in 47 were new oats, of which 44 arrived via the Illinois Central, nearly all grading contract.

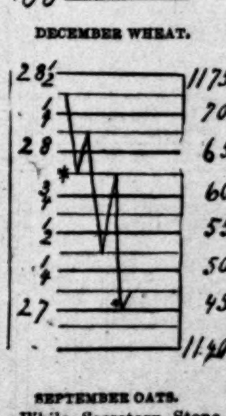
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat and September corn, oats, and pork July 23. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



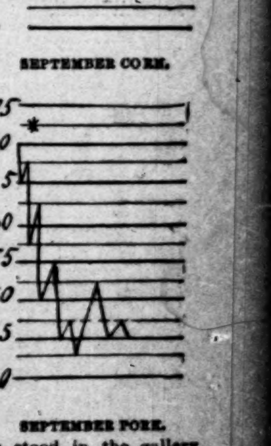
DECEMBER WHEAT.



SEPTEMBER CORN.



SEPTEMBER OATS.



SEPTEMBER PORK.

While Secretary Stone stood in the gallery waiting for the crowd to become quiet so that he might announce the general meeting in the Call Board room this afternoon some one set off a cannon cracker under the chair of a member who was sitting over near the sample crowd. With the experience of the previous day fresh in their minds the brokers were considerably startled and the special policeman, who was in the lower hall, rushed up the stairs, fully satisfied that another crank with a gun was loose. The directors threaten the expulsion of the offending member if his name can be learned.

Pardridge and Poole had a slight encounter on the floor about 11 o'clock. The night before the following note was sent to Pardridge by Poole-Sherman: "We called your margins of $1,000 about 11:30 this morning, and it was not up in the Secretary's office at 3 o'clock. We shall buy in the wheat for your account in the morning if not put up at once." Pardridge was angry at the reception of the note, as he claims that the margins were put up at the time they were called for, and he was not feeling particularly pleasant when

Poole met him yesterday and advised him to buy in his wheat. "Who are you talking to?" demanded Pardridge.

"You."

"You don't mean it."

"Yes, I do mean it."

"You'd better be careful," said Pardridge, bristling up, "or I'll knock your nose off."

"You can't do it," was the response, as Poole braced up against the famous short seller. Then they glared at each other for a minute or two, and finally separated and drifted away in the crowd.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat was exceedingly sensitive yesterday. It would move 1c up or down on the slightest provocation. It started out with a show of strength in spite of the fact that the receipts were larger than the estimates, the supporting influence being the private cables, which indicated that the markets on the other side promised higher prices, the weather in France being very unfavorable. The shorts took their cue from this and bought freely, Baxter leading and December advanced from 89¼c to 90½c in a very few minutes. Then there came some stories from the Northwest to the effect that they had commenced cutting spring wheat, and this, coupled with statements relating to the enormous receipts from Indiana and the estimates of 700 cars for today, was enough to encourage free selling on the part of the professional bears. A reaction occurred on the late cables quoting Paris higher, but it did not last long, and the decline during the last hour and a quarter of the session was quite steady. The feeling at the close was easy. While the bears found little in the cables to encourage them the bulls were somewhat disappointed that the advance on the other side was not commensurate with the improvement here and were less inclined to stand on their holdings. There was a little selling on the *Price Current's* crop summary, but it was as bullish in some respects as it was bearish in others and on the whole was considered a stand-off. The movement of new wheat continues free. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,319,000 bu and the shipments were also quite large, 1,061,000 bu. In the Northwest there were 106 cars, against 128 on the corresponding date a year ago. Clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were equal to 364,000 bu, and 19 loads were taken yesterday for export. The local out inspection was 208,000 bu and charters were reported for 30,000 bu. The cash market continues quite active and prices ranged higher early, though the closing was lower in sympathy with the speculative market. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 89@90¼c for No. 2 red, 87@88 for No. 2 hard, and 88c for No. 2 spring. Free on board sales of No. 4 red were at 81@85c, No. 3 do at 87@88¼c, and No. 3 spring at 85c. Total cash sales about 442 cars.

The corn market was active, and prices fluctuated a good deal, as they did in wheat. There was an early bulge partly due to the strength in wheat and partly to the phenomenal advance in July oats. The receipts were about as estimated, 298 cars, and of this number 175 were of contract grade. Cables were higher, and domestic markets generally firmer. Upon the announcement of the estimate of 400 cars for today there was an increase in the offerings, and as wheat and oats broke off corn declined also, the latest price being but a trifle over the low points of the day. The receipts at principal points were fair, 477,000 bu, and the shipments were 367,000 bu. Export clearances were 52,000 bu and local out-inspection was 146,000 bu, with charters for 102,000 bu. The *Price Current* review was considered bullish. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 60¼@61½c for No. 2, 62@63¼c for No. 2 yellow, 63c for No. 2 white, 59¾@61¼ for No. 3, and 61@62¾c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board lots of No. 4 mixed sold at 59½@60c, No. 3 and No. 3 yellow at 60½@62c, and No. 2 mixed at 61½@62¼c.

In oats everything centered around July, which advanced quickly 4c, and subsequently declined 9c, recovering 1c, and closing 4c lower. The market opened strong, excited, and higher, with the unsatisfied shorts anxious to cover and finding nothing for sale. The market was bid up to 42½c, at which there were one or two transactions, then sharply advanced to 44c, and finally to 45c, a half cent at a time. At the top offerings were more plentiful, and there was a large trade around 43@45c, with the shorts covering perhaps 500,000 bushels. The demand dropped off, prices yielded, and were sold down to 38c, recovering a point, and finally sagged to 36c, with relatively little business on the down grade. The close was about 37c. Leading buyers were Schwartz-McCormick, who took 100,000 from Bartlett-Frazier in two lots, and Milmine-Bodman, Kennett-Hopkins bought and sold. Other leading sellers were Congdon, Sibley, and Pratt. New crop deliveries were active and higher early, but closed lower. August ranged at 27⅞@29⅞c, and closed at 27⅞c. September sold at 27⅞@28⅞c, and closed ⅛c lower, at 27⅞c. May ranged at 31c down to 30½c. The cash market was irregularly stronger early, but closed weak, with a fair clearance. Free on board lots of No. 3 white sold at 36½@39½c, new No. 2 at 37½c, and No. 2 white at 39@42½c. No. 2 in store sold at 36½@38½c.

Rye was active and 1½@2c higher, closing at the outside. The speculative offerings were only moderate and there was a good demand, partly for account of shorts. The receipts were large, but there was a ready outlet for everything at the higher prices ruling. August sold at 69c early, to 69½c, and closed at that bid, with September at 68¼c sparingly and chiefly at 69c. October sold at 68@68½c. For July 71c was bid, and that was the general trading price in new No. 2 to go to store, which was in plentiful supply. No. 3 sold at 65c@68c. Barley was inactive, the inspection sheet showing no in or out movement. At the same time a car of new No. 4 arrived and sold at 53c on track. Futures were inactive at 70@70½c for September.

While there was not a great deal of trading in provisions fluctuations covered a wide range. There was a disposition on the part of some of the holders to realize, and when wheat and corn broke provisions followed suit, and did not rally as grain did. Outsiders were generally the buyers and the local talent the sellers. The estimated packing for the week in the West showing a large decrease compared with a year ago ought to have had a bullish effect but it did not. The cables were all strong and higher, though the houses with foreign connections were free sellers of lard. The hog market was steady, the quality of the receipts being rather poor, and the best lots selling at about previous prices, while the poorer lots were weak and lower. Cash pork sold at $9.87½@10.00 for old and at $11.37½, all 50c for new regular. September lard opened at $6.72½, sold at $7.00, $6.75 to $6.62½, and closed at the inside, cash being $6.00@6.55. September ribs opened at $6.95, sold at $6.77½, and closed at $6.80, with cash $6.70@6.90, according to weight. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $6.55, 100,000 lbs green hams at 9¼@9½c, and 175,000 lbs short ribs at $6.82½@6.95.

There was little business in flour and no change in the situation except that rye was quoted at 10@15c advance.

Millstuffs were in the usual favor and steady. Bran sold at $11.00@13.00; middlings at $18.50, and wheat screenings at $15.00.

Flaxseed held the meager improvement of the previous day, and while intensely dull was firm, with September said to be salable 1c better, or at $1.01, sellers asking $1.02. The cash business was at $1.00½ for No. 1 on track. December was nominal at $1.03 bid. Timothy seed remained quiet, with a car of September selling at $1.25½, or ½c lower. No particular interest was manifested with few traders in attendance. Common to good country seed sold at $1.12@1.18. Other grass descriptions were not named.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 89¾	$ 88¾@ 90¼	$ 88¾
August	87⅛	86 @ 87⅛	86
September	87⅛	85½@ 87⅞	86
December	89⅞	88⅞@ 90½	88⅞
CORN.			
July	$ 60½	$ 58⅞@ 62	$ 58⅞
September	55⅛	53½@ 55⅛	53⅞
Year	44	43 @ 44⅛	43
OATS.			
July	$ 41	$ 36 @ 45	$ 37
August	28⅞	27⅞@ 29⅞	27⅞
September	27⅞	27 @ 28⅞	27⅞
MESS PORK.			
September	$11.70	$11.40 @11.70	$11.45
October	11.72½	11.45 @11.72½	11.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 6.75	$ 6.62½@ 6.75	$ 6.62½
October	6.87½	6.75 @ 6.85	6.75
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
September	$ 6.90	$ 6.77½@ 6.95	$ 6.80
October	7.00	6.87½@ 7.05	6.87½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	August.	Sept.	Dec.
No. 2 wheat	$ 90	$ 91⅛	$ 93⅞
No. 2 corn	39⅛	39⅛	......
No. 2 oats	30⅞	29⅞	......
Mess pork	10.35	10.20	......
Lard	5.80	5.95	......
Short ribs	5.05	5.17½	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	381	144	14	539
Spring wheat	......	3	1	4
Corn	185	88	25	298
Oats	107	46	2	155
Rye	32	3	......	35
Barley	......	......	......	......
Total	705	284	42	1,031

Inspected out: 208,744 bu wheat, 146,292 bu corn, 4,381 bu oats, and 570 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 700 cars wheat, 400 cars corn, 250 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	13,760	10,400	11,999	8,302
Wheat, bu	357,894	38,150	205,555	83,010
Corn, bu	288,458	302,529	263,657	502,292
Oats, bu	133,788	181,956	144,755	146,419
Rye, bu	14,179	5,035	2,404	2,339
Barley, bu	625	1,903	......	1,074
Timothy seed, lbs	20,000			
Clover seed, lbs	......	41,006	......	48,935
Other seed, lbs	100,000		48,436	
Flax seed, bu	9,633	428	2,221	2,062
Broom-corn, lbs	53,600	15,000	51,400	9,218
Cheese, lbs	175,160	69,383	218,230	129,926
Butter, lbs	315,259	522,875	302,644	575,614
Hides, lbs	404,380	374,315	507,430	1,083,275
Wool, lbs	366,439	512,280	1,164,396	388,729

Lake freights were unchanged at 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 30,000 bu wheat, 102,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The offerings of street produce were large, especially in the way of green fruits, which sold at relatively low prices, meeting ready outlet to local retailers as well as on shipping orders. The quality of the peaches now arriving shows a decided improvement over those of the earlier part of the season, and desirable lots readily command good prices. Eggs continued dull, poultry was weak owing to excessive offerings, and potatoes sold at inside prices of the year.

The following revised quotations are for merchantable goods at wholesale, and usually from first hands.

BERRIES—Blackberries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 qts; blueberries, $1.25@1.75 per 16 qts; black raspberries, $1.00@1.50 per 16 qts; red raspberries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 pts; currants, $1.25@1.75 per 16 qts; gooseberries, $1.25@1.50 per 16 qts.

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17@17½c; fine, 16@17c; fair to good, 15@16c; fancy dairies, 14½@15c; medium to good, 12@14c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 13c; extra dairy, 16c; fancy creamery, 17c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 8@8½c per lb; do Young Americas, 8¾@9c; cheddars, 7¾@8c; skim cheese, 6@7½c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 7½@8c; imitation Swiss, 12@14c.

EGGS—14@14½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, $1.00@2.50 per bunch; cherries, $1.25@1.50 per 16 qts; lemons, Messina, $4.50@5.50 per case; new apples, $1.75@3.25 per brl; pineapples, $2.00@3.50 per doz; plums, $1.25@1.75 per 24 qts; peaches, 50c@$1.00 per ⅓ bu box; watermelons, $125.00@150.00 per car; California plums, $2.00@3.25 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $2.50@3.50 per do; apricots, $2.25@2.50 per do.

HAY—Increased offerings of new hay sold at lower prices, while choice old was steady. Sales were: On track, 6 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.50@15.00; 26 cars upland prairie at $7.00@11.00. Receipts, 436 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country green salted, 5@5½c per lb. No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 calf skins, 7c.

POTATOES—Good to choice new Southern, $1.25@1.75 per brl; California grown, $1.00@1.25 per sack of about 2 bu; home-grown, 40@50c per bu.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 11@11½c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 16@16½c; hen turkeys, 9c; ducks, 8@9c; full-feathered geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $4.50@4.00 per brl; asparagus, 75c@$1.00 per doz; cucumbers, 12½@20c; lettuce, 10@15c per doz; cabbage, $2.50@4.00 per 100; radishes, 10@15c per doz; green peas, 75c@$1.25 per bu; string beans, 50c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, 35@60c per case of 4 baskets; green corn, 8@10c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.16.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 20	16,635	1,500	22,927	6,815
Tuesday, July 21	13,504	1,967	13,654	9,666
Wednesday, July 22	19,036	1,705	20,911	7,843
Thursday, July 23	14,000	1,500	18,000	5,000
Week thus far	63,172	6,672	75,492	29,324
Same period last week	54,067	6,207	71,732	33,147
Shipments—				
Monday, July 20	3,181	10	9,117	1,432
Tuesday, July 21	2,181	164	6,616	1,468
Wednesday, July 22	4,323	355	7,836	3,160
Thursday, July 23	3,600	200	7,000	2,000
Week thus far	13,285	729	30,619	8,066
Same period last week	15,974	476	35,458	6,969

Receipts July 23, with comparisons:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	18,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,500	4,200	100
Omaha	2,200	3,100	100
St. Louis	3,500	2,800	1,300
Totals	23,200	28,100	6,500
Corresponding day last week	19,600	28,500	11,200
Corresponding day 1890	23,500	52,600	7,300

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 16,666 hogs, 8,457 cattle, and 5,905 sheep one week ago, and 28,525 hogs, 11,316 cattle, and 5,900 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The best grades of native and range cattle ruled steady at the recent decline, while common grades in many cases sold 5@10c lower. The half fat and "green" natives sold 40@75c below last week's highest prices. The liberal supply of range cattle from Texas and the far West has caused most of the decline in common natives since last Monday. At the close yesterday a great many undesirable natives remained in the pens. The highest price paid for natives was $6.10. Some Montana "grassers" sold at $5.10 and through Texas sold up to $3.60. Common native steers sold as low as $3.35 and Texas steers as low as $2.45. Most of the native cattle sold at $3.75@5.00 for common to fair steers and $5.30@5.80 for good to choice shipping and export steers. Montana range cattle sold at $4.40@5.10 and Texas steers largely at $2.60@3.00. Native cows sold principally at $1.85@2.40 and stock cattle principally at $2.65@3.20. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.20@6.35
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	5.35@6.15
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.40@5.30
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,300 lbs	3.40@4.70
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.25@3.70
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.40@3.00
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.40
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.50@3.00
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@4.00
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.20@4.30
Texas bulls and cows	1.40@2.50
Western range steers	3.75@5.10

HOGS—The general market was slow and weak at 10@15c decline. The demand from packers was of an indifferent character, and at the close about 8,000 undesirable hogs averaging 150@260 lbs remained in the pens. Packers bought a good many rough heavy at $4.70@4.95, and shippers took good to choice corn-fed heavy principally at $5.30@5.45. Fancy light on the singeing order sold as high as $5.85, while "green" hogs sold down to 4.85. One packer bought 600 extra selected singeing pigs at $5.85, but sales above $5.70 were scattering, and the bulk of fair to good light sold at $5.35@5.65.

SHEEP—Trade was fairly active and values ruled steady. Lambs averaging 50@78 lbs sold at $3.60@6.00. Native sheep averaging 75@121 lbs sold at $3.65@5.00. Texas averaging 68@85 lbs sold at $3.00@4.55.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,340 head; shipments, 4,170 head; choice steady; others weak and lower; steers, $3.00@5.95; cows, $1.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 2,980 head; market 5@15c higher; bulk, $5.35@5.42½; all grades, $4.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; steady.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 5,400. Market steady; good to choice native steers, $5.20@6.00; fair to good do, $3.00@5.10; Texans and Indian steers range from $2.10 to $4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,400. Market lower; fair to choice heavy, $5.50@5.65; mixed grades, $5.00@5.50; light fair to best, $5.45@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 100; market strong; fair to fancy, $3.00@5.00.

New York, July 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 381 head, all for export. No trade; feeling steady. Dressed beef firm, 8¼@9½c.

CALVES—Receipts, 607 head; market ½c lower; veals, $5.00@6.00; buttermilk calves, $2.90@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,050 head; market firm; sheep, $4.25@5.30; lambs, $5.00@7.00; dressed mutton steady, 8@10c; dressed lambs firm, 9½@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,954 head, consigned direct; nominally steady, $5.10@5.90.

Omaha, Neb., July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,425 head. Market slow; about steady on best grades of beeves and weak and 10c lower on other grades; butchers' stock 5@10c lower; steers, $5.25@5.80; butchers, $3.75@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,150 head. Market active and 5@10c lower; range, $5.30@5.45; bulk, $5.30@5.40; light, $5.30@5.40; heavy, $5.35@5.85; mixed, $5.30@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 120 head; Western, $2.50@5.00.

LAMBS—$5.00@5.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, July 23.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Fair demand; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand improving for spot and poor for futures; spot and July, 33s 9d, firm; August and September, 34s; firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Fair demand; prices unchanged. Wheat—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and good for futures; spot and July, 5s 9d, firm; August, 5s 8½d, firm; September, 5s 8d, firm.

COTTON—Spot dull and prices generally in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 8,900 American. Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, July, 4 21-64d@4 22-64d; July and August, 4 21-64d@4 22-64d; August and September, 4 22-64@4 23-64d; September and October, 4 27-64@4 28-64d; October and November, 4 31-64@4 32-64d; November and December, 4 34-64@4 35-64d; December and January, 4 36-64@4 37-64d; January and February, 4 38-64@4 39-64d; January and March, 4 41-64d sellers.

WHEAT—Firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly.

CORN—Firm; demand fair; new mixed Western, 5s 9d per cental.

LARD—33s 9d per cwt. for prime Western.

New York, July 23.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 6 points on most months and then lost most of the rise, closing at an advance for the day of 3@5 points. There was less activity. Liverpool advanced 3½@4 points, closing quiet and steady after spot sales of 10,000 bales. In New Orleans futures declined 5@6 points, but part of the loss was recovered later, closing dull after sales of 11,400 bales. Here on the spot the market was steady; middling uplands was still officially quoted at 8c; sales of 1,122 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were dull. Baltimore declined ⅛c, Charleston ⅛c, and Galveston 1-16c. Galveston and Memphis were nominal. The receipts at the ports today were 1,435 bales, against 1,022 bales this day last week, and 1,747 bales last year; thus far this week 7,420 bales, against 11,974 bales thus far last week. The close here was steady after sales of 83,000 bales.

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
August	8,600	7.70	7.66
September	14,600	7.86	7.83
October	8,700	8.00	7.90
November	11,300	8.10	8.06
December	4,200	8.20	8.17
January	25,800	8.29	8.25
February	2,900	8.38	8.35
March	3,500	8.46	8.44
April	1,300	8.56	8.55
May	2,400	8.65	8.63

COFFEE—Opened 15 points higher for some months and unchanged for others and closed 5 to 15 points higher for the day, July and August showing the most strength. The receipts at Rio were 10,000 bags, against 10,000 this day last year, and at Santos 2,000 bags, against 8,000 this day last year. The Rio clearances for the United States were 9,000 bags and for Europe 2,000 bags. The American warehouse deliveries were 5,615 bags, including 4,903 here. Havre was ½f higher for July and November and ¼f lower on October, December and later months with sales of 23,000 bags. Hamburg was ¼@½ pfennig higher. London was higher. Rio de Janeiro was 150@200 reis higher. Santos was inactive and unchanged. Spot Rio was quiet but firm at 17⅝c for No. 7. Sales: 400 bags No. 9, rain damaged, to arrive, at 16⅛c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 7, ex-ship, at 17⅞c; 500 bags No. 7, spot, at 17⅝c; 1,000 bags No. 7, afloat, at 17⅝c; and 1,400 bags No. 8, afloat, at 16⅝c. Mild grades firm but offered sparingly. Sales: 8,000 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Central American, 2,040 bags unwashed Caracas, 1,400 parcels interior Padang, and 250 mats Painan on p. t. The close for the options here was steady, after sales of 26,750 bags, as follows:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
July	2,750	17.25	17.20
August	6,750	16.70	16.65
September	9,750	15.75	15.65
October	3,500	14.80	14.70
November	500	14.05	14.05
December	3,500	13.85	13.80

WHEAT—Was active at irregular prices. At one time the market was ½c to 1¼c higher. This advance was lost and prices fell ¾c to 1c, part of which was afterward recovered. Cash sales, 280,000 bu, including 17 loads for export and two cargoes besides. The transactions embraced No. 2 red afloat at 1¾c over July; do for July 28, at 98½c; do Aug. 1, at 99c; do last half August, at 1¾c over August, and No. 2 hard winter, at 95c afloat; also one load of old No. 2 red at $1.00¾ afloat, for milling. Option sales, 8,240,000 bu.

CORN—Early in the day advanced ½@1c, but on most months the rise was lost, and at the close prices were generally ¼@¾c lower, though July was ½c higher than last night. The trading in options was large. Cash sales 45,000 bu. No 2 mixed sold at 70½@71c in elevator. Option sales, 2,280,000 bu.

OATS—Were only moderately active. They advanced ⅛c to ½c, August being specially firm, but August lost considerable of the advance, and September closed ⅛c lower. July closed ⅝c higher for the day. Cash oats were firmer. Cash sales 72,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 41½@41¾c; do white at 49c; do for July at 48@49c; ungraded mixed at 42@44c; do white at 49@60c. Option sales, 200,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 8¾@8⅞c.

EGGS—15@17½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull, nominal at 2⅞@2 15-16c for 89 test muscovado and 3⅜c for 96 test centrifugals. Refined quiet and weak; low grades reduced 1-16@⅛c; cut loaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4½c; cubes, 4⅞; XXXX, 5⅛c; mold A, 4⅞c; diamond A, 4 5-16c.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—GRAIN—Flour—Nothing doing. Wheat—There were some lively fluctuations this morning. The market opened ½c lower for the near months and ⅛c for December, shooting up 1@1½c and then as rapidly declining, after which there was a pause. Subsequently the market weakened and gradually declined, closing with sellers of July 1⅞c and August and December 1½c below yesterday. No. 2 cash, 85⅞c; July, 84⅞c asked; August, 83⅞c bid; September, 84⅞c bid; December, 87⅞c. Corn—Market, with hardly the violent fluctuations of wheat, was nearly as badly demoralized, and sympathized with the latter cereal. At the close July was offered 2c and August 2½c below the price bid late yesterday. September was 1½c and year 1c off. No. 2 cash, 59⅞c asked; July, 58c; August, 55⅞c bid; September, 51⅞c; year, 39. Oats brought up the rear of the procession. No. 2 cash, 32½c; July, 30½c; August, 26½c; September, 26½c. Rye higher; 63c bid.

BRAN—Easier; sacked East Side, 55c.

HAY—New fancy active; prairie, $8.00@8.50; timothy, $9.50@12.

FLAXSEED—98c offered.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 10@17c; dairy, 8@15.

EGGS—Steady; quiet; 11c.

LEAD—Weak; sellers, $4.25; Spelter, $4.87½@4.95.

CORN-MEAL—Firm; unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.16.

BAGGING—5½@6¾c.

IRON COTTON TIES—$1.35@1.40.

PROVISIONS—The tone of the market was easier in sympathy with declines, but no declines were recorded except in pork. Pork, $11.50. Lard, $6.25. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; longs, $6.90@6.95; ribs, $7.10; shorts, $7.12½@7.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.87½@6.00; longs, $7.50@7.62½; ribs, $7.75; shorts, $7.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,700 brls; wheat, 177,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 54,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,400 brls; wheat, 221,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—GRAIN—CORN—Quoted higher, both on spot and to ship. Demand quiet. Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 73½@74c; No. 3 yellow at 73@73½c. High-mixed spot, 75c; steamer yellow, 74@75c; steamer, 73c; good no grade, 71@72c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—The market is quiet, but prices are quoted higher, both on spot and to ship. Clipped oats to arrive, 51@53c, for lake and rail; choice to fancy clipped spot, 55@57c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; low grades nominal, 50@52c.

MILL FEED—Quiet with shipping prices easier; spring bran in sack to arrive $16.00@17.00 per ton. Winter wheat, $17.00@18.00; middlings in sack, $22.25@26.00 per ton; C. S. meal sacks, $27.50, to arrive; and $28.00 for spot.

RYE—Dull, with job lots $1.00@1.05 for choice.

BUTTER—Steady but quiet. Western extra creamery, 18c; fancy well known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@17c; extra imitation creamery, 15@16c; factory choice, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Firm with a better inquiry. Northern full creams, choice, 8¾@8½c; twins, 8¾@8½c; fair to good, 7@8c; Western extras, 7¾@7⅞c; firsts, 6½@7c.

EGGS—Quiet, but choice stock holds very steady. Eastern extras, 18@19c; fancy near-by stock higher; first, 17c; Western firsts, 16½@17; Michigan firsts, 17c; extras, 17½@18c.

Baltimore, Md., July 23.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; spot 95¼@95⅜c; the month, 95¼@95⅜c; August, 95@95½c; September, 95¼@95⅜c; October, 96¼@97c. Receipts, 143,035 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu; stock, 574,565 bu; sales, 140,000 bu. Corn inactive and higher; spot, 69½c; the month, 69½c; August, 66½c; September, 64½c; No. 2 white, 76@77c; receipts, 46,412 bu; shipments and sales none; stock, 111,307 bu. Oats active; No. 2 white Western, 48c asked; No 2 mixed Western, 45½@46c; receipts 3,000; shipments, none; stock, 68,763 bu. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2 76c; receipts and shipments, none; stock, 3,063 bu.

HAY—Steady; good to choice timothy, $13.50@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, fancy, 18c; do fair to choice, 16½@17c; do imitation, 15c to 16c; do ladle fancy, 14c; good to choice, 13c; store packed, 11c to 12c.

EGGS—Steady, 14c.

COFFEE—Market firm; rio cargoes, fair, 19½c; No. 7, 17½c.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23.—GRAIN—Flour firm. Wheat opened strong and higher, but subsequently lost the improvement, closing about ½c lower; old No. 2 red $1.05½ f. o. b.; new steamer No. 2 red in elevator, 96½c; choice new No. 2 red on track, $1.01½; new No. 2 red in lots in elevator, 98@99c; No. 2 red July, 97@97½c; August, 95¾@95½c; September, 95¾@96c; October, 97½@97c.

CORN—Car-lots opened a shade stronger, but afterwards reacted, closing nominal; car-lots scarce and higher, although quiet; No. 2 red and yellow in Twentieth street elevator and in grain depot, 73½@74c; No. 2 mixed, July, 70@71c; August, 66½@67c; September, 63½@64c; October, 62@63c.

OATS—Car-lots dull and weak; futures strong; No. 2 white, 48½@48½c; do choice, 48½c; No. 2 white, July, 48@48½c; August, 35@33c; September, 33@34c; October, 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Firm with fair jobbing trade; hams, smoked, 11½@12½c.

BUTTER—Dull and irregular; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 17@18c; do prints, extra, 21c. Eggs dull and irregular; Pennsylvania firsts, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls and 2,800 sacks; Wheat, 23,400 bu; corn, 7,700 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,800 bu; corn, 18,800 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., July 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was nervous today, in sympathy with the nervous feeling at other markets, but there was not much trading. Prices opened ⅛@¼c higher and closed 1@1¼c below the opening. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; July No. 1 hard, 97c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c; September No. 1 hard, 87⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 86c sellers; December No. 1 Northern, 86⅛c sellers. Receipts—Wheat, 12,309 bu; shipments, wheat, 80,579 bu; oats, 1,001 bu.

Boston, Mass., July 23.—[Special.]—WOOL—The wool market has been more active since our last report. A comparatively large business has been transacted, the sales for the last week aggregating over 4,000,000 lbs. The worsted people have been the principal buyers. A number of manufacturers have sold some goods and they have been in the market after wool. They have found what they wanted generally at the prices which they had made up their minds to pay and the result has been an increased business. The activity noted, however, has been less pronounced and very quiet generally. The last week as a whole, however, has been a good one. The wools most in demand have been staple wools, combings, delaines, and No. 1. These have been sold quite freely at current prices, as well as some lines of Territories, Texas X and pulled wools. Quite a large line of spring Texas has been sold, as well as some new Montana, which brought from 21c to 23c. In Michigan X quite free sales have been effected at 27c. That is the ruling figure for this line. There has been nothing done below that quotation, and we hear of no sales above it. There is as yet no speculating in the trading. Manufacturers buy what they consider they need, and it is quite likely the worsted people, as a whole, have as large a stock of wool on hand as they had a year ago. Territory wools have moved more freely quite a large amount being disposed of at a range of from 20 to 30c in grease for medium and fine medium Territory. Scoured prices are 60c, for good fine, with some exceptional lots selling as high as 62c, but most of it is at the former price. Fine medium may be quoted from 55c to 60c, but 55@58c covers most transactions in this line, while for medium prices range down to 50c. New Montana is arriving, and some sales, as before observed, have been made at 21@23c. There is now a good supply of wools here, but not so much shown as there ordinarily is at this date. A great deal, however, is in transit, which will come upon the market in the next two or three weeks. The increased business noted has resulted in no improvement in prices, which may be quoted generally as steady. The total sales of the week have been 3,891,100 lbs, against 2,734,400 in the corresponding week last year. Among them were 265,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX, and XXX, and above, 29@33c; 85,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleeces at 35@36c; 8,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleeces at 34@35c, 235,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces at 27c; 125,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan fleeces at 34@35c, 15,000 lbs No. 2 and coarse fleeces at 30@32c. 178,500 lbs combing X delaine at 32½@40c, 107,500 lbs unwashed combing at 24@29c, 993,500 lbs Territory at 15@24c, 458,000 lbs spring Texas at 20@23c, 95,000 lbs Eastern Oregon at 15@19c, 140,000 lbs spring California at 16@24c, 15,000 lbs California lambs' at 10c, 152,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable at 19@23c, 253,000 lbs super and extra pulled at 22@43c, 247,400 lbs scoured at 30@85c.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—WHEAT—The demand for No. 1 Northern was fair, with sales ranging mostly from 99¼ to 99½c, a few fancy cars for shipment bringing a fraction more. No. 1 was in moderate demand for good wheat, with sales mainly at 95@96c. A few cars of very fancy brought 97c. Low grades were extremely dull. Receipts for twenty-four hours were 108 cars and shipments 17 cars.

Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, July, $1.00½; on track, $1.01; No. 1 Northern, July, 97½c; September, 83½c; December, 85½c; on track, 99@99½c; No. 2 Northern, July, 94c; on track, 94@96c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: There was not quite as much flour ground last week as the week before. The aggregate output of the sixteen mills running was 133,935 brls—averaging 22,322 brls daily—against 139,265 brls the preceding week, 123,200 brls for the corresponding time in 1890, and 119,270 brls in 1889. More or less was lost during the week by several of the mills. There were seventeen mills in motion Wednesday, and they were grinding at the rate of about 25,000 brls daily. On the whole the output for a week back has probably been disposed of by fresh sales. More interest is shown from abroad than at home. Bakers is in good demand for export, and though the prices offered are pretty low, a good deal has been booked for even as late shipment as September. Low grades were in less request, while the trade in patents is still confined to rather small limits. The high figure at which cash wheat is kept here is still complained of, but a different state of things is looked for next month. The advantage that the Duluth mills have by this circumstance is being made use of to the greatest extent possible, as local millers assert that the competition from the Zenith City is the most aggressive that they have to meet. Some of the Minneapolis mills are quoting lower prices than a week ago, but the higher cost of wheat will doubtless force them to mark them up again. The export shipments for the week were 51,825 brls, against 32,840 brls the week before. London quotations for 280 lbs, c., i., f., are: Patents, 30s@31s; bakers, 26s 6d@27s; low grades, 15s 9d@17s 3d.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard quiet, $1.07½; No. 1 Northern, $1.03½; No. 2 red, 92c.

CORN—No. 2, 68c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 400,000 bu; corn, 260,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 300,000 bu; corn, 170,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., July 23.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2, 61½c; No. 3, 60½c; No. 4, 59½c.

Oats—Active; higher; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,500 bu; corn, 2,790 bu; oats, 42,000 bu.

Toledo, O., July 23.—GRAIN—Wheat higher and active; cash and July, 90½c; August, 89½c; December, 93c. Corn quiet; cash, 63c. Oats steady; cash, 41c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, $4.20; December, $4.25.

Wilmington, N. C., July 23.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33c.

The Southern Alliance Has No Use for Cleveland.

New York *Sun:* In a speech delivered at Hogansville last Friday Col. L. F. Livingston, President of the Georgia Farmers' Alliance, presented in a concise form the opinion of the Dead Weight which seems to prevail among the Democrats of the South. Referring to the claimant's pusillanimous inaction when the liberties of the South and of the whole country were threatened, Col. Livingston asked:

"What was Cleveland doing all that time? Did he go to Washington and ask Congressmen to vote and work against the force bill? No; mum was the word with him. He was elected by mugwumps and hoped to be reëlected by them, and that was the reason why he kept silent. When he could have helped us he was silent, and when he could hurt us he wrote that silver letter. I'll tell you what I think of a Democrat in Georgia. A Democrat who could swallow Cleveland could swallow Harrison."

It is true that Col. Livingston is a persistent advocate of the great crank nostrum of a part of the Alliance, but it is also true that the Alliance in the South is composed mainly of men who have voted for the Democratic ticket in the past and will vote for it in 1892, unless the one man most objectionable to them should be nominated for President. By the selfish indifference to Southern interests which the claimant (Cleveland) showed in the fight over the force bill, by his desertion from the Democratic cause when the hopes of the South were centered in the success of the Democracy in this town last fall, by the unnecessary protrusion of his uninformed personal opinion on the silver question, and by his incurable mugwumpishness, the claimant has disgusted and alienated the Southern Democrats. The South is patient, but there is a limit to its patience. It draws the line at Grover Cleveland.

War on Opium Smugglers.

So bitter has been the war on the opium smugglers in San Francisco within the last few months that the good results are becoming manifest in the local market. The *Chronicle* of that city says that in consequence of the seizures the price of opium has increased from $3.25 to $5.20 a tin. All the opium factories have been driven out of Chinatown and their proprietors have either abandoned the business or sought new fields of operations in the interior, where surveillance is less thorough than in the city.

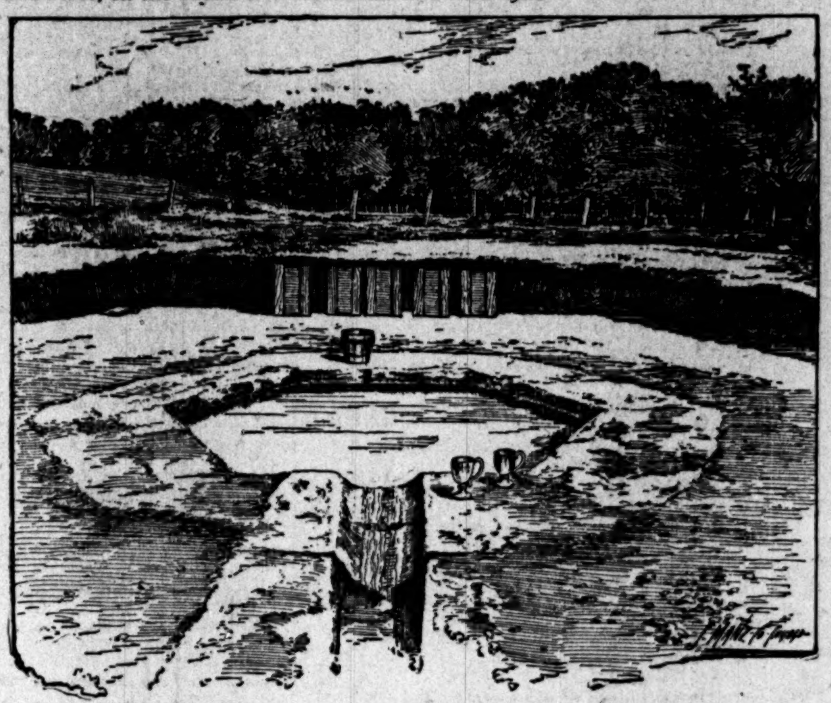
GLEN ELLYN,

CHICAGO'S SARATOGA.

PROSPECT PARK NO MORE.

The United States Postmaster-General has issued the order changing the name to GLEN ELLYN, to take effect Oct. 1, 1891.

The Hotel, costing $92,000, *nearly completed*, in the midst of a forest-covered park of 122 acres, on the banks of beautiful *Lake Glen Ellyn*.



APOLLO SPRING.

In the park, forever free to our purchasers, flow *six great mineral springs*, the finest, purest group in America—500 gallons per minute. The *Apollo* spring is absolutely free from organic matter. The *Vesta Magnesia* will cure any case of rheumatism. The *Juno* is a duplicate of the famous Contrexville spring in France, the highest-priced water in Europe.

On Sept. 1st the price of all unsold Lots will be advanced. Lots at the springs we are now selling at $10 to $15 per front foot, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months at 6 per cent.

All streets graded and graveled by us. This frontage will sell at $100 a foot within three years. A small sum invested now in this splendid property will make you a fortune while you are still young to enjoy it. This property is on main line C. & N. W. R. R., 41 minutes west of Wells-st. depot, at an elevation of 200 feet above the City of Chicago.

WE WILL TAKE PURCHASERS OUT FREE ANY DAY.

For Tickets and further particulars call on

S. L. BAKER, ROOM 44 Inter-Ocean Building.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

SAM SMALL'S LIVELY PROHIBITION TALK.

The Georgia Evangelist Says the Devil Wouldn't Let Saloonkeepers Into Hell.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Evangelist Sam Small of Atlanta drew big crowds to Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday. In the morning Small addressed 1,000 persons in the auditorium, and in the afternoon 2,000 men and women listened to the two exhorters. Mr. Small's morning address was a sermon on the text, "When he, the spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you unto all truth." It didn't excite as much interest as his efforts usually do. He made up for its tameness in the afternoon. The morning address went to show that only Prohibitionists were traveling toward truth.

At 4 o'clock, when Chairman Funk introduced Mr. Cook, about half the seats in the auditorium were occupied. Chairman Funk announced that Sam Small was to say amen to Mr. Cook. The Atlanta evangelist did more than that, though. He danced about the platform and said things that made every one, even himself, roar.

"Until six years ago," he began, "I was bound in the damned rum traffic. The Son of God redeemed me. My position on temperance is so well known now that if I left my photograph or my visiting card at a voting place in Georgia the election people would say: 'That's a vote for the Prohibition ticket.' Can any of you say that? Now you're a great church member, and yet I'll bet your next-door neighbor couldn't say where you stand on this great moral question. You're a nice specimen, indeed. Ten to one even your wife couldn't tell. I'll see the day, though, when the vote of the wife on this question will double that of the husband or kill it. There are a lot more people like me in the Solid South.

"We Prohibitionists are coming to the front, and we're coming sober. After you folks up North here sold your slaves to us in the South and got them centralized you became philanthropic and made us set them free. I have found that one of the best ways to get rid of an evil is to centralize it. The Mormons have been crowded into Utah, and now decent people are trying to do away with them. And now we're going to march all the beer-guzzlers in the South up here to you. You'll have a tough time with them.

"I'd like to get the 187,000 licensed saloonkeepers in this country into line and march 'em in on the devil. I know he'd treat them as he did a tough customer who knocked on the door of hell one day. The devil looked through the wicket at him and said: 'O, it's you, is it? Just wait a minute.' In a few minutes the old boy came back. 'Here,' he said to his visitor, 'take these matches and this piece of brimstone and go over there and start a little hell of your own. You can't come in here.'

"When a preacher has anything to say against the rum traffic the devil and the whisky distillers and the brewers unite to down him. They tell him it's a political question, and he must keep his hands off politics. I could never see any politics in a barrel of whisky. It'll make a Democrat drunk as quick as it will a Republican. I know what I'm talking about, because I had fifteen years' experience with the fiery liquid. If you talk to a politician about this liquor business he'll say it's a moral question and ought to be settled in church by means of nice little tracts and a lot of other things that won't harm his party.

"When, not very long ago, the great Supreme Court Judges, dressed in their funereal robes, got out into the highway, held up their hands in holy horror, and said men were trampling on State rights because we tried to stop the bandy-legged devils of original packages from coming into prohibition States, every bull-necked barkeeper, bay-windowed brewer, thug, and plug-ugly in the country howled for joy, feeling that prohibition was dead. They went to Washington to attend the funeral, but they found that we had got there before them and that prohibition was very much alive. Instead of its dying, their little original package was smashed. We'll bury it one of these days. That original package is so hard to sit on effectively that it reminds me of a country feather bed. If you get on one end the other bobs up; if you sit on the middle both ends shoot up, and if you put both ends down the middle shoots up. The only way to get the best of it is to spread yourself all over it. When we have done that we will bury it face downward, as a Georgia man buried his wife. His idea in doing that was that when Gabriel blew the horn on resurrection day and she started to scratch her way out she'd be only going further into the ground."

Female diseases of all kinds yield to the Electropoise; 96 State street.

Notice of Sale of County Funding Bonds.

WHEREAS, By virtue of and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Washington entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the organized counties of the State of Washington to contract indebtedness and to issue bonds for funding the same, and declaring an emergency," approved on the 21st day of March, 1890, and the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, duly made and entered authorizing said county to fund the indebtedness thereof and to borrow the sum of two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars, and to issue its negotiable bonds therefor, said bonds to be two hundred in number and of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date the date of issue, to be payable in twenty years after their date, the county reserving the right to pay the same or any part thereof after ten years from date of issue. Said bonds to bear interest at six per cent per annum, the interest to be paid annually in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and,

WHEREAS, The said Board of County Commissioners as authorized by law by an order made and entered on the 11th day of July, 1891, authorized and ordered the issuance of said bonds and the sale thereof, notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, at their office in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, for the purchase of said bonds, up to two o'clock p. m. of the 24th day of August, 1891, at which time all bids will be considered. A certified check in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars must accompany each bid to guarantee the faithful performance of the terms of such bid.

The legality of bonds issued under the county funding act of the State of Washington has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Murray vs. Fay, 26 Pacific Rep. 533, and by competent attorneys, and such funding bonds declared legal. Therefore, no conditional bid or bids made subject to legality of bonds will be entertained.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county as shown by the tax roll for the year 1890 is $22,692,866.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For information concerning said bonds address the undersigned.

Dated at Spokane, Wash., July 14, 1891.

JOHN MAYER,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. L. PEEL,
County Auditor and Clerk of Board.

THE CHICAGO

Smokeless Fuel Gas Company

Office 101 & 102 Auditorium Building,

Is now prepared to contract with all LARGE FUEL CONSUMERS in Chicago and vicinity to supply a fixed FUEL GAS adequate to all requirements for HEAT, and guaranteed to prevent all SMOKE, at a cost LESS THAN THE COST of the Fuel NOW USED

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit at lowest current rates on Real Estate Security.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property
at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY,

33 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1891.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

from the earnings of this Company, payable Aug. 1, 1891. Transfer books will close at 3 p. m. on July 22, and will be reopened at 10 a. m. on Aug. 3, 1891.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The Schenectady Elevating Company's Grain Elevator and Mill, located at Schenectady, N. Y., on the Erie Canal, and connecting with the N. Y. C. & H. R. and D. & H. C. Co.'s Railroads. Storage capacity, 150,000 bushels; daily capacity, transfer, 50,000 bushels; rye flour, 170 barrels; meal and feed, 60 tons. Grain cleaners, oat clippers, and all necessary machinery in good order. Capable of doing a very large business. Has been running uninterruptedly and profitably for twenty-five years. Apply to

E. A. MAXON, President, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE CO.

July 1, 1891.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividends of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the common stock of this company, payable Aug. 1. The books will close July 15 and reopen Aug. 3. E. M. FULTON, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Bellaire Stamping Co. up until August 1st for the erection of their manufacturing plant at Harvey, Cook Co., Ill. Plans and specifications can be had on application at their office in Bellaire, Ohio. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Report of the Treasurer and General Manager

—TO THE—

STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18, 1891.

Presuming that late and authentic information regarding the condition of the company's interests at Tallapoosa and the present status of its affairs, from the undersigned who have recently returned from an inspection of the company's properties at Tallapoosa, Ga., may be of interest to the stockholders of the company, we respectfully submit the following:

The Howe Ventilating Stove Company have two of their large buildings, 60x250 feet, already erected, and work is fast progressing on the third building, larger than either of the first. The company expect to have their plant in operation some time in September.

The Hitchcock Manufacturing Company have over 300,000 feet of lumber on the ground for their enormous factory, 800 feet in length by 70 feet in width, and it will be raised by the 1st of August.

The Hayes Chair company's large factory, 600 feet long by 70 feet wide, is being rushed rapidly forward and will be raised within two weeks. The company have decided to double the size of the plant originally intended, making it two and three stories instead of one. This plant, when completed, will be one of the largest, if not the largest, chair manufactory in the United States.

The Tallapoosa Ice company have their factory completed, and the heavy machinery necessary to operate it is on the ground and is being put up by the manufacturers. The proprietors intend to be producing by Aug. 1.

The Anchor Woollen Mills have their factory completed, with the exception of the picker-room, and are waiting for the arrival of machinery, when it will be immediately put in operation.

The School Furniture Factory is nearly completed, the machinery on hand, and it will be put in active operation Aug. 1.

The Tallapoosa Reclining Chair company, owned by this company, is nearly ready to start up, only awaiting the arrival of several minor machines that were manufactured to order. Their lumber and supplies are already on hand, and they expect to start up daily.

The Lithia Springs Hotel frame is already to the third story and work is being rushed on it as fast as possible. There has been some delay on account of material, but Mr. Keller, the builder, is confident that it will be completed ready for occupancy Nov. 1. The hotel contains over 300 feet of veranda, is four stories and basement, 115 feet deep on west front, 131 feet on east wing, 196 feet main front, and the observatory will be 100 feet from the ground, giving a magnificent view of the country in every direction.

The Tallapoosa Furnace, owned by this company, went into blast July 3, and is running exceedingly satisfactory. Over $15,000 has been expended by the company on the furnace in new improvements, and the result is shown in the fact that the furnace is now carrying about 1,200 pounds burden, as against any other charcoal furnace in the South carrying 700 to 1,000 pounds; in other words, through intelligent construction and improvements the Tallapoosa Furnace is making car-wheel iron today with one-sixth less fuel to produce a ton of iron than any other furnace in the South. This item alone will amount to from $12,000 to $15,000 saving in a year. The furnace is making 40 tons daily of excellent car-wheel iron, which finds a ready market at a good price. A sample carload was ordered last week by the United States Government for use in the Washington Navy Yard.

The Piedmont Glass Works, owned by this company, shut down July 1, in conjunction with all other glass works in the United States, and Supt. Finkell is busy at work on an improved four-ton tank for next season's run that will give the plant an additional earning capacity of $10,000 per year. The present season has been an extremely profitable one for the company, and orders are already being booked for the coming fire that will run the plant to its utmost capacity, even with its increased capacity.

The Tallapoosa Street Railroad Company is completed, with the exception of the car-house, which is now being erected, and the road will be put in operation immediately on the arrival of the four cars for the line, which were shipped from Albany, N. Y., last week. The line will be operated by dummies, and will be shortly extended to give about two miles of additional track.

The Public School Building is now under construction, and will be rushed forward from this time on. The contract price for the building is $10,000, it will be built of brick, complete in every particular, with all modern appliances for the comfort of pupils.

The Merchants & Miners' Bank, a new three-story brick and brownstone block, is fast approaching completion, and two other similar blocks have been contracted for, to join it on the south, making a continuous block fronting 100 feet on Lyon street and 75 feet on Head avenue. The contract has also been let for a three-story brick block on Head avenue, opposite the Tallapoosa Hotel, one on the northwest corner of Lyon street, and also one opposite the new Merchants & Miners' Bank Block.

The Tallapoosa Hotel improvements are nearly completed, and it is now one of the best appointed hotels in the State, outside of Atlanta, and is admirably conducted by Mr. George T. Leith, proprietor.

The Tallapoosa Lumber Manufacturing and railroad company completed its organization on the 14th, and work will be begun upon the construction of the large mills, kiln-drys, and woodworking establishments by Aug. 1, also on the railroad, which will be built from the mills into the timber south of Tallapoosa. Fourteen miles of right of way have been secured by the company, and a very large amount of timber acreage. The company will saw 50,000 feet of lumber daily, and it will be one of the most important enterprises in Tallapoosa. It is intended by the company to extend the road south to Roanoke or Wedowee, Ala., making a southern railroad connection for Tallapoosa.

The Globe Construction company are building several residences in different parts of the city, and will commence a brick block on Head avenue for New York parties next week. This company has been very successful thus far, and paid their first semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent, July 1.

The Merchants' and Miners' Bank paid a cash dividend, semi-annual, of 5 per cent, July 8, carrying nearly a similar amount to surplus. The deposits of this bank exceed $100,000 and their discount $115,000, with a capital of only $50,000, which is a most excellent showing for a city of the size of Tallapoosa.

The Vernon Electric Light company has been obliged to double the capacity of their dynamo, and are now having so many calls for lights that they are compelled to entirely remodel their line, putting in engine, boiler, and dynamos of still larger capacity, and this they have decided to do at once.

The Tallapoosa Water Works has already an income sufficient to pay their fixed charges and operating expenses, besides a dividend on the stock, although the plant has been completed and in operation less than eight months. One mile of additive mains will be laid at one.

The Tallapoose Foundry and Machine Works, Tallapoose Furniture company, and Poosa Manufacturing company are all running full time, and the Furniture company have been obliged to twice enlarge their works to accommodate their rapidly increasing trade.

The Georgia Pacific (Piedmont Air Line System) have built over two miles of extra siding for the manufacturing establishments now building, and promise to erect a new and elegant depot during the fall, showing their confidence in the future of Tallapoosa, and their desire to coöperate with all manufacturing interests locating there. Tallapoosa is the second in importance of any city on their line of 166 miles between Atlanta and Birmingham.

A proposition has been received by the company from a large sash, door, and blind factory in New York to employ from 50 to 100 hands and to occupy two buildings 50x250 feet; also from a knitting mill in New York, to employ 200 hands, a brass foundry from Connecticut, a shoe factory and a stove works from Pennsylvania, and several other industries. These propositions will be duly considered, and one or two among the number will unquestionably be accepted.

New York capitalists have made a proposition to the city to put in a complete system of sewers during the winter, and the franchise is now under consideration by the City Council.

The Anglo-American Trust Corporation, Limited, of London, completed their organization early in the month, with the following list of officers:

J. Stewart Wallace, Chairman of the Mid-Kent Water Company (Chairman).

Hon. C. T. Russell (late U. S. A. Consul, Liverpool), Managing Director District Messenger Service, Limited, London.

Capt. B. T. L. Thompson, Director of the Mid-Kent Water Company.

George A. C. Berkeley, Esq., 202 Piccadilly, London, West.

Maj.-Gen. George De La Poer Beresford, Edmont Bay Hill, Cheltenham, Director of the Goldfields of Mysore, Limited.

Arthur Middleton Hutchenson, Esq., B. A., English Manager of the California Land and Orchard Association.

E. Lyon, Esq., L. L. B., 2 Victoria Mansion, Westminster, S. W., Managing Director of the Commercial Corporation, Limited.

This company will place one-half the bonds of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois railroad, which will insure its early construction, and they will also take a large number of the shares of the stock of this company. Recent advices from them state that $50,000 will be remitted for stock during the month of July and the balance will follow in monthly installments. This company was organized for the purpose of interesting English capital in Tallapoosa enterprises, and they are already in negotiation with several large English manufactories to locate in Tallapoosa. As will be seen from the above list of directors, the company is represented by some of the strongest men in England, and their work will surely be productive of important results.

Although it is midsummer, when few Northern people are expected to come South, on account of the foolish prejudice against its summer climate, the city is full of strangers and the hotels are crowded. The sales of real estate average $25,000 per week, and prices have advanced in the last thirty days fully 25 per cent.

The company are in receipt of scores of letters daily from all sections of the country, from people who intend to visit Tallapoosa this fall, either for investment or making this city their permanent home, and with the enormous amount of advertising that the company has given the city throughout the United States and Europe, there cannot fail to be a large and rapid growth during the coming winter, and in fact it has already set in even now, during the summer months.

The greatest need of Tallapoosa at present is more houses of cheaper grade, for mechanics' homes. Over four hundred are needed in the next four months, and this field offers a most inviting opportunity for the profitable investment of capital.

By way of explanation, we would say, in answer to the inquiries of several stockholders, that the property the company owned on organization was 8,000 city lots, the value of which has since been largely increased, and over 500 additional lots since added; 2,458 acres of valuable mineral lands adjoining the city; the Tallapoosa Iron Furnace and the Piedmont Glass Works; without any indebtedness of any character on any of the property.

Figuring the lots at $100 each, which is much less than their present value, we would have a valuation in the city lots alone, without additional development, of over $850,000; add to this the actual cash cost of the Tallapoosa Furnace, $163,000, without figuring on its actual commercial value as a plant with its grade of iron established in the markets; the Piedmont Glass Works, $40,000, and 2,458 acres of mineral land at $50 per acre, $122,900; add to these totals the cash receipts from the sales of Treasury Stock, about $400,000, which is represented either by cash in bank or by additional live assets in the form of improved and personal property, secured notes, loans, bonds, mortgages, etc., on hand, and we have an actual conservative valuation of over $1,500,000 for the property of the company, without figuring as an asset $2,000,000 of stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad, which will revert to the company on the completion of the road.

While the value of the property as represented by the stock, at its present price, $3.60 per share, is about as above, deducting the stock still unsold, the basis required as represented by the stock at its present price would be considerably less than this amount.

It will be only necessary for the Company to sell $50,000 worth of the property each six months, in addition to the earnings from its manufacturing establishments alone, to pay 2 per cent on the par value of the stock semi-annually, even if the entire $4,500,000 was sold, which would be over 12 per cent on the average present price of the stock. This, without figuring on increased sales or increased development of the Company's property, which must, of course, increase the actual and selling value of the stock, nor the earnings from the stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois railroad.

Already the agents of the Company are at work on sales of lots, with results that will warrant the paying of a 2 per cent dividend in October, with the probability of a large cash balance in the dividend fund, carried as surplus.

The sales of stock of the Company were over $250,000 during the month of June, and the present list of stockholders comprises over 7,000 people from every section of the country. Among the stockholders are five United States Consuls in foreign countries. Over 13,000 shares of the stock of the Company are held by Switzerland parties, and the Company received an order on the 15th inst. for 10,000 shares from a French banking house.

In view of the enormous sales of stock during the month of June and the rapidly increasing value of the Company's properties, and from the fact that the Company has an abundance of money to complete the new industries and developments inaugurated, it has been decided to advance the price of stock to $4.00 per share on the 1st of August, and if the sales of stock during the month of July should be equal to those of June the stock will be withdrawn from the market until after the payment of the October dividend.

The syndicate formed for handling the stock of the Company for stockholders at a commission of 2 per cent, and to purchase outright at an advance of 5 cents per share per month, has had a very excellent effect on the stock, and they will begin purchasing, as heretofore stated, on August 1st, or will handle the stock on a commission of 2 per cent, as may be desired by the stockholder.

The very large sales of stock since the Executive Committee announced an advance of 10 cents per share per month until January 1st have demonstrated the wisdom of such a policy, and it is now probable that the advance will be greater than this amount after the advance of 40 cents per share August 1st.

With simply the guaranteed advance of 10 cents per share per month, and a dividend of 2 per cent semi-annually on the par value of the stock now assured, the stock will increase over 45 per cent per year.

For illustration, 100 shares purchased before Aug. 1 at $3.60 per share, or $360, would be worth in a year from that time, including dividends, the sum of $525.60.

While this increase seems large to a conservative investor, it is abundantly justified by the increase in the property of the Company on which the stock is based, by reason of the large number of manufacturing establishments now locating on the Company's property.

It is the multiplicity of stockholders scattered throughout the entire country who are interesting others to locate at Tallapoosa and purchase property there, to which this large increase in value is due. And it is to accomplish this that the company have advertised extensively in newspapers of general circulation, as a large number of small stockholders is preferable to a small number of large stockholders.

In this is found a satisfactory answer to the question so often asked: "Why, if the stock pays such large earnings, do not the company or the directors of the company hold it themselves, rather than offer it to the public?"

It is the nearly 8,000 stockholders of the company, and the extensive advertising for Tallapoosa throughout the country that are making such a wonderful success of the present enterprise, and without this it would be impossible to accomplish what has been done. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. HYATT, Treasurer.
R. L. SPENCER, General Manager.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., July 18, 1891.

We, the undersigned, residents of Tallapoosa, Ga., and parties interested in the industries mentioned in the above report, having examined same and the statements therein made, cheerfully indorse the report as correct, and strictly in conformity with the facts as now existing.

Poosa Manufacturing Company, by T. S. Crapp, Manager.
Tallapoosa Furniture Company, by E. Thompson, President.
Tallapoosa Foundry & Machine Works, by W. G. Sutherland, Manager.
Howe Ventilating Stove Company, by William Howe, President.
Hayes Chair Company, by Lewis S. Hayes, President.
C. B. Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, by C. B. Hitchcock, President.
Tallapoosa Ice Company, by E. P. C. Fowler Jr., Manager.
Tallapoosa Reclining Chair Company, by D. F. Pratt, Manager.
Tallapoosa Lumber, Manufacturing and Railroad Company, by C. B. Hitcoock, President.
Vernon Electric Light Company, by David Quackinbush, President.
Tallapoosa Water Company, by M. A. Green, Superintendent.
Globe Construction Company, by C. A. Norton, Secretary.
Anchor Woollen Mills, by N. W. Mason, Superintendent.
Merchants and Miners' Bank, by J. W. Caseldine, Cashier.
Tallapoosa Street Railroad Company, by T. William Harris, Contractor.
The Tallapoosa Furnace, by J. A. Burns, Manager.
Piedmont Glass Works, by A. E. Finkell, Manager.
Georgia Pacific Railroad, by P. E. Baxley, Agent.
The Lithia Springs Hotel Company, by S. M. Keller, Contractor.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., July 18, 1891.

We, the undersigned, being temporarily in the City of Tallapoosa, Ga., at the time the above report was made, for the purpose of investigating the advantages of the city as a place of residence and the profitable investment of capital in real estate or the securities of the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the above mentioned report, and indorse it as strictly correct and in conformity with the facts as they now exist.

C. M. Parish, Watertown, N. Y.
C. E. Whitney, Watertown, N. Y.
Christian Walter, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
J. E. Honeywell, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
D. B. Saxton, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. C. Morrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. R. Ragan, Hurley, Wis.
J. C. Fedler, Hurley, Wis.
George H. Opdyke, Jersey City, N. J.
John A. Damon, Millington, Mich.
J. B. Marshall, Skaneateles, N. Y.
William Sears, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. F. Gregory, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Alfred F. Presley, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Emmett Coon, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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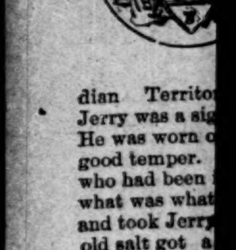

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